





Class

Book

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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

PREPARED FOR

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,

HELD AT

Chambersburg, Pa., July 4, 1876.

BY I. H. M'CAULEY.

"Incompleteness pervades all things human."—Dryden.

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PREFATORY.

The undersigned, in the following "Sketch," has not attempted to give a complete History of our county. He has sought, chiefly, to bring to notice those matters which have escaped the attention of former writers. In doing this, his labors have been greatly augmented by the loss of the Public Records of the county, and the destruction of private papers, in the great fire of July 30th, 1864. He trusts, however, that he has brought together many things connected with the Past, that cannot fail to interest the general reader; and in the Lists of Congressional, Judicial and other Public Officers of past times, he believes the people will find a Record both useful and interesting.

The undersigned hereby returns his sincere thanks to Hon. John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth; Thomas M'Camant, Esq., his Chief Clerk, and B. F. Chandler, Esq., of the same office; O. H. Miller, Esq., State Librarian, and J. R. Orwig, Esq., his assistant; B. M. Nead, Esq., of the Auditor General's Office; Dr. Wm. H. Egle, of Harrisburg; Robert M. Agnew, Esq., of Lancaster; Hon. Edward M'Pherson, of Gettysburg; Dr. C. T. Maclay, Dr. Wm. C. Lane and Dr. Wm. H. Boyle, and the various gentlemen of the local committees of our county, and others of our citizens, for the valuable aid given by them in furnishing information and materials needed in the prosecution of his labors.

I. H. M'CAULEY,

November, 1876.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

I.

BEFORE THE COUNTY'S FORMATION.

The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492, was of the greatest value to the rulers of Europe, in that it furnished to them a means of getting rid, for the time at least, of many of the restless, unruly, and dangerous spirits frequenting their Courts, by sending them off on voyages of discovery to the new world. Such enterprises always possessed attractions of the most alluring character to such persons, as they promised rich rewards in plunder and untold increase of honor.

The mode of acquiring title to the unknown lands of the West, then in vogue, had in it more of form than of fact—more of might than of right. It consisted in authorizing some bold navigator, or renowned warrior, to seize upon and claim for the sovereign under whose authority he was acting, any and all unsettled countries he might find, and the mode of operation, as is well known, was to land upon the coast, or in some bay or river, plant a cross emblazoned with the insignia of his nationality, unfurl his flag, and claim all the regions around for his own monarch, to the exclusion of all other claimants. In this consisted the vaunted “Right of Prior Discovery”—a kind of kingly “squatter sovereignty”—a term much known to and quarreled over by the people of these free States in years not long since passed away.

It seems as if the discovery of America was made in advance of the necessities of the world, for near two centuries passed away before the vast territories thus opened up to settlement and cultivation became available for any real good to the mass of mankind. During these long years the New World witnessed many a scene of rapine and bloodshed, committed by the followers of those knights of the sword and pistol, the musquetoon and the cannon, by whom the discoveries were made. The French, the Spanish, the Germans, and the English contended for the supremacy all along the coast from

Labrador to the Gulf of Mexieo, and their monarchs lavishly granted away princely domains to favorite courtiers, or to troublesome subjects, sometimes for friendship, and at other times for money, of which latter they were always in great need.

GRANT TO WILLIAM PENN.

Acting upon both these principles, Charles II. of England on the 4th day of March, 1681, primarily for a debt of £16,000 (or about \$80,000 of our money) owing by his father, Charles I., to Admiral Sir William Penn, deceased, the father of William Penn, granted to the latter a district of country lying west of the Delaware river, and corresponding very nearly to the territory embraced in the present State of Pennsylvania—or “Penn’s Woods”—which name the King bestowed upon it in honor of the father of the new proprietor, and against his protestations. Thus our whole Commonwealth, containing over twenty-eight millions of acres, (28,362,880) of the most beautiful and valuable land on the continent of America was bartered away by King Charles for a sum not equal to the present price of half a dozen farms in our valley.

The Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England, was then the owner of the territory now embraced in the State of Delaware, under a grant from his brother, King Charles II., made in 1664, and Penn, who wished to have free access to the sea from his new possessions, purchased it from him in the succeeding year. Thus it came that for many years after the establishment of Penn’s government here, Delaware, or the three lower counties of “New Castle, Kent and Sussex,” were included in and formed part of the territory of Pennsylvania.

William Penn, at the time he received his grant from King Charles II., was about thirty-seven years of age. He was a man of elegant presence, of large wealth, of fair education, and deeply imbued with the principles of his religious sect. He had been persecuted time and again because of his religious opinions; had been imprisoned and fined, and had appealed, without success, to Parliament for toleration and protection for his co-religionists and for himself.

Despairing of success at home, Penn was the more anxious to secure a home for his persecuted brethren in the New World, to which considerable numbers of them had already

emigrated. Of the territory granted to him he was made absolute proprietor. Its people were secured in the right of self-government through representatives elected by their own votes ; religious equality was guaranteed to all ; no taxes were to be imposed save by their own legislatures, or by act of Parliament, and the power to annul their laws was only to be exercised by the King and his Council, when those laws were contrary to the laws of England.

William Penn, and those colonists who came with him, reached New Castle, Delaware, on the 27th of October, 1682. In the presence of the Swedish, Dutch and English settlers whom he found there, he pledged himself to the people that they should ever have "liberty of conscience, and the full and free enjoyment of all their civil rights. "I propose," said he, "to leave myself and my successors no power of doing mischief, that the will of no one man may hinder the good of the whole country."

PENN'S TREATY.

One of the first acts of the new proprietor was to call together the chiefs of the neighboring tribes of Indians and enter into the celebrated treaty of peace and friendship with them, under the spreading elm at Shackamaxon—now Kensington, in the city of Philadelphia—a treaty that was confirmed by no oaths, and had for its basis simply a promise of peace and good will, fair dealing and fair treatment in all the relations of the future. It remained unbroken for fifty years, and well would it have been for those who in after times succeeded the upright and peace-loving Quakers, if they had always practiced towards the red men of the land the teachings of William Penn. Had they done so hundreds of valuable lives would have been saved, and many years of war, rapine and bloodshed averted from the hardy, industrious and fearless settlers of the hills and valleys of our magnificent State.

FIRST COUNTIES.

The first counties erected in the State were Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, in 1682. The latter extended westward to the western boundary of Penn's territorial claim, and northward I know not exactly how far. It, however, included the

territory embraced in this county. On the 10th of May, 1729, the county of Lancaster was erected out of the western part of Chester county, and this section of country was embraced within its limits, and there remained until the erection of Cumberland county, on the 27th of January, 1750, a period of over twenty years.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

There were no white *settlers* in this region that I have been able to hear of, in the year 1729. There may have been occasional visits made by hunters and scouts, but if so we have no records of them. The land lay open in all its virgin beauty, its sole occupants being scattered bands of the Susquehanna and Shawanese tribes of Indians, who held a nominal possession of it under the protection of the *Iroquois* or Six Nations.

Neither William Penn nor his sons, John, Thomas and Richard, who succeeded to his rights as proprietors of the colony after his death in 1718, were ever willing that settlements should be made anywhere in their new possessions without the consent of the Indians, until their claims to the soil had been extinguished by purchase. Thus for nearly seventy years the best state of feeling existed between the settlers and the Indians. The latter were pleased to have the former come amongst them, pointed out voluntarily the most desirable locations for settlement, encouraged the making of improvements, and lived in peace with those who thus became their neighbors.

The lands in the "Kittochtinny," or present Cumberland Valley, were not purchased from the Indians until October, 1736, and were not, therefore, before that time open for sale. But for several years prior to that period the agents of the proprietors, knowing the feelings of the Indians to be favorable, had encouraged settlers to come hither, and had issued to them special licenses for the settlement and securing of such tracts of land beyond the Susquehanna or "Long Crooked river," as might please their fancy. The lands embraced in Amberson's Valley, Horse Valley, Path Valley and the present counties of Bedford, Fulton, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Snyder were not purchased from the Indians until October 23d, 1758.

History says that Benjamin Chambers was the first white man who made a settlement in what is now known as the county of Franklin. He was a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch descent, and between the years 1726 and 1730 emigrated with his brothers James, Robert and Joseph, to the Province of Pennsylvania. At that time neither Lancaster, York, Harrisburg or Carlisle had any existence. Harris' Ferry was the most prominent place in the interior of the State and to that point the Chambers brothers made their way. The beautiful Valley west of the "Ferry," in Lancaster county, then called by some the "Kittochtinny," and by others the "North" Valley—now the Cumberland Valley, which name was given to it after the formation of Cumberland county in 1750—attracted their attention, and these adventurous brothers were among the first to explore and settle in it. James made a settlement at the head of Green Spring, near where Newville now stands; Robert at the head of Middle Spring, near where Shippensburg now stands, and Benjamin and Joseph at the confluence of the Conococheague Creek and the Falling Spring, where the town of Chambersburg is situated. Having heard of the beauty of the location upon which our town now stands, Benjamin boldly pushed out into the wilderness, was kindly received by the Indians, and obtained permission to settle on the place of his choice and make it his own. This was about the year 1730. Joseph Chambers did not remain long here, but by an arrangement among the brothers returned to their property on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Fishing Creek. Benjamin remained here and improved his location by the erection of a hewed log house, covered by lapped shingles fastened with nails. This improvement was afterwards, during his absence, burnt by an unprincipled hunter to get the nails used in the roof.

On the 30th of March, 1734, Thomas Blunston, the agent of the proprietaries, gave Benjamin Chambers a license "to take and settle and improve four hundred acres of land at the Falling Spring's mouth, and on both sides of the Conococheague Creek, for the convenience of a grist mill and plantation." Such licenses were given by the agents of the proprietaries in advance of the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land, in order to fill up the Valley speedily as far south as possible.

with those taking title from them, and thus crowd out and prevent the encroachments of settlers under Maryland rights, whose frontier posts, because of the disputes and long delay in determining the boundary between the two colonies, were creeping too far westward and too much northward to suit the views of the Pennsylvania authorities.

Benjamin Chambers was the youngest of the four brothers, being, according to the statement of Hon. George Chambers, about twenty-one years of age when he made his settlement on the Falling Spring. Being a millwright by trade he at once erected a saw mill near the mouth of the Spring for his own convenience and the accommodation of others disposed to settle in the surrounding wilderness. A few years afterwards he erected a flouring mill, an improvement which contributed much to the comfort of his neighbors—and was resorted to by many of the early settlers of the regions west of the mountains hundreds of miles away.

Mr. Chambers did not obtain a patent for his land, at the junction of the Falling Spring and Conococheague Creek, until the 14th of March, 1764, and it then contained five hundred and twenty-three acres and allowance.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY IN 1730-60.

We all know what this part of our valley now is, with its thousands of large, well-improved and well-tilled farms, and its hundreds of thousands of acres of elegant and valuable timbered lands. But if the reports which historians give us of its characteristics in 1730-35 be true, it must have then presented a very different appearance. Day, in his "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," says: "It is a tradition well supported, that a great part of the best lands in the Conococheague Valley were, at the first settlement of the country, what is now called in the Western States *prairie*. The land was without timber, covered with a rich, luxuriant grass, with some scattered trees, hazel bushes, wild plums and crab apples. It was then generally called the 'barrens.' The timber was to be found on or near the water courses, and on the slate soil. This accounts for the preference given by the early Scotch-Irish settlers to the slate lands before the limestone lands were surveyed or located. The slate lands had the attractions of wood, water courses and water meadows, and were free from rock at

the surface. Before the introduction of clover, artificial grasses, and the improved system of agriculture, the hilly limestone land had its soil washed off, was disfigured with great gullies, and was sold as unprofitable for a trifle by the proprietors, who sought other lands in Western Pennsylvania."

Rupp, in his history of this county, says that the Reverend Michael Schlatter, a German Reformed minister, passed through this section of country in the year 1748, and in a letter dated May 9th, 1748, says: "On the Cono-go-gig we reached the house of an honest *schweitzer*, (supposed to be Jacob Snively, of Antrim township,) where we received kind entertainment with thankfulness. In this neighborhood there are very fine lands for cultivation and pasture, exceedingly fruitful without the application of manures. The Turkish corn (Indian maize) grows to the height of ten feet, and higher, and the grasses are remarkably fine. Hereabouts there still remain a good number of Indians, the original dwellers of the soil. They are hospitable and quiet, and well affected to the christians until the latter make them drunk with strong drink."

When we look at the immense bodies of fine timber in the limestone regions of our county, and compare the productiveness of our limestone lands with that of our slate lands, we cannot but think that "*tradition*" must have been in error in this report. But, whether correct or incorrect in this regard, the fact is undeniable that the country was very rapidly settled. The Scotch-Irish, that "pugnacious and impracticable race," as one of the early governors called them, flowed into the valley in vast numbers, and from 1730 to 1735, settled upon and improved large tracts of land at various points, from the Susquehanna to the southern line of the province, and by their presence and well-known attachment to Protestant modes of thought and government, forever put to rest all the fears of the proprietaries that the adherents of Catholic Maryland would ever take away from them their rights along the southern boundaries of their possessions.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

And here it may not, perhaps, be out of place to devote a few minutes to the consideration of the facts connected with a question long since settled, but one which for eighty years

occupied the attention of the authorities of Pennsylvania and Maryland, which led to much bad feeling between the citizens of contiguous territories, to riots, and even to bloodshed; which, after many unavailing attempts at settlement here in the New World, was adjourned to the presence of the King and his Lords in Council in the Old World, and which, long after the death of the original parties in interest, the Quaker Penn and the Cavalier Calvert, Lord Baltimore, was on this day (the 4th of July, 1760) one hundred and sixteen years ago, amicably settled by their descendants. I refer to the boundary line between the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland, a line for the past one hundred and ninety years known as "Mason and Dixon's Line," because it was run and marked upon the ground by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English astronomers, in 1767, under appointment from the Penns and Lord Baltimore. It forms the southern boundary of our county at $39^{\circ} 43' 26.3''$ of north latitude. For one hundred and thirty-two miles, or to the eastern base of Siding Hill mountain, at the end of every fifth mile a stone was planted, on which were engraven the arms of the proprietors on the sides facing their possessions, respectively, the intermediate miles being noted each by a stone having M on the one side and P on the other. I have no doubt many of you have seen these stones scattered along the southern boundary of our county.

In order to understand properly this long vexed question, a brief recurrence to the history of the early settlements made on our Atlantic coast will be necessary.

The knowledge of American geography, in those days, was very imperfect. It embraced little beyond the great headlands, bays and rivers, and their true positions were not reliably known. But the monarchs of the Old World, who cared little about their undeveloped possessions in the New World, and who executed conveyances which covered the larger parts of a continent, assumed that they knew all about the localities of capes, bays, islands and rivers and towns, and that the distances they placed them apart were reliable. They were less precise in the location of points, and in the use of terms which were to define the boundaries of future States, than we are now in describing a town lot. The consequences were con-

licting grants, leading to long and angry disputes, such as that which grew out of the conflicting claims arising out of the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

It appears that a certain Captain John Smith, a bold navigator of the early part of the 17th century, had been employed by the companies to whom King James I. of England had granted the greater part of his American possessions, to explore our coast and make a map of the true location of its capes, bays, rivers, &c. Having finished his surveys, he returned to England in 1614 and made out a map and an account of his explorations, which he presented to the King's son, afterwards Charles I., who thereupon named the territory *New England*.

In June, 1632, King Charles I. granted to Cecilius Calvert (Lord Baltimore) all the land from thirty-eight degrees of north latitude "unto that part of Delaware Bay which lieth under the fortieth degree of north latitude, where New England terminates; and all that tract of land, from the aforesaid bay of Delaware, in a right line, by the degree aforesaid, to the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomac."

At that time the whole territory within this grant, with the exception of a small settlement upon Kent's Island, in the Chesapeake bay, was a wilderness, uninhabited by a single white man. Captain John Smith's map was relied upon in fixing the boundaries of Maryland, and for years afterwards Lord Baltimore and his heirs paid no particular attention to where those boundaries really were. The grant to them was undoubtedly intended to carry Maryland up to *New England*, and *out to the banks of the Delaware eastward*, and to the sources of the Potomac on the west.

In 1638 the first Swedish colonists landed in the Delaware, and bought from the natives they found there rights to settle along the western shore of the bay and the river up as high as the Trenton Falls. They were unwittingly trespassing upon Lord Baltimore's territory. They multiplied rapidly in numbers, built forts and towns, and were very successful in cultivating the soil and in obtaining and retaining the good will of the surrounding Indians. In 1655 the Dutch conquered the Swedes, and annexed their little State to the Dutch possessions at New York.

In 1664 King Charles II. granted New York, Delaware, and the greater part of New Jersey to his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards James II. So far as this grant purported to give away the territory embraced in the present State of Delaware, it was undoubtedly a violation of the grant made by King Charles I., in 1632, to Lord Baltimore. His successor endeavored, without success, to have this grant annulled.

In 1681 William Penn obtained his grant from Charles II. When he petitioned for it, in 1680, it was stated that it was desired to lie *west* of the Delaware river, and *north of Maryland*. It is well known that Lord Baltimore's charter was the model used by Penn when he drafted his own charter for Pennsylvania. He had thus express notice that Maryland reached to the Delaware bay, and included all the land abutting thereon "*which lieth under the fortieth degree of north latitude, where New England terminates.*" A *degree* of latitude is not a *mere line*, but is a definite quantity, or belt, upon the earth's surface, of sixty-nine and a-half statute miles in width, and nothing short of the *northern* end of those sixty-nine and a-half miles will complete a degree of latitude. Therefore, the end of the northern boundary of Maryland undoubtedly was where the forty-first degree of north latitude commenced, for the *New England* grant was *from the fortieth degree*.

But where was the *fortieth* degree of north latitude *believed* to be in 1632, when Lord Baltimore's grant was made; and in 1681, when William Penn received his grant? In making these grants, history says Captain Smith's map of 1614 was used, and was believed to be correct. By that map the *fortieth* degree is laid down as crossing the Delaware a little *below* where New Castle stands, whilst its true location is now known to be a little *over nineteen miles north of that point, and above the city of Philadelphia.*

This error was not discovered until in the year 1682. Its consequences upon their respective claims and rights was at once seen and duly estimated by the parties most deeply interested—Penn, Lord Baltimore and the Duke of York. The former was most deeply disappointed—Lord Baltimore was elated—the Duke of York was rather indifferent. He was near the throne, being the next heir to it, and feared not the result. Besides, he was in possession. It was thus *power against parchment* as far as he was concerned. Penn concluded that *might*

would eventually become *right*. He bought the Duke of York's title. A long contest of eighty years followed. King Charles died in 1685, and the Duke of York succeeded him as James II. Lord Baltimore had nothing to expect in that quarter. In June, 1691, William III. annulled the charter of Maryland, and constituted the colony a royal province, of which he appointed Sir Lionel Copley Governor. In 1715 Benedict Charles Calvert, the fourth Lord Baltimore, obtained from King George I. a restoration of his rights. In 1718 William Penn died, and the boundary-line contest went on year after year, each party claiming authority over, and granting lands in the disputed territory, until the year 1738, when the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore made an agreement whereby the line between the two provinces, known to surveyors and in history as the "Temporary Line," was established. That agreement provided that *East* of the Susquehanna river the line should be, until finally settled, *fifteen and one-quarter miles* south of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, and *West* of the Susquehanna to the western end of the line, at a point *fourteen and three-quarter miles* south of the most southern part of the said city; and that the holders of lands on either side of the line should not be disturbed in their titles, whether granted by the Penns or Lord Baltimore. This agreement quieted disputes about all previous grants of land north and south of the disputed line, but did not determine exactly where the true line should be fixed for the future; and over that the contest went on until the 4th of July, 1760—116 years ago, when a compromise, as I have already stated, was effected, which settled the true boundary and saved to Pennsylvania a strip of territory along her southern line, from the Delaware to the Laurel Hills, over nineteen miles in width, embracing hundreds of thousands of acres of the best and most beautiful and productive lands of the State. To that great compromise are we as Pennsylvanians indebted that Philadelphia, Chester, Media, West Chester, York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, and a hundred other towns and villages are not *Maryland towns*, and we citizens of the *South*, and perhaps rebels—hoping yet for the ultimate triumph of the "Lost Cause," and hoping also that Congress will soon pay us for our slaves emancipated by the late war for the Right.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The precise dates at which settlers began to locate in the neighborhood of Greencastle, Welsh Run, Mercersburg, Loudon, Strasburg, Rocky Spring, Shippensburg, Middle Spring, Big Spring, Silvers' Spring, and other points towards the Susquehanna are not known, as in many cases the earlier records of even the churches of the valley are lost; but they must have been commenced between the years 1730 and 1735, for within a few years afterwards Presbyterian congregations were organized at nearly all these places. Wherever the Scotch-Irishman went, one of his first efforts, after locating, was to secure the stated preaching of the gospel, (through the organization of a congregation of his faith,) and by the year 1740 Presbyterian churches were found dotted over the broad bosom of this valley, almost invariably in a grove of shady trees, and near a spring of pure, crystal water.

"Their pews of unpainted pine, straight-backed and tall;
Their galleries mounted high, three sides around;
Their pulpits goblet-shaped, half up the wall,
With sounding board above, with acorn crowned."

FIRST TOWNSHIPS IN THE VALLEY.

In 1735, the "North Valley," embracing all the territory from the Susquehanna to the Maryland line, was divided, by order of the court of Lancaster county, into two townships, by a line crossing the valley at the "Great Spring," now Newville—the eastern township to be called "Pennsborough" and the western one "Hopewell," and a Justice of the Peace and a Constable were appointed for each.

On the 4th of November of the same year an order was granted by the same Court for the laying out of a public road from Harris' Ferry towards the Potomac river, and strange to say it was "opposed by a considerable number of the inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna, in those parts." As the people had no public roads down the valley at that time, and such conveniences were certainly much needed in the new country, I can conceive of no reason for this opposition other than, perhaps, that the road did not pass near the settlements of those who desired a review of its route.

Our whole county, except the present townships of Warren, Metal and Fannett, and a considerable part of the present

county of Cumberland, was at this date, 1735, in "Hopewell" township, Lancaster county. Of the number of the population then in either township I have not been able to obtain any data. The following is a statement of the taxes assessed for several years thereafter, viz:

1736,	Hopewell,	£ 5 2s.	Pennsborough,	£13 17s. 6d.
1737,	"	2 19	"	13 9 9
1738,	"	7 7	9d.	20 14 0
1739,	"	11 8	1	23 16 8
1740,	"	4 19	3	14 18 7

FORMATION OF ANTRIM TOWNSHIP.

In 1741 Hopewell township was divided by the Courts of Lancaster county by a line "beginning at the 'North Hill'—or North Mountain, at Benjamin Moore's House, thence to Widow Hewry's and Samuel Jameson's, and on a straight line to the 'South Hill,' or South Mountain—the western division to be called 'Antrim,' and the eastern 'Hopewell.'" Where this line ran I cannot say positively, but I believe that it was about where the division line now is between the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. The new township thus embraced all of our present county, except the territory in the townships of Fannett, Metal and Warren which never was within the township of Antrim.

EARLY TAXES.

The following taxes were assessed in Antrim township, Lancaster county, for the following years, viz:

1741,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ 9 3s. 2d.
1742,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 18 2
1743,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 10 7
1744,	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 4 7
1745,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 14 8
1746,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 13 8
1747,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 1 2
1748,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 19 4
1749,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 18 8

FORMATION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

On the 29th day of January, 1750, the county of Cumberland was formed. It embraced all the lands in the State west-

ward of the Susquehanna and the South Mountain, and included all of Fulton and Bedford counties. There were then in the Cumberland Valley between eight hundred and one thousand taxables, and the whole population was between three and four thousand. The courts were first held at Shippensburg, but were removed to Carlisle in 1751, after that town was laid out. All the settlements in the valley were of inconsiderable size—mere straggling villages—containing each but a few houses and a small number of people.

According to "Rupp's History of the Six Counties," the taxables and freemen in the various townships of Cumberland county, now embraced in our county, were then as follows, viz:

In Lurgan,	-	-	1751,	-	-	-	176
" Antrim,	-	-	"	-	-	-	128
" Peters,	-	-	"	-	-	-	162
" Guilford,	-	-	"	-	-	-	31
" Hamilton,	-	-	1752,	-	-	-	42
<hr/>							
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	539

TAXABLES NAMES, 1751-2.

According to the same authority the names and locations of these taxables, and freemen, were as follows, viz:

In *Antrim* township, which embraced the territory now in Antrim, Washington and Quincy townships:

William Allison, Widow Adams, Joshua Alexander, Thomas Brown, Jacob Batterly, William Brotherton, John Chambers, George Cassil, William Clark, William Cross, Joshua Coal, Josh. Crunkleton, Jr., Peter Crael, John Crunkleton, William Dunbar, Thomas Davis, John Davies, Henry Dutch, David Duncan, William Erwin, Robert Erwin, James Finley, William Grimes, Nicholas Gulp, John Gyles, Lorance Galocher, Thomas Grogan, George Gordon, Abraham Gabriel, Paulus Harick, Robert Harkness, William Hall, Nath. Harkness, Christian Hicks, Robert Hamilton, Adam Hoops, James Jack, James Johnston, Peter Johnston, Henry Kefort, James Kerr, David Kennedy, Widow Leiper, Peter Leiper, Kath. Leatherman, Dietrich Lauw, James Lilon, Thomas Long, William M'Gaw, Samuel M'Farlan, John Mitchel, Wm. M'Almory, Wm. Mearns, Wm. M'Lean, George Martin, John Monk, John Moorhead, John M'Math, William M'Briar, David M'Briar, James M'Bride,

Josh. M'Faran, David McClellan, James McClanahan, Hugh McClellan, Patrick M'Intire, Arch. M'Clean, Samuel Monagh, Wm. McClellan, John Moor, John McCoon, John McDowell, Alex. Miller, James M'Kee, Patrick McClarlin, Edward Nichols, Thomas Nisbit, Jacob Pisacker, Thomas Patterson, John Pritchett, Thomas Poa, Henry Pauling, John Potter, James Paile, William Patrick, James Pattro, John Reynolds, Wm. Rankin, Wm. Ramsey, James Ramsey, John Roass, Mathias Ringer, Jos. Roddy, John Roal, Samuel Smith, John Scott, Robert Southerland, John Smith, James Scott, Daniel Scott, John Staret, Henry Stall, Jacob Snider, Wm. Shanon, Jacob Snively, John Stoarer, Katharine Thomson, Anthony Thomson, Moses Thomson, Joseph Walter, John Willocks, John Wallace.

Freemen—E. Alexander, Alex. Cook, W. Campbell, Jacob Gabrial, Hugh Galocher, Adam Murray, Hugh M'Kee, Daniel McCoy, Daniel McCowan, Wm. M'Gaughey, James M'Gowan, Joseph Morgan, James Ross, John Snively, Charles White, James Young—128.

In *Guildford* including what is now Chambersburg :

John Anderson, Wm. Adams, Thomas Baird, George Cook, Benjamin Chambers, Frederick Croft, Peter Coaset, James Crawford, Edward Crawford, Mayant Duff, John Forsyth, Benjamin Gass, John Henderson, James Jack, Patrick Jack, James Lindsay, John Lindsay, Charles M'Gill, Wm. M'Kinney, John Mushet, John Noble, William Newjant, John O'Cain, Solomon Patterson, Robert Patrick, Nathaniel Simpson, Henry Thomson.

Freemen—Archibald Douglass, Henry Black, Alexander M'Alister, Robert Uart—31.

In *Hamilton*, which then included the present township of Hamilton and about one-half of the present township of St. Thomas :

Joseph Armstrong, Matthew Arthur, Josh. Barnet, James Barnet, Thomas Barnet, Jr., James Boyd, Thomas Barnet, Andrew Brattan, John Blain, Wm. Boal, Robert Barnet, John Campbell, Adam Carson, James Denny, Robert Donelson, John Dixon, Matthew Dixon, John Eaton, Josh. Eaton, James Eaton, Robert Elliot, Johnston Elliot, Wm. Eckery, John Galaway, James Hamilton, John Hindman, Alex. Hamilton,

Edward Johnston, Patrick Knox, William McCord, Samuel McCamish, Samuel Moorhead, Thomas Patterson, Joshua Pepper, George Reynolds, William Rankin, John Swan, Widow Swan, Edward Thorn, Aaron Watson.

Freemen—Dennis Kease, Josh. M'Camish—42.

In *Lurgan*, which then included the present townships of Lurgan, Letterkenny, Southampton and Greene:

Benjamin Allworth, James Allison, Thos. Alexander, Andrew Baird, Jr., James Breckenridge, John Boyd, James Boall, James Boyd, Laird Burns, Robert Boyd, Samuel Buckenstos, William Barr, William Baird, (turner,) William Baird, (at Rocky Spring,) John Burns, Francis Brain, William Breckenridge, Alexander Culbertson, Archibald Campbell, Dennis Cotter, Joseph Culbertson, John Cessna, James Calwell, John Crawford, John Cumins, James Culbertson, Nathaniel Cellar, Oliver Culbertson, Samuel Culbertson, Sainnel Cochran, Steven Colwell, William Cox, William Cochran, William Chambers, David Carson, Wm. Devanner, Jacob Donelson, William Erwin, John Evans, John Erwin, Andrew Finley, John Finley, Senr., John Finley, Esq., John Finley, (sawyer,) James Finley, Robert Finley, George Ginley, John Graham, Robert Gabie, Thomas Grier, William Greenlee, William Guthrie, John Grier, Arthur Graham, Isaae Grier, John Gaston, David Heron, Francis Heron, Gustavus Henderson, James Henderson, Joshua Henderson, James Henry, John Hawthorn, Christian Irwin, William Jack, Samuel Jordan, John Jones, Nathaniel Johnson, David Johnson, John Johnson, Thomas Jack, John Kirkpatrick, John Kirkpatrick, Jr., John Kerr, John Kennedy, James Kirkpatrick, John Lowrie, John Leekey, James Lawder, Robert Long, Samuel Laird, William Linn, William Linn, Jr., David Linn, Archibald Machan, Arthur Miller, Andrew Murphey, Alexander Mitchell, Alexander M'Nutt, Charles M'Glea, David M'Cright, George Mitchell, Gavin Mitchell, Humphrey Montgomery, Henry Machan, John Miller, Esq., James M'Camant, John M'Keany, John M'Call, James M'Call, John M'Crea, John M'Kee, John Mitchel, James Mitchel, John Mitchel, Jr., John M'Crea, John Machen, Joseph M'Kibben, John M'Naught, John M'Cappin, John Montgomery, John M'Combs, Machan M'Combs, Mat. M'Creary, Robert M'Connell, Robert Miller, Robert Maehan, Thomas M'Comb, Thomas Miner, William M'Connell, William Mitehell, William M'Nutt, William M'Call,

Charles Murray, Joseph Mitchell, Andrew Neal, James Norrice, Thomas Neal, James Ortan, David Paxon, George Punroy, James Patterson, Mr. —— Riley, (at Mr. Hoops') John Rippie, Josiah Ramage, James Reed, Sr., James Reed, Jr., James Reed, Samuel Rippie, Wm. Reed, Robert Reed, (cordwainer,) Charles Stewart, James Sharp, Robert Scott, Ranald Slack, William Turner, Alvard Terrence, Joseph Thomson, James Tait, Robert Urie, Thomas Urie, Abm. Wier, David Watson, Hugh Wier, John Weyley, John Weir, James Waid, John Wilson, Nathaniel Wilson, Oliver Wallace, Wm. Withrow, Wm. Woods, Wm. Walker, Alexander Walker, William Young,

Freemen—James Hawthorne, Morgan Linch, Geo. M'Keaney, William Milrea, Charles Moor, George Ross, John Tait—176.

In Peters township, which then included the present townships of Peters and Montgomery, and that part of St Thomas township west of Campbell's run.

Daniel Alexander, Andrew Alexander, Wm. Armstrong, Hezekiah Alexander, Adam Armstrong, Arthur Alexander, John Baird, James Blair, Alex. Brown, Thomas Barr, Ann Black, (widow,) Thomas Boal, Samuel Brown, Wm. Barnett, Joshua Bradner, John Black, John Baird, James Black, Widow Brown, Robert Barnet, David Bowel, John Blair, George Brown, Wm. Clark, Robert Clugage, Wm. Campbell, Michael Carsell, Samuel Chapman, Thomas Calhoun, Michael Campbell, Robert Crawford, Patrick Clark, Wm. Campbell, Robert Culbertson, Charles Campbell, Thomas Clark, John Dickey, James Dickey, Widow Donelson, Wm. Dunwood, John Docherty, Samuel Davis, David Davis, James Davis, Widow Davis, Philip Davis, Joseph Dunlop, Arthur Donelson, David Davis, Nath. Davis, Josh. Davis, Thomas Davis, James Erwin, Widow Farier, John Flanaghin, James Flanaghin, Moses Fisher, James Galbreath, John Gilmore, Widow Garison, Samuel Gilespie, James Galaway, Josh. Harris, John Harris, Jeremiah Harris, Charles Harris, Widow Huston, James Holland, John Huston, John Hamilton, Joseph How, John Holyday, Wm. Holyday, Wm. Hanbey, David Huston, John Hill, James Holiday, Alex. Hotchison, Mesech James, Hugh Kerrell, Wm. Lowrie, Henry Larkan, Wm. Maxwell, James Mitchell, John Morlan, John Martin, James Mercer, John Mercer, Wm. Marshall, Wm. Moor, Widow M'Farland, Andrew Morison, John McDowell,

Alex. McKee, Robert McClellan, Wm. McDowell, Jr., Wm. McClellan, John McClellan, Andrew Moor, Wm. McDowell, James McConnell, Robert McCoy, Wm. M'Ilhatton, James M'Mahon, James Murphy, Wm. Morrison, James McClellan, Robert Newell, Victor Neely, James Orr, Thomas Orbison, Thomas Owins, Nathan Orr, Matthew Patton, John Patton, Francis Patterson, David Rees, James Rankin, Alex. Robertson, Wm. Semple, James Sloan, Richard Stevens, Andrew Simpson, Wm. Shannon, Hugh Shannon, Widow Scott, Alex. Staret, Collin Spence, John Taylor, James Wright, Wm. Wilson, John Wilson, John Winton, James Wilkey, James Wilson, Matthew Wallace, Moses White, John Wasson, Joseph Williams, John Woods, Joseph White, Thomas Waddle.

Freemen—Robert Anderson, David Alexander, Robert Banefield, James Brown, James Blair, Gavin Cluggage, James Carswell, James Coyle, William Gueen, Alex. Hutchison, Ed. Horkan, John Laird, Alex. McConnell, Samuel Templeton, Wm. Tayler, James Wilson, James Wallace, Andrew Willabee, Oliver Wallace, David Wallace—162.

These settlers were at their various “improvements” scattered all over the country, busily engaged, each for himself, in erecting his necessary buildings and bringing the soil under fence and cultivation. The Indians had removed beyond the western mountains, and only occasionally returned in small numbers to see their former possessions and trade off their peltries with its possessors. Peace and friendship had reigned for time beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the land.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS OF 1744-56.

But this desirable condition of things was fast hastening to a close. War had existed between England and France for six years, having been declared by both nations in 1744. The settlers of this valley had not yet felt any of its disastrous consequences because of their inland location. It is true that in 1748 they had associated themselves together for the support of their home and foreign governments, and had elected Benjamin Chambers, Esq., their *Colonel*, Robert Dunning, their *Lieutenant Colonel*, and William Maxwell, their *Major*. Loyalty to King and country filled every bosom.

But their danger was not to come from the east, but from the far west. The cruel Indian, at the instigation, and often under the leadership of equally cruel and crafty Frenchmen, who had repudiated every common characteristic of their nationality, were to lay their homes in ashes and slaughter their helpless wives and innocent children, in the hope that the pathway of American empire westward might thereby be stayed. Vain hope! Though their outrages commenced by isolated abductions and murders in 1752, they became more fearful and more horrible in 1753 and 1754, and culminated in 1755 by the disastrous defeat and slaughter of General Braddock and the flower of the English army—and though the hills and valleys of this fair land, from the Susquehanna to far down beyond the Potomac, were swept by fire and drenched with blood—yet the hardy settlers rallied to the contest, and after sending their families to places of safety, under the leadership of Col. Armstrong, Col. Potter, Captain Smith, Rev. John Steele, and other gallant spirits, gave back blow for blow. Hundreds of lives were lost, and the greatest distress everywhere prevailed. Says Gordon, in his history of Pennsylvania: "In the fall of 1755 the country west of the Susquehanna had 3,000 men in it fit to bear arms, and in August, 1756, exclusive of the provincial forces, there were not one hundred left."

In the year 1753 there were yet quite a number of Indians in this valley scattered at different points between the Susquehanna and the Potomac rivers. They consisted principally of small bands of the Delawares, Shawanees and Tuscarora tribes, and had been before that time peaceable and well disposed towards their white neighbors. In that year John O'Neill, an agent of Governor Hamilton, had a great *talk* with them in Path Valley, but at what particular point history does not tell. When they began to be troublesome the settlers, under the command of a *Captain Joel* and others, combined together to resist their invasions. At one time these companies would be at Fort Augusta, then at Fort Franklin, then at the Juniata, or Fort London, or down in the Conococheague settlements. So rapid were the movements of these companies of the hardy pioneers, and so daring their exploits, that they struck terror into the minds of their savage enemies, and kept the frontiers safe from their ravages for some time.

EARLY FRONTIER FORTS.

The war raged for twelve years. During this period the following forts were built in this and the adjoining valleys. viz:

Fort Louther, at Carlisle,	- - - - -	1753
" Le Tort, "	- - - - -	1753
" Crogan, in Cumberland county,	- - - - -	1754
" Morris, at Shippensburg,	- - - - -	1755
" Steele at the "White Church,"	- - - - -	1755
" Loudon, near London,	- - - - -	1756
" M'Dowell, near Bridgeport,	- - - - -	1756
" M'Cord, near Parnell's Knob,	- - - - -	1756
" Chambers, at Chambersburg,	- - - - -	1756
" Davis, near Maryland line, at Davis' Knob,	- - - - -	1756
" Franklin, at Shippensburg,	- - - - -	1756
" Lyttleton, in Fulton county,	- - - - -	1756
" Armstrong, north-east of Loudon,	- - - - -	1764
" Dickey, Cumberland county,	- - - - -	1764
" Ferguson, " "	- - - - -	1764
" M'Callister, near Roxbury,	- - - - -	1764
" M'Connell, south of Strasburg,	- - - - -	1764

besides a number of other private fortifications at various other points, of which very little is now known.

A brief description of one of these forts (Louther, at Carlisle) will give a fair idea of the manner in which they were nearly all constructed:

Around the area to be embraced within the fort a ditch was dug to the depth of about four feet. In this oak logs, or logs of some other kind of timber not easily set on fire, or cut through, and about seventeen or eighteen feet long, pointed at the top, were placed in an upright position. Two sides of the logs were hewn flat, and the sides were brought close together and fastened securely near the top, by horizontal pieces of timber spiked or pinned upon their inner sides, so as to make the whole stockade firm and staunch. The ditch having been filled up again, platforms were constructed all around the inner sides of the enclosure some four or five feet from the ground, and upon these the defenders stood, and fired through loop holes left near the top of the stockade upon those who were investing or attacking the fort. A few gates were

left in the stockade for ingress and egress, and they were made as strong and secure, and as capable of defence as the means of those within would enable them to make them. Within these forts the people of the surrounding districts of country were often compelled to fly for protection from the tomahawks and scalping knives of the savages when they made their forays into the frontier settlements of this and the neighboring valleys. One of these forts in our county (M'Cord's, near Parnell's Knob) was captured by the Indians on or about the 4th of April, 1756 and burned, and all the inmates, twenty-seven in number, were either killed or carried into captivity.

SCOTCH-IRISH.

In 1755 instructions were given by the proprietaries to their agents that they should take especial care to encourage the emigration of Irishmen to Cumberland county, and send all the German Emigrants, if possible to York county. The mingling of the two races in Lancaster county, they said, had been productive of bad consequences by causing ill feeling and serious riots, when they came together at elections. Nearly all the people in this Valley then were Irish, and those known as *Scotch-Irish*, and hence, perhaps it was the part of wisdom in the proprietaries to desire to have those of one blood, and nationality and religious feeling together. They were also, almost all of them Presbyterians of the real "blue stocking" type.

The term "Scotch-Irish" originated in this wise. In the time of James I. of England, who, as is well known, was a Scotch Presbyterian, the Irish Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell conspired against his government, fled from Ireland, were outlawed, and their estates consisting of about 500,000 acres of land were seized by the crown. King James divided these lands into small tracts and gave them to persons from his own country (Scotland) because they were Protestants, on the sole condition that they should cross over into Ireland within four years and locate upon them. A second insurrection soon after gave occasion for another large forfeiture, and nearly six counties in the province of Ulster were confiscated, and taken possession of by the officers of the government. The King was a zealous sectarian, and his primary object was to root out the native Irish, who were all Catholics, hostile to his government, and almost constantly engaged in plotting against it, and to re-

people the country with those whom he knew would be loyal. The distance from Scotland to the county Antrim, in Ireland, was but twenty miles. The lands thus offered free of cost were among the best and most productive in the Emerald Isle, though blasted and made barren by the troubles of the times and the indolence of a degraded peasantry. Having the power of the government to encourage and protect them, the inducements offered to the industrious Scotch could not be resisted. Thousands went over. Many of them, though not Lords, were *Lairds*, and all of them were men of enterprise and energy, and above the average in intelligence. They went to work to restore the land to fruitfulness and to show the superiority of their habits and belief to those of the natives among whom they settled. They soon made the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan and Tyrone (names all familiar to Pennsylvania ears) to blossom as the rose.

These were the first Protestants introduced into Ireland. They at once secured the ascendancy in the counties in which they settled, and their descendants have maintained that ascendancy to the present day against the efforts of the Government Church on the one hand, and the Romanists on the other. They did not intermarry with the Irish who surrounded them. The Scotch were Saxon in blood and Presbyterian in religion, whilst the Irish were Celtic in blood and Roman Catholic in religion, and these were elements that would not readily coalesce. Hence the races are as distinct in Ireland to-day, after a lapse of two hundred and fifty years, as when the Scotch first crossed over. The term "Scotch-Irish" is purely American. In Ireland it is not used, and here it was given to the Protestant emigrants from the north of Ireland simply because they were the descendants of the Scots, who had in former times taken up their residence there.

But in after times persecutions fell upon their descendants, under Catholic governments, and during the century preceding the date of which I am speaking—or from 1664 to 1764—large numbers had emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in New Jersey, Maryland and North Carolina; and when William Penn founded his government here, and offered free lands, free opinions, free worship, and freedom to choose their

own rulers, and make their own laws, and regulate their own taxes, to all who would come hither, thousands upon thousands, often embracing nearly whole neighborhoods, for the reasons given, and because of the high rents demanded by their landlords, as fast as they could get away, hastened to accept the invitation; and year after year the tide rolled westward, until it almost looked as if those parts of Ireland were to be depopulated. In September, 1736, alone, one thousand families sailed from Belfast, because of their inability to renew their leases upon satisfactory terms, and the most of them came to the eastern and middle counties of Pennsylvania. They hoped by a change of residence to find a freer field for the exercise of their industry and skill, and for the enjoyment of their religious opinions. They brought with them a hatred of oppression, and a love of freedom in its fullest measure, that served much to give that independent tone to the sentiments of our people which prevailed in their controversies with their home and foreign governments years before they seriously thought of independence.

They filled up this valley. They cut down its forests, and brought its fair lands under cultivation. They fought the savage and stood as a wall of fire against his further forays eastward. Between 1771 and 1773, over twenty-five thousand of them (all Presbyterians) came hither, driven from the places of their birth by the rapacity of their landlords. This was just before our revolutionary war, and whilst the angry controversies that preceded it were taking place between the American colonies and the English government, and these emigrants, upon their arrival here, were just in that frame of mind that was needed to make them take the part they did with the patriots in favor of liberty and independence of the mother country. The Scotch-Irish, in the struggle for national independence, were ever to be found on the side of the colonies. A tory was unheard of among them. I doubt if the race ever produced one. Pennsylvania owes much of what she is to-day to the fact that so many of this race settled within her borders as early as they did. They were our military leaders in all times of danger, and they were among our most prominent law-makers in the earliest days of the colony, and through and after the long and bitter struggle for freedom and human

rights. They helped to make our constitutions and to frame our fundamental laws; they furnished the nation with five Presidents, and our State with seven Governors, many United States Senators, Congressmen, Judges, and others eminent in all the avocations of life. The names of these patriots and wise men, as well as the names of many of their descendants, are familiar words, not only here but throughout the Union; and none of the many diverse nationalities of which this great people is composed, did more for the national good, prosperity and glory, than those known as the "Scotish-Irish," and their descendants.

ROUTE FROM EAST TO WEST.

In those days the chief route of communication from Philadelphia and the eastern parts of the colony to the west, was up this valley to Shippensburg, thence by the old military road across to Fort Loudon, thence over the mountains to Bedford, and thence to Fort Cumberland. All transportation was done by pack horses, each carrying about 200 pounds. Sir John Sinclair, Quartermaster General of General Braddock, moved much of his supplies by that route, and had one of his principal magazines at McDowell's mill, or fort. And after Braddock's defeat a large part of his dispirited and destitute troops returned by that route, and were quartered at Shippensburg and Carlisle. In 1755 the Province of Pennsylvania made a broad wagon road from Fort Loudon westward, which General Forbes and Colonel Bouquet and others used in their western expeditions. Upon that road, for the greater part of its length, the present Chambersburg and Pittsburg turnpike was built.

Colonel Samuel Miles, in his *manuscript*, says:

"In the year 1758, the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg, was undertaken, and our batallion joined the British army at Carlisle. At this time Captain Loyd had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, but retained his company, of which I had the command as Captain Lieutenant and was left some time in command of the garrison at Shippensburg. On my marching from thence with a brigade of wagons under my charge, at Chambers', about eleven miles from Shippensburg, the men mutinied, and were preparing to

march, but by my reasoning with them, and at the same time threatening them, the most of them consented to resume their march to Fort Loudon, where Lieutenant Scott was with eight or ten months pay. While the army lay at Ligonier, we were attacked by a body of French and Indians, and I was wounded on the foot by a spent ball. In November of this year, (November 25th, 1758,) the army took possession of Fort Du Quesne, under the command of General Forbes, a poor emaciated old man, who for the most part of the march was obliged to be carried in a horse litter. In the year 1759 I was stationed at Ligonier, and had twenty-five picked men, out of the two battalions under my command." *Miles' manuscript*, second volume, new edition of Pennsylvania Archives, pages 559-60.

This extract establishes the fact that, as early as 1758, transportation by wagons was also done from Shippensburg, past Mr. Chambers' settlement to Fort Loudon, though there was another and older route across the country, directly between those points.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Between the years 1752 and 1764, when Colonel Boquet defeated and conquered the confederated Indians on the Muskingum river, in the present State of Ohio, and compelled them to sue for peace, the people of the Cumberland Valley suffered the most appalling outrages and cruelties at the hands of the savages. Many of them were slaughtered under circumstances of the fiendish character, others were carried into captivity among the tribes of the west and north-west, whilst others were taken into Canada, suffering every cruelty and indignity that the evil hearts of their captors could conceive. Many died under the tortures inflicted upon them, others sunk into the grave from grief and privations, and because of the hopelessness of their conditions, whilst many others only were enabled to return to their homes, after years of captivity, upon the conclusion of a general peace. The histories of those times are full of the narratives of those outrages, and of the capture and sufferings of the fearless settlers. I shall not, therefore, attempt to do more than refer to some of the instances in which the settlers of this part of the valley were the actors.

Mr. John Kennedy, the grandfather of Mr. Lazarus Kennedy, of the Welsh Run, settled there about the year 1732,

and took up a large body of land. About the year 1750, in the troublous times immediately preceding General Braddock's defeat, he had an adventure with the Indians, in which he was severely wounded, and came near losing his life. He was out, looking for his horses, which were running loose in the woods, when he was fired upon by a band of prowling Indians, said to have been under the lead of a Chief called Cornplanter. The horse he was riding was killed and he was wounded in the thigh and shoulder. He fled for his life, and kept the Indians at bay by turning around occasionally and aiming at them with his rifle as though he were going to fire. The Indians would then take refuge behind the trees or bushes. In this way he kept on until he reached a stream, then known as "Rush's run," near what is now known as the old "Oil Mill." Being exhausted from loss of blood, and deeming it impossible to reach the nearest fort—(called Fort M'Henry, a private fortification which was situated on the farm recently owned by Benjamin M. Powell,) he threw himself into the stream, and crawled under the top of a tree that had recently fallen into the water. The leaves were yet thick upon the tree, and there he laid with only his face above the water. The Indians tracked him to the stream by the blood drops on the ground, and there they lost the trail. After hunting around for some time, having been more than once upon the tree itself, they left. After remaining some three hours in the water he crawled out, and finally reached the fort some hours after nightfall. The Indians had previously been very friendly with Mr. Kennedy, visiting him frequently, and the old Chief, Cornplanter, on a subsequent visit, after the establishment of peace, told him that had they known him they would not have pursued and fired upon him as they did.

The records of the outrages of 1752-3, are rather meagre and unsatisfactory. They consisted more of abductions than of murders. In October, 1753, a conference was held at Carlisle, between Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin, Commissioners of the Province of Pennsylvania, and certain Deputies from the Delawares, Shawanees, Twightwees and Owendot tribes of Indians. The Indians were dissatisfied with the encroachments of the whites upon their lands west of the mountains, and had been stirred up to a forcible retaliation through the emissaries of the French in Canada.

They promised future good behavior, if the trespassers were removed from their lands, but they did not keep their promises. In July, 1754, a treaty was made with the Six Nations of Indians at Albany, New York. The Commissioners from Pennsylvania were John Penn, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. They made a present of £500 to the Chiefs in attendance. By the treaty then made the Indians surrendered the greater part of the lands in the western part of the Province in which their title had not been extinguished by former treaties. They subsequently complained that they did not understand what they were doing—that they were deceived and cheated. By the terms of the treaty the Shawanees, Delawares and Monseys, on the Susquehanna, Juniata, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, found their lands "sold from under their feet," and were greatly dissatisfied and disposed to take revenge. They therefore the more readily listened to the overtures of the French, who were getting ready to attempt the ejection of the English from their possessions along the Allegheny and the Ohio rivers, and large numbers of them acted with the troops of that nation throughout the long and bloody war that raged up to 1764.

On the 3d of July, 1754, large numbers of the Indians of the west acted with the British troops in the capture of the Colonial forces under Colonel George Washington at Fort Necessity, and they were mainly instrumental in causing the defeat of General Braddock in July, 1755; and for nine years thereafter the frontier settlements were ravaged and desolated by their incursions. In November, 1755, they ravaged the Great Cove. Out of a population of ninety-three persons forty-seven were killed or taken captive. A few days after the house of the Widow Cox, near McDowell's mill, in Peters township, was burned, and her two sons and a hired man were carried off. In February, 1756, two brothers, John and Richard Craig, were captured by nine Delaware Indians about two miles from McDowell's mill. In the same month a party of Indians made an incursion into the same township. They were discovered by a Mr. Alexander, near Thomas Barr's house. He fled and they pursued him to McDowell's Fort. The next day an engagement took place between the Indians and a portion of Captain Croghan's company and about twelve young

men, in which one of the soldiers and several of the Indians were killed, and Barr's son wounded. The same party of Indians attempted to surprise the fort, but failing in that retreated, and shortly after killed a young Dutch boy coming from foddering his master's cattle. They burnt Mr. Barr's house, consuming their dead in it; and meeting five men coming from Mr. Hoops' to M'Dowell's, they fired upon them, killing one and wounding another very severely. In April, 1756, M'Cord's Fort, near Powell's Knob, as already stated, was captured by the Indians, and all the inmates, twenty-seven in number, were either killed or carried into captivity. In the same month Dr. _____ Jamison, of Colonel Armstrong's battalion, was killed by the Indians near M'Cord's Fort. Near the same time the persons employed by Wm. Mitchell to cut his grain crop were all killed or captured in the fields when at work. On the 26th of July, 1756, John McCullough and James McCullough were captured, and James Martin killed, on the Conococheague creek. On the 27th of August, 1756 the Indians killed thirty-nine persons near the mouth of the Conococheague creek. In November following, a few miles from M'Dowell's mill, in Peters township, the following named soldiers were killed, viz: James McDonald, William McDonald, Bartholomew McCafferty and Anthony M'Quoid, and Captain James Corkem and William Cornwall carried off as prisoners. The following settlers were also killed, viz: Samuel Perry, Hugh Kerrell, John Culbertson and John Woods, and his mother-in-law, and Elizabeth Archer—and the following were missing, viz: four children of John Archer, and a boy named Samuel Meily, and a child named James M'Quoid.

On the 29th of March, 1757, the Indians killed one woman at Rocky Spring and carried off eleven prisoners. On the 2d of April, 1757, William M'Kinney and his son were killed near the site of the Hollywell paper mill on the Conococheague creek. Near the same time the family of a man named Boyd, living on the farm now owned by Benjamin Chambers, Esq., on the Harrisburg pike, two and a-half miles east of Chambersburg, were captured, and Mrs. Boyd and her infant killed and the balance of the family carried off.

On the 23d of April, 1757, John Martin and William Blair were killed on the Conococheague, and Patrick McClellan

wounded, who died near Maxwell's Fort. On the 12th of May following two old men, John Martin and Andrew Paul were captured and carried off. On the 6th of June in the same year, two men were killed and five taken prisoners near Shippensburg.

June 24th of the same year Alexander Miller and two of his daughters were killed. July 27th, Mr. M'Kisson was wounded and two of his sons captured at the South Mountain. August 15th, William Manson and his son were killed near Cross' Fort. September 26th, Robert Rush and John M'Cracken were killed and others of their companions were taken prisoners near Chambersburg. In April, 1758, a band of Indians crossed over our county to York, now Adams county, and at Carroll's tract captured Robert Bard and his wife and family, Samuel Hunter, Daniel M'Minimy, Thomas Potter and others. They murdered Thomas Potter and one of the children on their retreat.

In 1763 a large body of Indians invaded this county, and murdered a number of persons, setting fire to houses, barns, hay, corn and everything combustible. Most of the settlers fled for safety with their families—some to the fort at Chambersburg, others to the fort at Shippensburg, others to Carlisle, and yet others to York county. History says, that there were as many as fourteen hundred of the panic-stricken settlers at Shippensburg at one time. After putting their families in places of safety many of the fearless pioneers returned to look after their abandoned homes, horses and cattle and crops.

A Scotch-Irishman of the name of Thomas Pomeroy was one of the earliest settlers in Lurgan township. One of his early ancestors was a French Huguenot, and at the time of the massacre of Saint Bartholomew's day in 1572, he was engaged in teaching a classical school in Paris. He escaped from the city on that terrible night, and with some other Huguenots crossed over to Ireland, where he settled. Nearly one hundred and fifty years afterwards, Thomas Pomeroy, before mentioned, one of his descendants left Ireland, the place of his birth, and removed to Liverpool, England, where he engaged in commercial pursuits. From thence he emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century, and located in Lur-

gan township, about two miles east of where the town of Roxbury now stands, on a small stream which rises in the neighboring mountains and is now known as Rebuck's run. He was the great-great grandfather of John M. Pomeroy, Esq., of our town. There he raised a large family and died about the beginning of the revolutionary war. His son Thomas, the great grandfather of John M., was there born in the year 1733, and settled near the ancestral home, living happily and prosperously with his increasing family. On the morning of the 21st of July, 1763, Thomas Pomeroy left his home for the purpose of hunting deer. Returning after a short absence he found his wife and two children dead, having been tomahawked and scalped by a small party of lurking savages, who were doubtless concealed near by when he went away. A Mrs. Johnson, an inmate of the house, had an arm broken, her skull fractured and the scalp torn off her head. She was left for dead, but showing signs of life, was removed to Shippensburg, where she received medical aid. The bodies of these victims of fiendish cruelty were buried a short distance from the place of their murder, in a spot of ground on which the barn belonging to the late John A. Rebuck was subsequently erected.

On the 26th of July, 1764, a party of three Indians murdered a school master, named Brown, about three miles northwest of Green Castle, at the same time killing and scalping ten of the scholars. One of the scholars, named Archibald McCullough, was scalped and left for dead, but subsequently recovered and lived many years. Richard Bard in his narrative of his captivity among the Indians says, that "it was remarkable that, with few exceptions, these scholars were averse to going to school that morning." When the Indians took possession of the school house, the master prayed them to take his life and spare the children, but they refused. The two old Indians unfeelingly stood at the door, whilst the younger one, a mere boy, entered the house, and with a piece of wood in the form of an Indian maul, killed the teacher and scholars, and afterwards scalped them all. On the 4th of August, 1843, a number of the citizens of Green Castle went out to the place that tradition had pointed out as the spot where the victims of this outrage had been buried. It was near what is called "Guitner's" school house, on the farm of Christian Koser. At the base of the hill on which the school house had stood,

in a small draft or meadow, they found upon digging to the depth of about four feet, a quantity of human bones, part of them being evidently the remains of a man of large size, and the others those of a number of children.

These are but some of the instances of savage cruelty which occurred during this dark and bloody period. During all those years, Colonel Benjamin Chambers and his family remained in security in the stone fort, which in 1756 he had erected at the confluence of the Falling Spring and Conococheague Creek. He had surrounded his fort with a high stockade and a trench filled with water from the Falling Spring, and having armed it with two four-pound iron cannon, and a plentiful supply of rifles and other arms, the Indian parties who ravaged the country gave it a wide berth and never attacked or attempted to capture it.

LAYING OUT OF CHAMBERSBURG.

In 1764 Benjamin Chambers laid out his town of Chambersburg at this point. The settlement, though over thirty years old then, must still have been quite small. The town plot was south of the Falling Spring and east of the Conococheague, and looked more for a southern than a western extension, as is evidenced by the improvements towards the south. Colonel Chambers, in his advertisement in the Pennsylvania *Gazette*, printed at Philadelphia in 1764, in which he announced that the *drawing* for lots in his new town would take place on the 28th of June, inst., says that "it is situated in a *well timbered* part of the country." This statement made only thirty-four years after he settled in the country, strongly negatives the traditional report that when the first settlements were made in this valley it was a *prairie* country, devoid of timber, except along the streams.

Col. Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, was, as I have already stated, a native of the county Antrim, Ireland. Neither the *place* nor the exact *date* of his birth is now known. He was, however, very young when he landed with his three brothers at Philadelphia, about the year 1726. He died at Chambersburg on the 17th February, 1788, aged as the record on his tombstone in the Falling Spring Cemetery says, "Eighty years and upwards." The Hon. George Cham-

bers, in an article published in "Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," page 350, says, that he "was about twenty-one years of age when he made his settlement on the Falling Spring;" and his settlement having been made about the year 1730, this statement, if correct, would place his birth about the year 1709. In a deposition made in Philadelphia on the 8th of December, 1736, in relation to the encroachments of the Maryland authorities, under the notorious Captain Thomas Cressap, upon the lands claimed by the Penns along the southern boundary line of their Province, Benjamin Chambers styles himself "a millwright, aged *about* twenty-three years, and resident in the county of Lancaster." If this was his true age, he must have been born about the year 1713, and was only about thirteen years old when he landed at Philadelphia in the year 1726, and therefore only about seventeen or eighteen years of age when he commenced his settlement here in 1730. He possessed but the ordinary common school education of those days—reading, writing and arithmetic. He was of an inquiring turn of mind, and subsequently greatly enlarged his knowledge. At some early period of his life it is said that he had acquired a knowledge of the mysteries of surveying. But beyond these he possessed that which was of the utmost importance in the new, untried and hazardous life of a frontiersman, viz: good common sense, sound judgment, a profound knowledge of men, an innate love of justice, and that calmness and courage necessary to enable him to meet with equanimity the varying circumstances of the times in which he lived. These traits of character gave him great influence in the community in which he lived, and for many years as a Magistrate therein, he acted as the arbiter of all their disputes. It is said that he spoke with fluency the language of the Indian tribes of this section of country, and was on terms of intimacy with their Chiefs and leading men. This gave him great influence over them, and recommended him to the favorable notice of the Colonial authorities; and the best evidence of his standing, among both the whites and Indians around him, is the fact that there is no evidence existing that he ever had any disputes or difficulties with the former, nor that the latter ever did him any harm in person or estate, or attempted to capture his dwelling and fort.

In the year 1736 he and five others were appointed by the County Court of Lancaster county, to review a public road which had been laid out in the previous year "from Harris' Ferry, now Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, to the southern boundary of the province, towards the Potomac river."

In the year 1747 he was appointed by the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, *Colonel* of the Regiment of Associators of Lancaster county, "west of the Sasquehanna river," in anticipation of a war with the Indians. Robert Dunning was Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, and William Maxwell its Major. The Regimental *Roster* shows that there were a number of the companies of his regiment from this part of Cumberland county, but all the company rolls are, so far as I know, lost.

On the 10th of March, 1749, he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace and Judge of the County Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, a position that he was well qualified to fill, and one of the most unpleasant duties that he had to perform in his capacity as a magistrate, was to remove from the territory claimed by the Indians, those settlers who had, in violation of the orders of the Colonial authorities, intruded upon the lands not yet sold by the Indians, west of the mountains. In May, 1750, Richard Peters, Secretary of the Province, accompanied by Benjamin Chambers and other magistrates of Cumberland county, visited Path Valley and Aughwick and Sherman's Valleys and other localities, and burnt and destroyed by order of the Government, a large number of improvements that had been illegally made in those valleys, and put the settlers under bonds to appear at Carlisle and answer for their misdoings.

When the county of Cumberland was erected in the year 1750, Col. Chambers was appointed one of the Trustees to select a site for the Public Buildings of the new county. He advocated the selection of his settlement at the Falling Spring, others desired that Shippensburg should be selected, and others Carlisle. The latter point was finally determined upon, principally through the influence of the agents of the proprietaries.

In the same year, (1750,) Colonel Chambers acted as one of the commissioners to fix and determine the boundary line between the counties of Cumberland and York, (now Adams.)

and his views, fixing the top of the South Mountain as the best place for the line, were ultimately adopted by the Legislature.

About the time of Braddock's defeat, in 1755, Benjamin Chambers was serving as one of the Lieutenant Colonels in the Provincial service, along with the following *Captains* from this part of the valley, viz: Alexander Culbertson, of Lurgan township; Rev. John Steel, of Peters township, and William Trent, at the mouth of the "Conegochege."

In the year 1756, Col. Chambers built a large stone dwelling house on the site of the present woolen mill, at the mouth of the Falling Spring—stockaded it—surrounded it with water from the Spring, and armed it with two iron four-pound cannon presented to him by the British Government, and with other fire arms. For greater security, the roof was covered with sheet lead brought from England, and in it he and his family, and the terrified settlers who fled to it for refuge during the Indian incursions always remained safely.

In the year 1756 he got into trouble with the Colonial authorities about his "great guns." They were fearful that the French and Indians might capture Mr. Chambers' fort and turn these guns against Shippensburg and Carlisle. Lieut. Governor Wm. Denny demanded these guns of Col. Chambers in 1757, and commissioned the sheriff of Cumberland county to seize them; Col. Chambers resisted the demand, and his neighbors sustained him in his refusal to give them up. The people throughout this whole valley were greatly excited at what they conceived the unjust demand of the government. Col. John Armstrong writing about Mr. Chambers' conduct said, "it is thought he designs to give trouble, as he has the brass and malice of the devil." Colonel Chambers held on to his guns, and having given bonds to try his rights in court, the government quietly dropped the matter. About this time all the Justices of the Peace of Cumberland county resigned their commissions, and Colonel Armstrong in the same letter says, that there was much difficulty in filling their places in consequence "of the Governor's treatment of Ben. Chambers, in regard to his guns."

During the controversy between the Penns and the heirs of Lord Baltimore, relative to the boundary line between their

possessions, Colonel Chambers' knowledge was of great importance to the former, and at their solicitation he visited England to assist in terminating their disputes, which were protracting and embarrassing the settlement of both provinces. His services were highly estimated by the Pennsylvania Proprietaries and authorities, and were subsequently gratefully remembered by both the former parties.

Col. Chambers at a very early period appropriated as a burial ground a beautiful and romantic Cedar Grove adjoining the Falling Spring Church. The spot is yet one of the most appropriate places of sepulture to be found in the Cumberland Valley. On the first of January, 1768, he conveyed this, with some additional ground, by a deed of gift, to certain persons "in trust for the Presbyterian Congregation of the Falling Spring, now professing and adhering to, and that shall hereafter adhere to, and profess the Westminster profession of faith and the mode of church government therein contained, and to and for the use of a meeting house, or Presbyterian church, session house, school house, burying place, graveyard and such religious purposes." He was an active, efficient and attentive member of the congregation for many years of his life, and up until his death, and also served as a member of the board of trustees until 1787, when, on account of his advanced age and infirmities, he asked leave to resign.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Colonel Chambers was so infirm and advanced in years as to be unfitted for active service. He was however an ardent patriot, in full sympathy with his struggling countrymen. He sent three of his sons—James, Williams and Benjamin to the army at Boston, to do what he could not—fight for the Independence of their native land. James Chambers took with him the first company of infantry that went out of this valley. He started as their Captain and subsequently rose to the rank of Colonel in the Revolutionary Army—Williams and Benjamin rose to the rank of Captain, and they each saw much service. In 1778 Williams and Benjamin, because of the infirmity of their father and the condition of his affairs, returned home. Col. Chambers lived to see the country of his adoption one of the free and independent nations of the earth, beginning her career with every prospect for national prosperity and greatness—

when on the 17th of February, 1788, he closed his long, busy and eventful life, and was buried in the cemetery his municipality had set apart for the use of his neighbors and those of his religious faith, on the banks of the clear and beautiful Conococheague.

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

It was to be expected when the first mutterings of our revolutionary contest were heard, that the Scotch-Irish people of this valley would be amongst the earliest to rise up against the threatened oppression, and prepare for the struggle. Accordingly, we find that as early as the 12th of July, 1774, the citizens of Cumberland county met at Carlisle, John Montgomery, Esq., of Irish nativity, in the chair, and adopted resolutions condemning the act of Parliament closing the port of Boston, recommending a *General Congress* from all the Colonies, the abandonment of the use of British merchandise, and appointing deputies to concert measures for the meeting of the General Congress. The news of the battles of Lexington and Concord, fought on the 19th of April, 1775, was received with a thrill of indignation all over Pennsylvania. In the distant county of Cumberland, the war cry was no sooner sounded that its freemen rallied in thousands for military organization and association, in defence of their rights. A writer in the American Archives, volume 2, page 516, dated Carlisle, May 6th, 1775, says: "Yesterday the County Committee from nineteen townships met, on the short notice they had. About 3,000 men have already associated. The arms returned are about fifteen hundred. The committee have voted five hundred efficient men, besides commissioned officers, to be taken into pay, armed and disciplined, to march on the first emergency; to be paid and supported as long as necessary, by a tax on all estates, real and personal." Next morning they met again, and voted that they "were ready to raise fifteen hundred or two thousand men," should they be needed, and put a debt of £27,000 per annum upon the county. That was doing nobly for a poor backwoods county. During the summer of 1775 various companies from the county of Cumberland marched to join the army of Washington at the siege of Boston. One was from this place, under the command of

James Chambers. Captain Chambers was in a short time made a Colonel, and he, and the company he took from here, remained in the service until near the close of the revolutionary war.

The Pennsylvania Assembly, in November, 1775, appointed delegates to represent the Province in Congress, and expressly instructed them "that they, in behalf of this colony, dissent from and utterly reject any propositions, should such be made, that may cause or lead to a *separation* from our mother country, or a change of the form of this government."

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF 1776.

On the 18th of June, 1776, a Provincial Conference of committees of the Province of Pennsylvania, met at Carpenters' Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. Cumberland county sent the following deputies to that conference, viz: James M'Lene, Colonel John Allison, John M'Clay, Dr. John Calhoun, John Creigh, Hugh McCormick, William Elliott, Colonel William Clark, John Harris, and Hugh Alexander. Of these, we know that Messrs. M'Lene, Allison, M'Clay, Calhoun and Creigh, were from this county, and perhaps some of the others also.

That conference, on the 19th of June, 1776, Resolved "that a convention should be called to form a *new* government, on the authority of the people only;" and on the 24th of June, adopted *unanimously*, an address to Congress, in which they declared that on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania they were "willing to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent states."

ACTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE VALLEY.

The people of Cumberland county, of all nationalities, Irish, German and English, were among the first to form the opinion that the safety and welfare of the colonies did render separation from the mother country necessary; and on the 28th of May, 1776, presented their memorial to the Colonial Assembly setting forth their opinions and asking "that the instructions given to the Pennsylvania delegates in the Continental Congress, in 1775, to oppose any action that might lead to a separation from Great Britain, *may be withdrawn*," and the instructions were withdrawn, and our delegates in Congress

allowed to vote as they thought the best interests of the country required.

The County Committee, in a letter to the President of Congress, dated August 16, 1776, said: "The *twelfth* company of our militia marched to-day, and six companies more are collecting arms and are preparing to march." All this was done in six weeks after independence was declared. The following persons commanded thirteen of those companies, viz: John Steele, Samuel Postlethwaite, Andrew Galbreath, Samuel M'Cune, Thomas Turbott, James M'Connell, William Huston, Thomas Clarke, John Hutton, Robert Culbertson, Charles Lecher, Conrad Schneider, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Watts. These all, officers and men, were inured to hardship and experienced in warfare, and but a few days were required to get ready to meet their country's enemies wherever their services were required; and during the whole revolutionary contest the people of the Cumberland valley did their full share in raising men and money for the public service, and I have referred to their conduct and services because we, of the county of Franklin, although not then organized as a county, are justly entitled to a part of the honor of their deeds, and because I look upon their deeds as part of the history of our county.

The Revolutionary War was closed by the Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain and the "United States of America," signed on the 30th of November, 1783, which was ratified by Congress in April, 1783, and during its continuance the Province of Pennsylvania contributed its full share of men and money towards the carrying on of the contest. Of the latter essential, (*money,*) I see by the accounts of the Provincial Treasurer, the county of Cumberland was called upon to furnish the following, viz:

Her quota of the five million tax, -	£17,225	18s. 6d.
" " fifteen " -	111,968	10 3
" " forty-five " -	159,555	2 6
" " first eight monthly taxes, 638,220	10 0	
" " second " "	638,220	10 0

	£1,565,190	11s. 3d.

It was impossible for the people of the county of Cumberland to pay all this immense taxation, and from the same au-

thority, out of which I have copied the above statement, I learn that on the first of October, 1782, the county owed thereon £442,463, 17s. 5d. in Continental money, equal to £16,986, 2s. 9d. of State money, of the value in specie, of £5,899, 18s. 11d. Whether this debt was ever paid, I know not. I only now refer to it to show the vast difference that then existed between the paper money of the country and specie.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

On the 9th day of September, 1784, an act of Assembly was passed erecting the county of FRANKLIN out of the southwestern part of the county of Cumberland, leaving all of Hopewell township in Cumberland county. The act of Assembly gives the following as the boundary line between the two counties, viz: "Beginning on the York (now Adams) county line, in the South mountain, at the intersection of the lines between Lurgan and Hopewell townships, thence by the line of Lurgan township (leaving Shippensburg to the eastward of the same) to the line of Fannett township; and thence by the lines of the last mentioned township (including the same) to the line of Bedford county."

Nothing is said about dividing Hopewell township, and it must therefore have all been left in Cumberland county. There were however, some doubts about the line near the town of Shippensburg, and on the 29th of March, 1790, an act was passed defining that part of the line and declaring that it should run "so as to leave the tract of land belonging to the late Edward Shippen, Esq., whereon the town of Shippensburg is erected, within the county of Cumberland."

The proposition for the erection of a new county had agitated the public mind for some time. At the July session of the General Assembly, in the year, 1784, a petition was presented, signed by John Rannells, John Johnson, James M'Canimont, John Scott, Dr. George Clingin, Samuel Royer, Pat. Campbell, Patrick Vance, Nat. M'Dowell, Richard Brownson, George Matthews, Oliver Brown, Jas. Campbell, Thos. Campbell, John Colhoun, John Holliday, John Crawford, Josiah Crawford, Edward Crawford, John Boggs, Jeremiah Talbot, William Rannells, Joseph Armstrong, James Brother-ton, Benjamin Chambers, Benjamin Chambers, Jr., Joseph

Chambers, James Chambers, Williams Chambers, and a large number of other citizens, asking that the division line should be fixed at the Big Spring, or where Newville now is, so as to put Hopewell township in this county, and asking the Legislature to fix the county seat "at the most suitable and convenient place," which to them, of course, would be at Chambersburg.

The contemplated act of Assembly had been published, and was not satisfactory to the people of Lurgan township, for at the next session of the Assembly, held, on the 21st of August, 1784, one hundred of them remonstrated against its passage "because the militia battalion and the religious society to which they belonged would be divided and thrown into different counties, and the social intercourse requisite in these respects, would be greatly obstructed," not to mention the burdens that would grow out of the erection of a new court house, prison, &c. They therefore asked to be left within the boundaries of Cumberland county.

The people of Greencastle and the southern part of the county thought that the seat of justice should be located there. Two hundred and thirty-four of them, on the 21st of August, 1784, presented their petition, asking that the question of the selection of the county seat be left to a vote of the people, allowing two or more places for the election to be held at.

They represented that "the town of Greencastle had been laid out about eighteen months, on the crossing of the main road from Fort Pitt to Baltimore, and the Carlisle road leading through Maryland and Virginia, and is equally as central as Chambers' town; that there are already *twenty* houses in Greencastle and a number more building; and it is much better situated to draw the trade of the back countries from Maryland, which at present goes chiefly to Hagerstown, and is so considerable, as to enable more than thirty persons, inhabitants of that place, to carry on business in the commercial line. The command of this trade would, we apprehend, be a considerable advantage, not only to this county, but to the Commonwealth in general."

The Chambersburgers were successful; the county was formed as they wished it, and the county seat was fixed by the Legislature, at Chambersburg.

II.

AFTER THE COUNTY'S FORMATION.

Some persons may, perhaps, think that here my labors as the historian of the county of Franklin should have commenced, and that all I have already given is outside the record. But, would the history of this Union be complete without including in it our colonial history? As well might we reject from the history of our town all that is connected with it prior to its laying out, in 1764, as to refuse to incorporate in the history of our county those things connected with its settlement and its people prior to its erection as a county, in the year 1784. The one is so intimately connected with the other that due notice must be given to all the prominent incidents connected with each, in order to make up a complete whole.

LOCATION AND AREA.

Franklin is one of the "southern tier," or border counties of the State. In its earliest records it was designated as the "Conococheague Settlement," from the name of the principal stream of water flowing through it. It is bounded on the east by Adams county; on the north-east by Cumberland and Perry counties; on the north and north-west by Juniata and Huntingdon counties; on the west by Fulton county, and on the south by the State of Maryland. Its greatest extent from north to south is thirty-eight miles, and from east to west thirty-four miles; containing an area of seven hundred and fifty square miles, or four hundred and eighty thousand acres. The population in 1870, according to the census returns that year, was forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, or about sixty persons to the square mile.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Our valley lies about six hundred feet above the tide level. The eastern part of it is broken and hilly. The South mountain, which forms the eastern boundary of the county, rises from six to nine hundred feet above the central part of the valley. The northern and north-western parts of the county are mountainous. The Kittatinny, or North mountains, as the first range west of the Cumberland valley is called, stretch

through much of that section of the county. Their most prominent elevations are Parnell's and Jordan's Knobs, each of which rises to the height of about twelve hundred feet. In the south-west is the Cove mountain with its prominences, Clay Lick and Two-top mountains. Beyond these the Tuscarora mountains, running from south-west to north-east, rise to the height of seventeen hundred feet, and form the boundary between our county and the counties of Fulton, Huntingdon and Juniata.

STREAMS.

The Tuscarora creek rises in the north-western part of the county, and runs in a northern direction, by the town of Concord, through the Tuscarora mountains, and unites with the main branch of Tuscarora creek in Juniata county. The West Branch of the Conococheague creek also rises in the same section of the county, on the borders of Perry county, flows south-westwardly through Amberson's and Path valleys, past Loudon, and unites with the east branch of the Conococheague about three miles north of the Maryland line, receiving in its course many smaller streams. The East Conococheague creek rises in the South mountain, in the eastern part of the county, flows first northward, and then south-westward, receiving many tributaries, the principal of which is the Falling Spring, at Chambersburg, unites with the West Branch, and empties into the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland. The Conodoguinet rises in Horse valley, and flowing north-east, passes through the mountains at Roxbury, and thence into Cumberland county, and empties into the Susquehanna. The Antietam creek has two branches, both rising in the South mountain, in the south-eastern part of the county. They flow in a southern direction, and uniting near the Maryland line, empty into the Potomac. Cove creek drains the south-western part of the county, between the Cove and Tuscarora mountains, flows south through the Little Cove, and empties into Licking creek. The waters of the northern third of our county, containing about one hundred and sixty thousand acres, or two hundred and fifty square miles, except a part of those in Amberson's valley, are drained towards the Susquehanna. Those of the remaining parts of the county flow into the Potomac.

CHARACTER OF SOIL.

Much the greater part of the land in our county is limestone. The limestone lands east of the Conococheague are well watered, fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. They are estimated at one hundred and eighty thousand acres. Along the base of the South mountain, and between it and the limestone lands, is a strip of territory from one to two miles wide, known as the "pine lands," which for the most part is said to be equal for fertility and certainty of product to any in the county, and is estimated to contain twenty thousand acres.

It is composed of sand, mixed with clay, and water-worn pebbles. West of the Conoeocheague the slate lands prevail, mixed however, here and there with limestone. They are estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand acres, and are not generally so fertile as the limestone, but more easily cultivated, and abounding in pure streams of water, and in luxuriant meadows. The experience of late years leads to the conclusion that these lands when generously treated with lime, or other fertilizers, are as desirable and as productive and remunerative, all things considered, as the higher priced lands of the limestone regions. The mountainous districts, on the eastern and western boundaries of the county contain about one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land, much of it quite valuable because of its excellent timber, and other large bodies of it very valuable because of the inexhaustible quantities of iron ore contained in them.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

A minute description of the many and varied formations in the geological structure of our county would consume too much space for this sketch. The South mountain consists almost entirely of hard white sandstone. The valley west of it contains the great limestone formation. Several belts of different colored slates, and sometimes sandstones, are found here and there, intermixed with it. West and north-west of the east branch of the Conoeocheague creek the slate lands predominate, though even among them, at various places there are belts of limestone found. The south-western part of the county is of the same geological character. The mountain ranges in the west and north-western sections of the county

are composed mainly, of the Levant white, red and gray sandstones. We have no coal in any part of the county, but iron ore abounds along the base of the mountains on both sides of the county, and in Path valley.

LAWS IN FORCE IN 1784.

At the time of the organization of our county in 1784, the State Constitution of 1776 was in force. It provided that the State should be apportioned for representatives in the General Assembly every seven years. They were to be elected annually and could not serve more than four years in seven.

It also provided for the election of a body called the "Supreme Executive Council," one of whom was to be elected for each county, to serve for three years, and no Councillor could serve for more than three years out of seven. They were Justices of the Peace for the whole State.

The President and Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council were to be chosen annually, from the members of the council, by the joint votes of the members of the General Assembly and the Council. The Council met annually at the same time and place as the General Assembly, and the President, or in case of his absence, the Vice President, exercised the executive functions of the Commonwealth.

It also provided that delegates to Congress should be elected annually by the General Assembly, and might be superseded at any time, by the General Assembly appointing others in their places. And no delegate could serve more than two years successively, nor be re-appointed for three years afterwards.

Sheriffs and Coroners were to be voted for by the people annually, two for each office to be returned to the Supreme Executive Council, who appointed and commissioned one of the persons thus returned. No Sheriff or Coroner could serve more than three years in seven.

Prothonotaries, Clerks of Courts, Registers and Recorders were to be appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, to hold during their pleasure.

One Justice of the Peace was to be elected for each ward, township or district, to be commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council, to serve for seven years.

The County Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., were composed, generally, only of such of the Justices of the Peace of the counties as were specially appointed and commissioned to act as Judges of said courts, three of whom formed a quorum.

In Philadelphia, and some of the older and larger counties of the State, the *Presidents* of the county courts were gentlemen learned in the law.

FIRST ELECTION IN OUR COUNTY.

The first general election in our county was held on Tuesday, the 12th day of October, 1784, in Chambersburg, there being but one voting place for the whole county, and to it all those who desired to vote had to come. The county was entitled to elect one member of the Supreme Executive Council, and three representatives in the Legislature. James M'Lene was elected Councillor, to serve for three years, and James Johnston, Abraham Smith and James M'Calmont were elected Representatives. Jeremiah Talbot, Sheriff; John Rhea, Coroner, and James Poe, John Work and John Beard, County Commissioners. The vote for County Commissioners was as follows, viz: James Poe, 822; John Work, 421; John Beard, 339.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

By the act of the 13th of September, 1785, the county was divided into two election districts, the *first* district composed of the townships of Antrim, Peters, Guilford, Lurgan, Hamilton, Letterkenny, Franklin, (or Chambersburg,) Washington, Southampton and Montgomery, to vote at the court house in Chambersburg; and Fannett township, the *second* district, to vote at the house of the widow Elliott, in said township.

By the act of the 10th of September, 1787, our county was divided into *four* election districts, the *first* district composed of the townships of Guilford, Franklin, Hamilton, Letterkenny, Lurgan and Southampton, to vote at the court house in Chambersburg. The *second* district, Fannett township, to vote at the house of widow Elliott, in that township. The *third* district, composed of Antrim and Washington townships, to vote at the house of George Clark, in Greencastle; and the *fourth*

district, Peters and Montgomery townships, to vote at the house of James Crawford in Mercersburg.

These provisions, drawn from the acts of Assembly, show that our forefathers were enabled to exercise the inestimable privileges of the ballot only at a great sacrifice of time, trouble and expense. Now we have our voting places often within a stone's throw of our residences, and rarely, even in the rural districts, more than a few miles away, and all of easy and speedy access; *then* the voters were compelled to travel many weary miles, over new, rough, and unbroken roads, and ford or swim unbridged and dangerous streams, if they desired to cast their ballots for or against the men or measures of the day.

At the second county election held in October, 1785, James M'Calmont, Abraham Smith and John Rhea were elected members of the Assembly; Jeremiah Talbot, Sheriff, and John Johnston, Coroner.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The eleventh section of the act of Assembly, for the organization of our county, appointed James Maxwell, James M'Calmont, Josiah Crawford, David Stoner and John Johnston trustees to procure two lots of ground for the sites of a court house and prison for the new county; and the twelfth section directed that the county commissioners should pay over to the said trustees a sum not exceeding one thousand two hundred pounds (\$3,200) to be by them expended in the erection of the necessary public buildings.

On the 28th of September, 1784, Col. Benjamin Chambers, for the nominal consideration of ten pounds, or twenty-six dollars and sixty-six and two-third cents, conveyed to the county of Franklin the lot on which the court house now stands, to be used as a site for a court house and public buildings and no other; and the lot on the north side of east Market street, opposite the present "Washington House," for the site of a county prison.

Messrs. Maxwell, M'Calmont, *et al.*, the trustees appointed by the Legislature to build a court house and jail for our county, contracted with Captain Benjamin Chambers to put up the former, and with David and Joshua Riddle to put up the latter. When these buildings were contracted for and what

were the prices for erecting them cannot now be told, as all the records in relation thereto have been destroyed. The first payments on the court house were made in 1792, amounting to about £700, and its whole cost, so far as I can judge by the drafts granted Captain Chambers, was about \$4,100.00. It was not finished until 1794.

According to the advertisement of the trustees, the contract for the prison was to have been given out on the 10th of September, 1786. When it was made I know not. It was gotten under roof about 1791. In November, 1796, the sum of £337, 10s. was paid on it, but it was not finished until about 1797 or 98, as appears by the expenditures made on account of it.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

This building was of brick, two stories high, and about fifty feet square. It stood immediately west of the present building, its eastern wall being about four or five feet distant from the western end of the present court house, and it was occupied by the courts and public offices whilst the new building was being erected. It was then torn down and the portico and steps of the present building were put up on part of its site. It was well and substantially built, presented a rather pleasing appearance, and was fully sufficient for those early times. The main front faced Market street, and there was a heavy cornice all around the building. There were a cupola and bell on the building. The spire was surmounted by an iron rod, with a large copper ball on it next the top of the spire; then above that a "Rooster," and above the latter a smaller ball. The main entrance was on the southern front, but it was not used for many years. A door in the western end, near the southern corner was the usual place of entrance. Opposite this last door was another door in the eastern end, opening into the yard. The court hall occupied all the lower floor. Along its southern side was a tier of seats for spectators, some three or four in number, rising high up the wall. These were put in after the building was completed, and they crossed over and closed up the main door in the south side of the room. Between these seats and the bar, which occupied nearly one-half of the floor, there was a space of about ten feet in width, paved with red brick. The bar was raised some two or three feet above

this pavement and the Judge's seat, which was on the north side of the room, was some two or three steps above the bar. The traverse jury box was on the east side of the bar, and the grand jury box on the west side, adjoining the stairs leading to the second story, in which there were a grand jury room and two traverse jury rooms.

THE OLD JAIL.

The first jail built by the county was of stone, two stories high, about forty by sixty feet in size, and stood on the north-east corner of Second and Market streets, where Peiffer & Doebler's coach shop now stands. It was often crowded with poor "debtors" in those early days, men who were so unfortunate as to be in debt and have no goods nor money with which to pay their liabilities. To honest men it was a fearful place; but rogues laughed at its nail-studded doors, iron bars, and thick but poorly-constructed walls. Between the date of the formation of our county in 1784, and the completion of the "old stone jail" in 1798, persons charged with the commission of grave offences in this county were kept in the jail at Carlisle. The county accounts for those years contain many items for the expenses of taking prisoners to Carlisle, keeping them there and bringing them here for trial. Persons charged with offences of a minor grade were kept here in a temporary prison, and there are also numerous charges for "repairs" to that prison—for "iron for bars," for "leg bolts, manacles, &c.," and for the pay of those who acted as "guards" at the prison. Tradition says that this prison was an old log house on the lot now the property of Levi D. Hummelsine, on the west side of South Main street. That it was some such insecure place is evidenced by the expenditures made upon it above referred to, and also from the fact that in 1785, the commissioners of the county paid Samuel McClelland £2, 5s. 6d. for "underpinning the prison." There were no brick buildings here in 1785, and only three stone ones, viz: Chamber's fort, John Jack's tavern and Nicholas Snider's blacksmith shop. All the rest were of logs, small and inconvenient, and it must have been one of the worst of these that was used as a prison at first, for only such an one would have needed "underpinning," and require bars, leg bolts, manacles and guards to keep its inmates safely.

Nor were prisoners then allowed to spend their time in idleness whilst in jail as at the present time. They were kept at labor, as is evinced by the numerous expenditures for "picks and shovels" and "wheel-borroughs," and for the pay of the superintendents and keepers of the "wheel-borrough men."

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

Between the years 1784 and 1809, a period of twenty-five years, Edward Crawford, Esq., held the offices of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts, and for twenty-two years he had his office in a building which he erected for the purpose at his residence on east Market street, on the site now occupied by the law office of Messrs. Kennedy & Stewart. In the month of October, 1806, the first county offices were finished and occupied. The building stood about twenty feet east of the old court house, facing on Market street, and cost about \$2,500.00. It was of brick, two stories high, and about forty feet long by twenty-five feet wide. The Prothonotary and Clerk's offices were in the western end, and the Register's and Recorder's offices in the eastern end, the building being divided by a hall in the centre. In the rear of each office was a small vaulted room for the preservation of the records and papers of the offices. On the second story were the offices of the County Commissioners, County Treasurer, Deputy Surveyor, &c. This building was torn down when the new court house was commenced, about the year 1842.

COUNTY COURTS.

I have already stated that the "county courts" in those days were held by such Justices of the Peace of the county as were specially commissioned to act as Judges of the said courts. Three of them formed a quorum to do business. They then held their offices for seven years; and by the fifth section of the act erecting our county, it was provided that the commissions of all Justices residing within the boundaries of the new county should continue in force until the expiration of their several terms. How many such there were I know not. I give, however, the names of such of them as acted as Judges of our courts after our county was organized.

The fifth section of the act erecting our county provided that the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions should be held four times in each year, and that the Quarter Sessions should sit *three days* in each session, and no more.

This act was approved on Thursday, September 9th, 1784. On Saturday, September 11th, 1784, Edward Crawford Esq., was appointed and comissioned Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts for our county. He was also at the same time commissioned a Justice of the county courts of our county. I suppose he was at the seat of government (Philadelphia) at the time, looking after the passage of the law creating our county, for on the same day he appeared before the Supreme Executive Council, and was sworn into office and got his commissions. On the next Wednesday, September 15th 1784, four days afterwards, he was at home, and the first court held in our county was convened that day, before Humphrey Fullerton and Thomas Johnson, Esq's, Justices for Antrim township, and James Finley, Esq., a Justice of Letterkenny township—all of them former Justices and Judges in Cumberland county, whose commissions were in force, and who were therefore qualified to hold court in Franklin county. There were no jurors present, no causes, civil or criminal, for trial, and I incline to the opinion that there were no lawyers present but one, John Clark, Esq., of the York bar, who was married to a daughter of Nicholas Bittinger, who lived near Mont Alto Furnace. Mr. Clark was most likely here casually. He had been a Major in the Pennsylvania Line in the revolutionary war, had been a member of the bar of long standing and of extended reputation, yet he was, on his own request, admitted to the bar of our county. Had there been any "brother attorney" present, entitled to the privileges of his profession, Mr. Clark would not have been compelled to *request* his own admission.

The second session of our county court, being the *first* business session, was held on Thursday, December 2d, 1784 in the second story of John Jack's stone tavern house, which stood where A. J. Miller's drug store now is, until the fire of 1864. The Judges present were William McDowell, of Peters; Humphrey Fullerton, of Antrim; and James Finley, of Letterkenny; Edward Crawford, Jr., Prothonotary and Clerk;

Jeremiah Talbott, Sheriff. The grand jury were thirteen in number, viz: James Poe, Henry Pawling, William Allison, William M'Dowell, Robert Wilkins, John M'Connell, John M'Cormey, John Ray, John Jaek, Jr., John Dickson, D. M'Clintonck, Joseph Chambers and Joseph Long.

The courts were held up stairs, and tradition says the crowd was so great as to strain the joists of the floor, causing great alarm to the Court and bar, and others in the house. Whether this tradition is true or false, I know not, but it is very probable that the incident did occur. That the courts were held in John Jaek's house for several years, whilst the court house was being built, and up until 1789, inclusive, is conclusively shown by the following extracts from the county expenditures, found in the annual accounts of the Commissioners for the years named, viz:

1785. "By an order to John Jack for the use of his house to hold courts in, &c.," - - -	£12, 7s. 6d.
1789. "By a draw given to Margaret Jack (John's widow) for the use of her house to hold courts in," - - - - -	9.
1790. "Order to Mrs. Jack for fire wood and candles for the court," - - - - -	4, 4, 5
A change was then made, for in—	
1790. "An order was issued to Walter Beatty for preparing a <i>place</i> for court," - - -	15, 6

Where this *place* was I know not, but it was no doubt some temporary selection. Walter Beatty was the sub-contractor, under Captain Benjamin Chambers, for the building of the court house. The court house and the old stone jail were then being built. The latter must have been gotten under roof at least in 1791, for that year the Commissioners paid Walter Beatty "for preparing for the court to sit *in the prison*, £15, 19s." In 1792 they also paid Captain Benjamin Chambers, on the court house, £1,074, 10s. 3d.; and that it was not finished in 1793 is shown by the fact that the Commissioners, *by order of the court*, paid that year to Walter Beatty, £10, 10s. "for detaining his hands from work on the court house." The Judges took possession and occupied the court house for county purposes before it was finished, and ordered Mr. Beatty to be paid for the lost time of his hands, as aforesaid.

At the second session of our courts, on motion of John Clark, Esq., Robert Magaw, Thomas Hartley, James Hamilton, Thomas Duncan, Thomas Smith, Ross Thompson, Ralph Bowie, James Ross, James Riddle, Stephen Chambers and John M'Dowell were admitted to practice the law in the courts of this county.

Our county courts, as thus constituted, continued to administer justice until the adoption of the Constitution of 1790. That instrument went into force, for most purposes, on the 2d of September, 1790, but the *third* section of the schedule to it extended the commissions of the Justices of the Peace and Judges then in office until the first day of September, 1791.

JUSTICES WHO WERE JUDGES.

The following list gives the names of the Justices of the Peace who were Judges of our county courts for this county, from the 9th of September, 1784, to the 2d of September, 1791, with the townships they were appointed from and the dates of their respective commissions, which ran for seven years:

William M'Dowell,	Peters,	November 13, 1778.
Humphrey Fullerton,	Antrim,	April 18, 1782.
Thomas Johnston,	Antrim,	April 18, 1782.
James Finley,	Letterkenny,	March 1, 1783.
Edward Crawford, Jr.,	Chambersburg,	September 11, 1784.
James Chambers,	Peters,	September 17, 1784.
George Matthews,	Hamilton,	February 4, 1785.
John Rannels.	Guilford,	March 1, 1785.
Noah Abraham,	Fannett,	October 31, 1785.
John M'Clay,	Lurgan,	November 2, 1785.
Richard Bard,	Peters,	March 15, 1786.
Samuel Royer,	Washington,	March 27, 1786.
John Scott,	Chambersburg,	August 4, 1786.
John Boggs,	Chambersburg,	August 4, 1786.
JAMES MAXWELL,*	Montgomery,	August 26, 1786.
John Harring,	Southampton,	November 1, 1786.
John Andrew,	Guilford,	April 16, 1787.
John Martin.	Chambersburg,	December 8, 1787.
James Maxwell,	Montgomery,	September 17, 1788.
William Henderson,	Greeneastle,	September 25, 1788.
James M'Calmont,	Letterkenny,	September 23, 1789.
Christian Oyster,	Chambersburg,	July 16, 1790.
Thomas Johnston,	Antrim,	September 29, 1790.

*Commissioned PRESIDENT of the Courts.

JUDGES UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

By the second section of the act of the 13th of April, 1791, the State was divided into *five* judicial districts. The *fourth* district was composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin. And the third section of the same act further provided that a President Judge, learned in the law, should be appointed by the Governor for each district, and not fewer than three nor more than four Associate Judges should be appointed for each county. They were each to hold during good behavior.

On the 17th of August, 1791, Governor Mifflin appointed the following persons Associate Judges of our courts, to hold from the first of September following, viz:

James McDowell,	Peters,	First Associate.
James Maxwell,	Montgomery,	Second "
George Matthews,	Hamilton,	Third "
James McCalmont,	Letterkenny,	Fourth "

On the 20th of August, 1791, Governor Mifflin also appointed Thomas Smith, Esq., President Judge of this judicial district, who continued to serve in that position until his appointment as an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, on the 31st of January, 1794.

FIRST TAXES.

The following is a statement of the first tax laid in this county, in 1785:

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	State Tax.	County Tax.
Antrim	Samuel McCullock	£365 5s. 7d.	£57 1s. 4d.
Franklin	William Shanon.....	69 1 7	11 19 11
Fannett.... .	Nathaniel Paul	179 4 8	30 19 10
Guildford.....	Peter Fry.....	223 6 9	36 8 2
Hamilton	William Dickson	207 7 10	35 7 8
Letterkenny....	George Stinger.....	320 11 7	54 18 9
Lurgan	Gavin Morrow	298 0 5	50 16 4
Montgomery...	Thomas Kennedy	312 6 5	51 7 4
Peters	Hugh M'Kee	272 10 1	44 10 0
Washington....	Frederick Foreman ..	262 16 11	44 15 2
		£2,510 11 10	£118 4 6
Being, for State purposes			£6,694 91
for county purposes.....			1,115 27

The following is a statement of the property assessed in this county in the year 1786:

The tax levied upon this property was £2,368, 9s. 18d., equal to \$6,315.96, distributed thus:

Antrim,	-	-	£331	17s.	11d., or \$885	08
Franklin,	-	-	92	8	7	" 246 48
Fannett,	-	-	191	12	11	" 511 07
Guildford,	-	-	203	7	7	" 542 35
Hamilton,	-	-	212	8	5	" 566 47
Letterkenny,	-	-	290	8	11	" 774 54
Lurgan,	-	-	111	6	0	" 296 81
Montgomery,	-	-	256	17	9	" 685 04
Peters,	-	-	272	12	2	" 726 98
Southampton,	-	-	156	15	5	" 418 07
Washington,	-	-	248	13	0	" 663 07
			£2,368	9	8	\$6,315 96

To-day, though there is no State tax upon real estate, the taxes paid by the people of this county are as follows, viz:

For State purposes on money at interest,

&c.,	\$6,144 00
For county purposes, - - - - -	56,015 97
	\$62,159 97

From tax returns made in 1786 and 1788, for the township of *Franklin*, which was made up of the town of Chambersburg, and some seven tracts of land adjoining. I gather the

following results, viz: That there were in the said township, in the said years—

	1786.	1788.
Improved lots,	96	134
Unimproved lots,	40	24
Horses,	98	105
Cows,	115	126
Oxen,	6	4
Bulls,	0	1
Slaves,	20	18
Servants,	6	6
Chairs,	0	1

Physicians, Four, viz: Dr. Abraham Senseny, Dr. John Jack,
Dr. George Clingan and Dr. Alexander Stewart.

Attorneys, Three, viz: Andrew Dunlap, James Riddle, John
Clark.

Merchants, Four, viz: John Calhoun, Patrick Campbell, Sam-
uel Purviance and Edward Fitzgerald.

Justices and ex-officio Judges of the Courts, Four, viz: John
Boggs, Edward Crawford, Jr., John Martin and
John Scott.

Inn Keepers, Twelve, viz: Hugh Gibbs, John Martin, William
Morrow, Wm. Shannon, Jacob Von Statinfelt,
Benj. Swain, Fred'k Reimer, George Gressinger,
Wm. Bevis, Wm. Cowan, Benj. Swain and John
Caldwell.

Estimating six persons to a dwelling, the population of
Chambersburg in 1786, should have been five hundred and
seventy-six persons, and in 1788, eight hundred and four
persons.

The following lands were also assessed in the said *township*
of Franklin in the years 1786 and 1788, showing conclusively
that it embraced more territory than the mere *plot* of the town
of Chambersburg, viz:

John Alexander,	194 acres.
George Chambers,	58 "
Benj. Chambers, Jr.,	105 "
Joseph Chambers,	297 "
James Chambers,	100 "
John Kerr,	300 "
Thomas M'Kean,	100 "
<hr/>	
	1,154 acres.

CHAMBERSBURG IN 1784-8.

Colonel Benjamin Chambers, as I have already stated, laid out Chambersburg in 1764. The town *plot* was entirely east of the creek and south of the Falling Spring. *Third* street, now the bed of the railroad, was its eastern limit, and did not extend further south than where Mr. James Logan resides. The lots south of that point were laid out by John Kerr, taken from his farm of three hundred acres, and for a long time that part of the place was called "Kerr's town."

That part of our town *north* of the Falling Spring was laid out by Colonel Thomas Hartley, of York, in 1787. He purchased the land from *Joseph* Chambers, Esq., whose farm of near three hundred acres lay north and east of the town. Edward Crawford, Esq., also subsequently bought of Mr. *Joseph* Chambers, the land between the railroad and the eastern point, and Market and Queen streets, and laid it out into town lots.

In 1791 *Captain* Benjamin Chambers, who had a farm of over one hundred acres along the *west* side of the Conococheague creek, laid out that part of the town.

Our town in those days, (say from 1784 to 1788) presented a very different appearance from what it now does, or from what it did before the great fire of 1864. There were no bridges of any kind across the creek. The east bank of the stream through the town site, with the exceptions of a few places, was quite steep and covered with a forest of cedars, oaks and walnut, and a thick undergrowth of bushes. There was quite a depression between Market street and the hill upon which the Baptist church stands, and a number of fine springs of water issued out of the bank at various points, and poured their crystal treasures into the creek.

West of the creek was the farm of *Captain* Benjamin Chambers. The road from Strasburg and the north-western parts of the county came in on the same route it now does, but passed down to the "lower fording," at Sierer's factory, crossed the creek there and entered town by West Queen street.

Main street was not then opened north of the Falling Spring. The ground between the spring and the present residence of James G. Elder, Esq., was a deep swamp. The road towards Carlisle and "the upper fording," at Heyser's paper mill, left Main street at King street, passed westward out King street

to the Falling Spring, crossed it just east of where Mr. Martin Ludwig lately resided, passed north and east along the west side of the spring over the old Indian burial ground, through the Presbyterian church yard, skirting the base of the hill on which the church stands, and connected with the road in front of the church. The present pike leading to Carlisle was not then made. Indeed, there was no road from this to Shippensburg east of the Conococheague, or if there was such a road, it was a very poor one, the crossing of the creek between the two points being very difficult and dangerous. Most persons going to Shippensburg and points east went out the Strasburg road and branched off by the Row road. Mr George K. Harper, who came to our town between 1790 and 1793, informed me that at that time Strasburg was a much more important point than Chambersburg; that the mail for the north and east went from Chambersburg, *by way of Strasburg* and that, because the transportation and travel over the mountains were done by horses alone, there was more life and energy at Strasburg than at Chambersburg, as many as one hundred and fifty pack horses, loaded with merchandise, arriving or departing at a time.

At the period of which I speak the streets of the town were nearly in the same condition as when laid out, although some twenty to twenty-four years had passed since their dedication to public use. Pavements were few and of the worst kind, made to suit the convenience or fancy of the persons by whom they were constructed. The court house and the new jail were going up slowly. Immediately around the "Diamond" there were but few improvements. John Jack's stone house, in which the courts were held, was the best building in town. John Martin, kept tavern in a low two-story log house, about twenty by twenty-five feet in size, where Mrs. Watson resides. The lot where Ludwig's building now is was vacant, and remained so until 1795, when Stephen Rigler built the stone house on it so long known as Noel's hotel. Hugh Gibb kept a tavern in a small two-story log house which stood where the National bank now stands. A small blacksmith shop stood where the Franklin County Bank now stands, and Samuel Lindsay owned and occupied a small log house which stood on the lot the Repository hall now occupies. The other lots facing the Diamond were then unimproved.

There were about one hundred and thirty-five dwellings in the town, but as the whole population of the county had to come to Chambersburg to vote, for several years after the organization of the county, a liberal provision in the shape of taverns was made for its accommodation. In addition to those named already, Owen Aston kept a tavern in the Geo. Goettman property, on the south-east corner of Main and King streets for a while and was succeeded by Jacob Von Stattenfield; Nicholas Snider, where the Montgomery hotel is; Benj. Swain, where the late Rev. B. L. Schneek lived; Wm. Morrow, where Peter Bruner now lives; Thomas Shannon, where Captain Jeffries lives; Wm. Shannon, where the Union Hotel stands, George Graesing, where Mrs. Fohl lives; Wm. Thorn and Geo. Wills, opposite the Academy, on east Queen street; John Smith and David Fleming, at John Stevenson's old property, west Queen street; Frederick Reamer, Heck's old property, south Main street; William Bevis, on west side of south Main street, corner of the alley, in the house now belonging to Mrs. Byers. Besides these there were several others whose location I don't know with certainty.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN 1788.

We have now the Cumberland Valley railroad, running through our valley, from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, with branches and connecting roads to Dillsburg, South Mountain, Mont Alto, Mereersburg and Path Valley at the Richmond furnace; and we have daily postal communications with Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington city and even points more distant, and also receive, almost daily, the news of current events in Europe and Asia, and other more distant parts of the earth. But it was not so in the times of which I am now writing, as is evidenced by the following resolution passed by the Congress of the United States on the 20th of May, 1788, viz:

"Resolved, That the Post Master General be and he is hereby directed to employ *posts* for the regular transportation of the mail between the city of Philadelphia and the town of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, by the route of Lancaster, York town, Carlisle, Chambers' town and Bedford, and that the mail be dispatched *once in each fortnight* from the

said post offices, respectively." Journal of Congress, volume 4, page 817.

It is remarkable that Harrisburg, the capitol city of our now great Commonwealth, is not even mentioned in this resolution; and nothing that I know of so emphatically shows the progress we have made as a nation, in the past eighty-eight years, as the difference between the postal facilities contemplated by this resolve of Congress and the postal facilities we now enjoy.

From the Hon. James H. Marr, Acting First Assistant Postmaster General, I learn that a post office was first established at Chambersburg on the first of June, 1790. I had an idea that we had a post office here at a much earlier date. The settlement was then sixty years old; the town had been in existence twenty-six years and the county nearly six years, and it is surprising to think that our ancestors did so long without governmental postal facilities. The same authority informs me that the following persons filled our post office in the earlier years of its existence, viz:

John Martin,	- - - - -	Appointed 1 June, 1790.
Patrick Campbell,	- - - - -	" 1 July, 1795.
Jeremiah Mahony,	- - - - -	" 1 January, 1796.
John Brown.	- - - - -	" 5 July, 1802.
Jacob Deehert,	- - - - -	" 7 April, 1818.
John Findlay,	- - - - -	" 20 March, 1829.
William Gilmore,	- - - - -	" 24 Nov. 1838.

I hope to be able to state hereafter when the several other post offices of our county were established. See title "Post offices in Franklin county."

The Shippensburg post office was first established 13th May, 1790, but a few days before ours. Prior to these dates our people had to depend upon private carriers to get their mail matter from older offices, or await the semi-monthly coming of the post rider referred to in the resolution of Congress just given.

FIRST ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Constitution of the United States went into operation on the first Wednesday of March, 1789. What number of the people of our State were then entitled to vote I know not; but amongst the proceedings of the Supreme Executive

Council of Pennsylvania, under date of the 31st of December, 1788, the returns of the election of members of Congress held just before, are given, from which it appears that but 15,774 votes were polled in the whole State, and that the highest candidate upon the two tickets received the following number of votes respectively, viz:

Fred'k Augustus Muhlenberg, of Montgomery,	8,707
John Allison, of Franklin,	- - - - - 7,067

NEWSPAPERS.

From the organization of our county, in September, 1784, to July 14th, 1790, there was no newspaper published in Franklin county, and all the sheriff's proclamations, notices of candidates for office, of real estate offered for sale, estrays, runaway negroes, desertions of bed and board by wives, &c., &c., were published in *The Carlisle Gazette and Repository of Knowledge*, printed at Carlisle, Cumberland county.

It has been claimed that a paper called the *Franklin Minerva* was published at Chambersburg before the year 1790 by Mr. Robert Harper. I doubt the truth of this claim. No copy of the paper now exists, by which to determine the doubt, but the fact that Sheriff Johnson, in July, 1790, published his proclamation in the *Carlisle Gazette*, shows almost to a demonstration that there was no newspaper here about the beginning of June, 1790, when that proclamation was first inserted in the *Carlisle Gazette*. Again, I do not think that Robert Harper was then here. An examination of the assessment lists of the county shows that his name appears for the first time as a taxpayer in Franklin township (Chambersburg,) in the year 1794, so that it is most likely he came here sometime in the previous year, perhaps about the time he formed the partnership with Mr. Davison, hereafter referred to. It is known that William Davison commenced the publication of his paper at Chambersburg on the 14th of July, 1790, under the name of "*The Western Advertiser and Chambersburg Weekly Newspaper*," and the assessment lists for 1791 contain his name as one of the taxpayers in Franklin township for that year. Mr. Davison afterwards, about the year 1792 or '93, formed a partnership with Mr. Harper, which continued until the fall of 1793, when he died, and Mr. Harper became sole owner of the paper. On the 12th of September,

1793, Mr. Harper changed the name of the paper to that of "Chambersburg *Gazette*," under which title it was published until the 25th of April, 1796, when he again changed its name to that of the "*Franklin Repository*." It was, when first established, a small, three column concern, about ten by sixteen inches in size, and cost fifteen shillings per year. It was almost wholly made up of advertisements and extracts from foreign journals, for those were the days when Napoleon was stirring up the nations of the old world generally.

In the year 1800 George Kenton Harper became the sole editor and proprietor of the *Repository*, and conducted it until January, 1840, when he sold out to Mr. Joseph Pritts. So indifferent were the post office arrangements for the carrying and delivering of newspapers from 1794 to 1828, that the Harpers (Robert and George K.) employed their own "Post Riders," who once a week rode through large sections of the county to ensure the certain and speedy delivery of the *Repository* at all points where it could not be sent through the mails.

For much of the subsequent history of the *Repository* and other newspapers which were heretofore published in our county, I am indebted to an article written by B. M. Nead, Esq., and published in the *Repository* on the 27th of March, 1872.

"As above seen," says Mr. Nead, "Mr. Harper gave up the control of '*The Franklin Repository*' to Mr. Pritts in the year 1840. Mr. Pritts served an apprenticeship and worked as a journeyman at the printing business in Cumberland, Maryland, from which place he removed to Chambersburg about the year 1820. In 1823 he became the editor and proprietor of a Democratic paper styled the '*Franklin Republican*,' started in 1808 by William Armour, who was followed in its editorship by John Hershberger, John M'Farland and John Sloan, whose successor Mr. Pritts was. This paper Mr. Pritts continued to edit until the year 1828, when the anti-Masonic excitement arose. He then gave up the publication of the *Franklin Republican*, bought the *Anti-Masonic Press*, a paper which had been established by Mr. James Culbertson, and started a new paper, strongly advocating anti-Masonic principles, under the name of '*The Anti-Masonic Whig*.' This paper Mr. Pritts continued to edit until the year 1840, when

he purchased the *Repository* from Mr. Harper, and united the two papers under the name of the '*Repository and Whig*.' In 1840 Mr. Benjamin Oswald, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, was associated with Mr. Pritts in editing the paper, and in 1841 Wm. R. Rankin, Esq., filled the same position. In 1842 Wm. H. Downey bought Mr. Pritts' interest in the paper, and continued to publish it until 1846, when he sold out to Mr. Wm. Brewster. Mr. Pritts continued about the office, as a general superintendent, adding weekly to its spiciness by his wit and satire, until the year 1848, when he died. The paper was then in the hands of Messrs. John F. Denny, Hugh W. Reynolds and D. O. Gehr. On the 1st of February, 1849, Mr. Reynolds withdrew, and the remaining partners carried on the paper until 1st of May of that year, when they sold out to Messrs. John W. Boyd, of Hagerstown, and David E. Stover, of Greencastle.

"On the 4th of July, 1849, Messrs. Henry A. Mish and Lewis A. Shoemaker started a paper called '*The Franklin Intelligencer*,' and continued its publication until 1851, when it was purchased by Stover & Boyd and merged in the *Repository*. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Stover became sole proprietor of the *Repository*, and on the first of May of that year Col. A. K. M'Clure purchased a half interest in the paper, and in September following obtained the entire control of it."

"On the 4th of July, 1853, R. P. Hazelet, who for some time had been issuing, semi-monthly, a ten by twelve advertising sheet, called '*The Omnibus*,' began the publication of a paper called '*The Transcript*' In October, 1854, George Eyster & Co. became interested with Mr. Hazelet in the *Transcript*, and continued to publish it until December, 1855, when they sold it to Washington Crooks & Co., who about the same time purchased the *Repository* from Col. M'Clure. They consolidated the two papers under the name of the '*Repository and Transcript*' A few years after they sold out to G. H. Merkline & Co. About 1861, A. N. Rankin, one of the latter firm, got sole control of the paper. Soon after Snively Strickler, Esq., became proprietor, and in 1863 he sold it to A. K. M'Clure and H. S. Stoner, who again changed the name to '*The Franklin Repository*'

"On the 19th of April, 1861, G. H. Merkline & Co. started the *Semi-Weekly Dispatch*. It continued till June, 1863, when

it was purchased by Messrs. McClure & Stoner, and merged in the *Repository*. On the 30th of July, 1864, the *Repository* office, and everything connected with it, was destroyed when our town was burnt by the Rebels. It was started again soon after in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church, from which it was issued till June, 1866, when it was removed to its present location.

"On the 1st of July, 1865, 'The Repository Association' was formed, and the paper was issued under its auspices, with Messrs. McClure & Stoner as editors and publishers. On the 30th of May, 1868, they retired, and Messrs. Jere Cook & S. W. Hays obtained control of it as editors and publishers. On the 1st of July, 1870, Mr. Hays retired and Mr. H. S. Stoner took his place, and the paper was published by Messrs. Cook & Stoner until the 15th of August, 1874, when it went into the hands of Major John M. Pomeroy, its present *owner* and *editor*. It has now reached the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. It is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 2,200."

The first English Democratic paper that I have been able to hear of, published in our county, was called "*The Franklin Republican*," and was started by William Armour about the year 1806. He was succeeded by Frederick Goeb, or Geib, and Richard White. They published two papers, one in German and one in English. The German part of the office was owned by Goeb, and White owned the English part. About the year 1808 John Hershberger bought these gentlemen out.

About this time George K. Harper was publishing a German paper in the same office with the *Repository*, called "*Der Redliche Registrator*"—"*The True Recorder*." This paper Mr. Harper sold to F. W. Schoepflin about the year 1814, who removed it from the *Repository* office and conducted it as a Democratic paper until his death, in 1825, when it passed into the hands of Henry Ruby, who had learned the printing business with Mr. Schoepflin. He published it until 1831, when he discontinued it.

Mr. Hershberger conducted "*The Franklin Republican*" as the Democratic organ of the county, at the same time publishing the German paper formerly issued by Mr. Goeb. After several years he sold both papers to Mr. James M'Farland, by whom the German paper was discontinued. Mr. M'Farland

sold the "*Republican*" to John Sloan, about the year 1816, who continued to publish it until his death, in 1831. Some time after Joseph Pritts married the widow of Mr. Sloan, and thus obtained control of the printing office. Mr. Pritts was then a *strong Democrat*, and greatly enlarged and improved the paper, and as a reward for his devotion to his party and its interests was appointed county treasurer for several years.

In the year 1828 the anti-Masonic excitement reached its height, and Mr. Pritts, being dissatisfied with the course of the *Democratic* party in relation to the United States Bank, and on other political questions, and being actuated by a dread of the pernicious influence of secret societies upon the future of the country, with large numbers of his former Democratic associates, joined the new party and purchased the "*Anti-Masonic Press*," a paper which Mr. James Culbertson had shortly before established here. This paper Mr. Pritts conducted for a short time, as only he could conduct a newspaper, in the interests of the anti-Masonic party, when he purchased the "*Franklin Repository*" and consolidated the two papers.

When Mr. Pritts ceased to publish the *Republican* as a Democratic paper the Democratic party were left without an organ in our county. But in the year 1831, or thereabouts, Messrs. Henry Ruby and James Maxwell started a new Democratic paper called "*The Franklin Telegraph*." After publishing it for about six or seven years, they sold it to Messrs. Michael C. Brown and Hiram Kesey, who, in the year 1841, sold it to John Brand, who changed the name to "*The Chambersburg Times*." In 1843 he sold out to Franklin G. May, who, in 1845, associated Mr. Enos R. Powell with himself in the conduction of the paper. In 1848 Mr. May retired and Alfred H. Smith took his place, and the name of the paper was changed to "*The Cumberland Valley Sentinel*." In 1851 Messrs. B. F. Nead and John D. Kinneard became the proprietors, with Joseph Nill, Esq., and afterwards Dr. William H. Boyle, as editors. On the 1st of July, 1852, the paper passed into the hands of Messrs. John M. Cooper and Peter S. Dechert, and was merged into "*The Valley Spirit*," which paper these gentlemen had removed from Shippensburg to Chambersburg about a year previously. In 1857 Messrs. Cooper & Dechert sold the paper to Messrs. George H. Mengel & Co.,

Dr. Boyle continuing as editor. In 1860 Messrs. Mengel & Ripper became the owners, Dr. Boyle continuing as editor.

In April, 1858, Messrs. R. P. Hazelet and David A. Wertz started a paper called "*The Independent*." In 1859 they sold it to W. L. Cook and P. Dock Frey, who changed its name to "*The Times*." Mr. Cook retired in a short time, and gave place to Mr. M. A. Foltz. In 1860 Messrs. Jacob Sellers and Wm. Kennedy became the owners of *The Times*, and published it as a Democratic paper. In 1862 Messrs. H. C. Keyser and B. Y. Hamsher purchased the *Valley Spirit* from Messrs. Ripper & Mengel, and shortly after Mr. Kennedy associated himself and his paper with them, and the name of the paper was changed to that of "*The Spirit and Times*," and published by B. Y. Hamsher & Co. In 1863 Mr. Kennedy retired and the name of the paper was again changed to "*The Valley Spirit*." In July, 1867, J. M. Cooper & Co. again became the owners. In September, 1867, it passed into the hands of Messrs. Augustus Duncan and Wm. S. Stenger, who continued its publication until 1876, when they sold out to Mr. Joseph C. Clugston, the present proprietor. It is now edited by John M. Cooper, Esq., is Democratic in politics and has a circulation of 2,160.

The following newspapers are now also being published in our county, viz.:

The "*Public Opinion*," at Chambersburg. It was established in the year 1869 by its present editor and proprietor, Moses A. Foltz. It is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 1,700.

The "*Mercersburg Journal*," published at Mercersburg, is owned and edited by M. J. Slick, Esq. It is neutral in politics, and has a circulation of about 500. It was established in 1846.

"*The Village Record*" is published at Waynesboro', by W. Blair, who is editor and proprietor. It was established in 1847, has a circulation of about 1,000, and is neutral in politics.

"*The Valley Echo*" is published at Greencastle, by George E. Haller, editor and proprietor. It was established in 1867, has a circulation of about 500, and is neutral in politics.

"*The Keystone Gazette*" is a new weekly paper, the publication of which was commenced at Waynesboro', in our county,

about the 1st of September last, by Messrs. J. C. West & W. J. C. Jacobs, editors and proprietors. It is Democratic in politics and claims a circulation of about 500.

The "*Saturday Local*" is a weekly newspaper recently started at Chambersburg, by Joseph Pomeroy & Co. It is neutral in politics.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S VISIT.

On the first of October, 1794, President Washington left Philadelphia for the western part of this State, called thither by the troubles known in our history as the "Whisky Insurrection." He was accompanied by General Henry Knox, the Secretary of War; General Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Richard Peters, Judge of the District Court of the United States for Pennsylvania; Mr. Dandridge, his Private Secretary, and others of his official family. On Friday, the 4th of the month, the party reached Harrisburg, and on Saturday, the 5th, Carlisle, where a considerable part of the army was already assembled. The President remained at Carlisle until the 11th inst. During that time he had several interviews with the commissioners from the insurgents, who wished him to disband the army, assuring him that the people of the insurrectionary counties would obey the laws without marching the troops out there. He refused to accede to their request, yet he assured them that no violence would be done, that all that he desired was to have the people come back to their allegiance.

On the morning of Saturday, the 11th inst., the Presidential party left Carlisle and reached Chambersburg that evening. Whilst here they stopped with William Morrow, who kept a tavern in a stone house which stood on south Main street, on the lot recently owned by Dr. J. C. Richards, dece'd., now the property of Peter Bruner. The President and party went south from this, through Greencastle, to Williamsport, Maryland, and from thence to Fort Cumberland; but as they did not reach Williamsport until the evening of Monday, the 13th, the presumption is that they remained in our town over Sunday, the 12th inst., as it is well known that President Washington was very averse to doing any work on the Lord's Day, which could be avoided.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

For three or four years prior to the date of President Washington's visit to our town, the larger part of the people of the counties of Fayette, Allegheny, Westmoreland and Washington, in our State, had been in open rebellion against the general government, because of the United States excise tax upon whisky. The tax was originally only four pence per gallon, and was subsequently reduced below that sum. The people of that section of the State were mainly the descendants of Scotch-Irishmen, who hated the name and office of an exciseman. There were no temperance societies then in existence, and to make and drink whisky was common, and was not regarded as disreputable by any one; and the fame of their "Old Monongahela" was proverbial east and west. The only surplus products of the people of that region were corn and rye, and it would not pay to transport them to the eastern markets by pack horses, the only means they had. A horse could carry but four bushels of rye over the miserable roads then in existence, but he could carry the product of twenty-four bushels in the shape of whisky. They therefore made whisky everywhere. Almost every farmer had his "still." They thought as they had cultivated their lands for years, at the peril of their lives every hour, and had fought the savages unaided most of the time by the government, which gave them little protection, they had a right to do as they pleased with the surplus products of their labors. And so they made it into whisky, knowing that it could be easily shipped east to a market where it would find a ready sale. They denied the right of the government to tax it, refused to pay the tax, tarred and feathered the tax collectors, and compelled them to resign their offices or leave the country. So wide spread was the opposition to the enforcement of the law, and so inflamed the state of the public mind, that it was found necessary to send a large body of troops out to the insurrectionary districts to bring the people to reason and obedience.

The opposition to the enforcement of the excise laws was not confined exclusively to the people of the western counties of the State. There were many persons east of the mountains who were very hostile to the excise laws, and who sympathized with the alleged grievances of their western friends

and kinsmen. General James Chambers, in a letter from Loudon Forge, to A. J. Dallas, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth, under date of September 22d, 1794, says: "On the 16th inst. I arrived in Chambersburg, and to my great astonishment I found the Rabble had raised what they Caled a Liberty pole. Some of the most active of the inhabitants was at the time absent, and upon the whole, perhaps, it was best, as matters has Since taken a violent change. When I came hear I found the magistrates had opposed the sitting of the pole up, to the utmost of their power, but was not Supported by the majority of the Cittyzens. They wished to have the Royators Subject to Law, and (Mr. Justice John Riddle, John Seott and Christian Oyster) the magistrates of this place informed me of their zealous wish to have them brought to Justice. I advised them to Call a meeting of the inhabitants of the town on the next morning, and we would have the matter opened to them, and Show the necessity of Soporting Government, Contrassed with the destruction of one of the best governments in the world."

The meeting was held in the "Coorthous"—Mr. John Riddle delivered "a very animating address" to the people—Resolves were passed and drawn up for the people to sign, pledging them to support the Justices in their efforts "to bring the Royators to tryal," and General Chambers continues: "I am now happy to have in my power to request you, Sir, to inform his Excellency, the Govenour, that these exertions has worked the desired Change. The magistrates has sent for the men, the very Same that Erected the pole, and I had the pleasure of Seeing them, on Saturday Evening, Cut it down; and with the Same waggon that brought it into town, they were obligeed to draw the remains of it out of town again. The Circumstance was mortifying, and they behaived very well. They seem very penitant, and no person offered them any insult. It has worked such a change. I believe we will be able Shortly to Send our Quota to Carlisle."

Liberty poles were also erected at Carlisle and other places, and the people everywhere in the eastern part of the State were very reluctant to turn out at the call of President Washington against the "whisky boys," whose grievances they believed, for the most part, to be well founded. Secretary Dallas, in his report to the Senate, under date of September 10th,

1794, said: "According to the information I have received from several parts of the country, it appears that the militia are unwilling to march to quell the insurrection. They say that they are ready to march against a foreign enemy, but not against the citizens of their own State."

The troops called into the field under the requisition of President Washington, dated the 7th of August, 1794, numbered 12,950, and were from Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Those from New Jersey and Pennsylvania assembled at Carlisle. Governor Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey, had command of the quotas of their respective States—met them there, and in company with President Washington reviewed them. The Pennsylvania troops were in one Division of 5,196 men, under the command of Major General William Irvine. It was composed of three Brigades, the first commanded by Brigadier General Thomas Proctor, the second by Brigadier General Francis Murray, and the third by Brigadier General James Chambers, of our county. General Chambers' Brigade was composed of 1,762 men, 568 of whom were from Lancaster county, 550 from York county, 363 from Cumberland county, and 281 from Franklin county. These troops passed through our county by way of Strasburg, from whence they crossed the mountains to Fort Lyttleton on their march to Pittsburg, which place they reached in the month of November following. Happily the supremacy of the law, and the enforcement of order, were secured by this display of power on part of the General Government, without firing a gun, and without any of the sufferings or losses incident to a state of actual war. On Tuesday, the 15th of November, 1794, the Pennsylvania troops left Pittsburg on their return home. They marched by way of Greensburg, Ligonier, Bedford, Sideling Hill, Fort Lyttleton, Strasburg and Shippensburg, to Carlisle, where they were disbanded.

POPULATION.

An accurate enumeration recently made shows that according to the assessment lists for the year 1786, the taxables of our county numbered two thousand two hundred and ninety-one, divided among the several townships as follows, viz.:

	Free-holders.	Non-Free-holders.	Free-men.	Total.
Antrim, - - -	195	83	53	331
Franklin, - - -	99	8	54	161
Fannett, - - -	119	55	34	208
Guilford, - - -	102	38	30	170
Hamilton, - - -	145	53	39	237
Letterkenny, - - -	159	47	39	245
Lurgau, - - -	57	24	21	102
Montgomery, - - -	136	55	29	220
Peters, - - -	108	72	37	217
Sonthampton, - - -	86	27	27	140
Washington, - - -	151	60	49	260
Totals, - - -	1,357	522	412	2,291

Taxables and *freetmen* in Franklin county in the year 1786, two years after the formation of the county:

In *Antrim* township, with its present boundaries, including the town of Greencastle:

John Allison, William Allison, William Adams, John Allan, Samuel Archer, Dr. Robert Ambruse, Conrad Burner, Widow Bee, Hugh Barkley, James Borland, James Brotherton, Wm. Berryhill, Wm. Burk, Jacob Brumbaugh, George Brown, Jacob Bair, Wm. Beaty, Fred'k Byars, Sr., Fred'k Byars, Jr., Conrad Bush, James Brown, George Bartlebaugh, John Beatty, Henry Beast, Christ. Brandibarger, Jacob Brunk, Joseph Crunkelton, Hugh Curathers, John Crunkelton, Robt. Crunkelton, Sr., Robert Crunkelton, Jr., Sam'l Crunkelton, Wm. Cross, James Cross, George Clark, Thos. Clugston, Gabriel Carpenter, Joseph Cook, Peter Coon, Christopher Creamer, James Crawford, Charles Cox, Robert Cooper, Michael Carey, Wm. Callahan, Leonard Crowbarger, Robert Clugston, John Downey, Wm. Downey, Sam'l Downey, Alex. Drybrough, Robt. Davison, Elias Davison, Dr. John Davison, John Davison, Joseph Davis, John Davis, (tailor.) Sam'l Duglas, James Dixon, Thos. Duglas, Wm. Downey, Abm. Derush, John Dusinberry, Adam Dickey, George Eldrich, Peter Elie, Cutlip Evert, Wm. Evert, John Erwin, George Eaker, Wm. Eaker, Abm. Elie, Humphrey Fullerton, Fred'k Fisher, Conrad Fisher, Nich. Frye, Jas. Fleck, John Foy, Henry Gordon, George Gordon, Alex. Gordon, Hugh Gaff, Abm. Gabriel, Richard Gabriel, John Gay, John Gibson, John Gibson, (creek.) John Grindle, Jacob Gallady, Abm. Gansinger, John Greer, (ma-

son,) Robt. Gibson, Dan'l Hughes, Jacob Harshberger, Widow Hanna, Widow Hart, Abm. Hull, (blacksmith,) John Headley, (merchant,) Francis Hibrick, Sam'l Hutchison, Wm. Henderson, (merchant,) John Haugh, (tailor,) Thos. Hutson, Henry Hoover, Nich. Hewit, David Howell, (tobacconist,) Henderson & Wilkin, Jas. Johnston, John Johnston, Thos. Johnston, Esq., Dr. Robt. Johnston, Wm. Johnston, Robert Johnston, And'w Jack, Crissly King, John Keer, (weaver,) John Kirk, John Kennedy, Fred'k Kyeher, Wm. Kiers, Rev'd James Lang, Rev'd Matthew Linn, John Lawrence, (merchant and inn keeper,) Rich'd Laurence, (gunsmith,) Robt. Linn, (tailor,) James Long, David Long, Mich'l Lowman, Jacob Lowman, George Lowman, David Larimore, Joseph Lowrey, Evans Lewis, John Lowman, Jacob Leisure, Dan'l Lane, Dan'l Linbaugh, (tailor,) Wm. M'Kee, Robert M'Culloch, (merchant,) Sam'l M'Culloch, Jacob Millar, James Moor, John Millar, Dan'l Millar, Henry Millar, Jas. M'Bride, John M'Laughlin, Dan'l Mowan, Ludwick Mowan, Patrick M'Entyre, Mary Michal, (wid.) James M'Lene, Dan'l M'Lene, Rich'd M'Lene, Hugh M'Kee, Jas. M'Roberts, Jas. McCormick, John McCormick, Jas. M'Clenahan, Widow M'Clenahan, Wm. M'Clellan, Robt. M'Clellan, Jas. M'Kelley, Alex. M'Cleary, Sam'l Moor, John Marshal, Pat. Maxwell, Jas. M'Entyre, Stephen Mowan, Baltsher Mowan, Morris M'Graw, Leigh Masters, Henry Morrow, (cooper,) Dan'l M'Can, Jas. M'Clain, Henry Millar, Hance Miller, Jr., John Mares, Lazarus M'Lean, John Nye, Sr., John Nye, Jr., Wm. Neal, Wm. Nesbit, Cutlip Nuts, (hatter,) Thos. Prather, (innkeeper,) Abm. Prather, (blacksmith,) Christ. Piper, John Porter, Joseph Paton, Robt. Paton, Henry Pawling, Jas. Poe, John Packman, (cooper,) Felty Pachel, (hatter,) Jacob Paeksler, John Piper, Felty Preman, Peter Poorman, (blacksmith,) John Paton, (miller,) Andrew Robison, James Roberts, James Rea, John Rinck, Wm. Rankin, James Roddy, And'w Reed, John Rule, Mat. Ryburn, Peter Remer, (shoemaker,) John Rodeman, (shoemaker,) John Rodgers, George Rumble, (blacksmith,) Wm. Reany, Wm. Rankin, Eml. Stotlar, Abraham Smith, John Scott, Wm. Scott, John Stoonking, Jacob Stotler, John Stotler, Sam'l Smith, David Snider, (sadler,) Dr. Henry Snively, Jacob Sayler, Patrick Sangerson, And'w Snively, Jos. Snively, Sam'l Stotler, (miller,) Henry Sights, Crisley Snively, Henry Snively, Dr. Geo.

Stover, Gasper Stotler, Wm. Stover, Jr., Jacob Stover, Em'l Stover, Fred'k Summers, Henry Snively, Nich. Stuff, Henry Stall, Sr., Peter Shenholtz, Widow Stitt, Henry Seerist, Philip Stiffey, Geo. Sharer, (blacksmith,) Ludwick Small, (shoemaker,) Wm. Stever, Sr., Wm. Scott, Moses Thomson, Robert Thomson, Rich'd Taylor, And'w Thomson, Thos. Teey, (cooper,) John Thomson, John Weerham, Peter Wolf, George Wallace, Christ. Weidner, Jacob Weidner, John Woods, Peter Whitmore, James Watson, (tanner,) Rich'd Wright, Wm. Woodman, Christopher Wise, Jas. Witherspoon, (joiner,) Jas. White, (weaver,) Adam Wilson, Jacob Weaver, Fred'k Wyble, Peter White, Jacob Winterberger, Jas. White, Alex. Young, (tailor,) John Youst, (wagonmaker,) Jacob Zacharias, (sadler.)

Freemen—Wm. Allison, Wm. Cook, Jeremiah Callahan, Jos. Crunkleton, (of Jno.,) Jos. Crunkleton, Jacob Crone, Wm. Downey, Sam'l Downey, John Ervin, James Gibson, Jacob Gallady, Joseph Grubb, (merchant,) Ab'm Gansinger, Sol. Hoover, Peter Hull, (shoemaker,) Jas. Johnson, Felty Killar, Dan'l Keek, (shoemaker,) James M'Clenahan, Robert M'Clellan, Wm. M'Clellan, Sam'l Moor, Dan'l M'Clene, Thos. M'Lene, Jno. M'Closkey, William Mintooth, John McCleary, Jas. M'Lenahan, Hugh M'Intyre, Thos. M'Clain, George Nye, Henry Pawling, Rob't Pattern, Abraham Prather, (blacksmith,) John Rush, (weaver,) James Robinson, Dr. Adam Rankin, Jas. Richey, (saddler,) Thomas Richey, (joiner,) Wm. Rule, Abraham Smith, Em'l Stotter, Sam'l Stotter, Stophel Sites, Sam'l Smith, Sam'l Stover, (tanner,) Henry Seerist, Henry Strimb, Conrad Speer, Fred'k Summers, Robert Wilkens, (merchant,) Cutlip Wisar, Andrew White—331.

In *Franklin* township, which included the town of Chambersburg, east of the Conococheague creek, and some ten or more tracts of land adjoining it:

Joseph Allison, George Albert, John Alexander, Owen Aston, Walter Beaty, Fred'k Bainor, Moses Barnet, John Baxter, John Brown, (merchant,) John Boggs, Rob't Boyd, John Burns Black, John Crouse, Wm. Davis, Moses Blackburn, Hugh Bigham, John Clark, Philip Crist, John Colhoon, (merchant,) Patrick Campbell, (merchant,) Edward Crawford, Esq., Ruhamah Colhoon, George Chambers, Wms. Chambers, Benj. Chambers, Joseph Chambers, Wm. Camlon, Wm. Cowen, John

Caldwell, Ludwick Craufst, Dr. George Clingan, James Chambers, Alex. Duncan, George Dewalt, John Dixon, Peter Eaby, Rev'd Christopher Favour, Edward Fitzgarald, Thomas Ferguson, Hugh Gibbs, George Grisinger, Samuel Galbreath, Henry Greenwalt, John Jack, Christian Kingrey, Philip Knopp, John Kirthpatrick, John Kerr, Henry Lontzahiser, Michael Lightner, Henry Molwich, Archibald M'Afee, Daniel M'Clintock, John Martin, John M'Conkey, Wm. Morrow, Michael M'Nulty, Sam'l McCleland, Thos. Murry, Daniel McGregor, Thos. McClelon, Thos. M'Keen, John Noel, Christian Oyster, Sam'l Purvines, (merchant,) John Plumer, Wm. Richison, John Reynolds, Esq., John Reed, Stephen Rigler, Arch'd Reed, Hugh Reed, Wm. Stinson, Robt. Shields, Michael Sissler, George Shellitoe, David Shots, Daniel Smith, Sam'l Snodgress, Jacob Sigler, Moses Swan, Matthias Sitter, Wm. Shannon, Thos. Shannon, Wm. Smith, Nich. Snider, Benj. Swain, John Scott, John Shitts, Zacharia Sugars, Jacob Shots, Peter Shields, George Siglar, Dr. Abraham Senseny, Alex. Stuart, James Stuart, Elizabeth Thompson, Michael Trout, Wm. Thorn, Jeremiah Tolbert, (Talbott.) Conrad Waggoner, Christian Wimer, Wm. Wallace, John Watts, James Welch, George Wills, Conrad Washingborger.

Freemen—Fred'k Bettinger, Fred'k Benhart, Patrick Campble, Sam'l Colhoon, Thos. Clark, James Corrance, Michael Carver, James Colgan, Edward Cramer, John Devabough, Andrew Dimlap, Esq., John Fletcher, Rich'd Henderson, John Hamel, Wm. Hailey, George Hood, Henry Houfman, Wm. Johnston, John Johnston, Wm. Kennedy, Benjamin Kurtz, James Lindsay, John M'Intyre, Hugh McClelon, James M'Clelon, Joseph McClelon, Jacob M'Conkey, Peter Millar, Jas. Morrow, Matthew M'Cowan, Martin Moody, Peter Miller, Fred'k Pleacher, Jas. Peoples, Wm. Richardson, Stephen Rigler, James Riddle, Esq., Fred'k Reed, James Smith, Daniel Smith, Wm. Smith, Dr. Alex. Stuart, Dr. Sam'l Smith, Robert Snodgress, Thos. Stevenson, Jacob Santmire, Jacob Stillinger, Filson Sadler, John Steel, Ross Thompson, Esq., Sam'l Thompson, George Trout, Wm. Temant, Philip Trout—161.

In *Fannet* township, which then included the present townships of *Fammet* and *Metal*:

Joshua Anderson, Robt. Anderson, Randle Alexander, James Ardrey, Dan'l Armstrong, Thos. Armstrong, Robert Alexan-

der, Noah Abraham, Joseph Adams, James Alexander, Robert Armstrong, Patrick Alexander, Thos. Blair, Nath'l Bryans, James Bryans, George Buckhannon, Allen Brown, Widow Baxter, John Bell, Thos. Barr, Sam'l Baker, Wm. Chambers & Bros., Sam'l Coulter, John Campbell, John Campbell, (cropper,) Wm. Campbell, David Campble, John M. Campble, And'w Campble, George Climer, Wm. Carley, Jacob Chambers, —— Callender, Patrick Davison, Daniel Duncan, Barnabas Doyle, George Delong, Felix Doyle, Andrew Duglas, George Dixon, Edw'd Dougherty, John Elliott, (heirs,) John Elder, Jr., Robert Elder, David Elder, Sr., Robert Elder, David Elder, Jr., Wm. Elder, James Elder, Sam'l Elder, Wm. Elliott, Robert Elliott, Frances Elliott, Arch'd Elliott, James Ervine, George Ealey, James Fingerly, James Fairman, Alex. Fulton, James Fegan, Sam'l French, Wm. Gwyn, Isaac Gifford, James Gibson, John Gray, Samuel Gamble, Wm. Gibbs, John Holiday, Matthew Henderson, Henry Humbrey, Henderson Hervey, Andrew Hemphill, Thos. Hamilton, James Hervey, (weaver,) James Howe, Henry Hawkenberry, Jr., James Hawkenberry, Philip Hutchison, Peter Hawkenberry, Wm. Hunter, Alex. Hopper, James Harvey, John Harmony, Henry Hawkenberry, Sr., Henry Hagan, Gasper Hawkenberry, James Hunter, James Johnston, Thos. Johnston, Sam'l Ireland, John Jones, John Kenedy, Wm. Kelly, Edward Kelly, John Keasey, Joseph Kilgore, Robt. Kerr, Wm. Lauther, Jr., James Lauther, Robert Little, David Long, Sam'l Lattimore, Patrick McCormick, Joseph Moore, James Moore, Jr., Robt. McGwire, Wm. M'Intyre, Rich'd Morrow, Sam'l Mairs, Wm. Moore, And'w Millar, Robt. McCormick, John McClure, Dan'l McMullan, Wm. McCibbens, Enos McMullan, James Moore, Sr., Nathaniel McCall, Sam'l McCall, Robt. McConnell, John Mackey, Widow Mackey, John McClellan, John McClellon, James M'Clatchey, James McConaughey, David McConaughey, Robert M'Clatchey, John M'Crea, Cromwell M'Cavity, Wm. McCain, Patrick M'Gee, Randle M'Donald, Hugh M'Curday, Wm. McClellon, Sr., Wm. McClellon, Jr., John Mullan, John M'Clane, John Noble, Sr., John Noble, Jr., Joseph Noble, Charles Newcom, David Neal, James Nealy, John Nilson, Richard Neagle, Nathaniel Paul, John Pacho, Alex. Potts, Adam Piper, Charles Querry, James Rea, Lodwick Ripple, Dennis Reddin, Joseph Shearer, Barnet Shutler, Elijah Sackett, Thos.

Shields, Robert Sample, Joseph Sackett, John Steel, Benj. Say, Wm. Taylor, John Simmons, Thos. Simmons, Henry Varner, David Wakefield, Benj. Walker, Wm. Witherow, Sam'l Walker, James Walker, John Ward, William Warnock, James Widney.

Freemen—James Alexander, John Buckhamon, George Chambers, Sam'l Campble, John Duglas, John Davison, Wm. Darlington, Adam Ernholt, John Elder, Gabriel Glenn, Wm. Gallaher, Jas. Hervey, Jr., Wm. Hambleton, Wm. Ireland, Jeremiah Kilgore, Robert Little, Alex. Long, John McConaughey, John Mullan, James Mairs, Hugh McClure, James McCurday, James Moore, James O'Nail, Wm. Paul, John Potts, Alex. Potts, James Randles, Hugh Steel, Adam Scott, John Witherow, James Wallace, William Ward, Joseph Weaver—208.

In *Guilford* township, having then about the same boundaries as at present :

David Adams, Capt. John Andrew, John Andrew, Sr., Wm. Adams, John Acheson, Owen Aston, David Archibald, Peter Bondbrick, Henry Bondbrick, Matthias Brothers, Wm. Brother-ton, John Black, Daniel Bonbrick, George Bittinger, Robert Bigham, Daniel Bonbrick, Jr., Fred'k Bonbrick, Nicholas Bittinger, Walter Beatty, John Beard, Jacob Cover, (spring,) Jacob Cook, John Clugston, Andrew Cover, Ezekiel Chambers, Martin Cook, Adam Cook, Joseph Coughener, James Cow-nningham, Jacob Cover, Edward Crawford, Jr., Edward Crawford, Sr., John Crawford, John Calwell, Alex. Culbertson, Henry Coyle, George Cook, Sr., George Cook, Jr., John Croft, Arch'd Cashey, Jacob Coffey, Sam'l Drummmon, Nicholas Earhart, Robert English, Peter Frey, Rob't Filson, John Fleck, Felty Gooshead, Philip Gooshead, Matthias Gift, Adam Gift, George Gift, Wm. Gass, Hugh Gibbs, Bartholemey Haddon, John Harmony, Lodwick Harmony, Solomon Horner, John Harron, Jacob Hicks, George Helman, Dan'l Handman, George Hartsough, Matthew Hopkins, Albright Hickman, Adam Harmony, Wm. Johnston, John Jack, George Kerriher, John Kerriher, Wm. Kirby, David Keller, And'w Kiser, Jacob Keller, Ab'm Kovel, John Lindsay, James Lindsay, Fulton Linday, George Lamb, Wm. Long, William Long, (spring,) Wm. Long, (road,) Mary Lindsay, Alex. M'Keever, John M'Mullan, Henry McClelon, David Martin, Jas. M'Farlin, Jas. M'Wil-

liams, J. M'Canney, Mary McCormick, John Miller, James M-Caskey, Wm. Nicholas, John Polk, James Patton, Daniel Poorman, Widow Packard, Henry Ralphsnyder, John Ranfew, Wm. Ross, John Rannels, Esq., John Ralphsnyder, Michael Ralphsnyder, Thos. Sherlow, Nich. Snyder, Samuel Snodgress, Jacob Snyder, Gasper Slear, Henry Shitts, Peter Snyder, Philip Stumps, Adam Stumps, George Smith, Daniel Smith, Anthony Snyder, John Sheets, Fred'k Smith, Wm. Snodgress, Conrad Snyder, Matthew Sharp, John Thorn, Henry Thrallman, John Thompson, Jacob Tittle, Wm. Vinlear, Elizabeth Vance, Wm. Wallace, Martin Wingert, Rob't Willson, John Wingart, Pierce Wallacher, Jeremiah Warder, Samuel W. Walles, Michael Whitmore, Wm. Walles, Matthew Wilson, Martin Wingart, Conrad Wolfkill, James Young.

Freemen—James Andrew, John Andrew, Allen Baxter, Lenard Burkhamer, Joseph Crawford, James Druman, Robert D'mean, Jacob Hicks, Peter Harmoney, Alex. Jeffreys, John King, George Lamb, George Martin, James M'Cinn, Alex. M'Kinney, Adam Martin, Sam'l Ross, Peter Snyder, (smith,) Peter Smith, Henry Snyder, John Stumps, Isaae Smith, Peter Snyder, Henry Sheffer, Jacob Sheets, James Snodgrass, John Smith, Wm. Vinlear, Jacob Wolfkill, John Wingert—170.

In *Hamilton* township, which then included the present township of Hamilton, that part of Chambersburg *west* of the Conococheague Creek, and that part of St. Thomas township *east* of Campbell's run:

Josiah Allen, Thos. Anderson, Wm. Archabald, Thos. Armstrong, Joseph Armstrong, Robert Anderson, Lodwick Beats, Wm. Brotherton, Jas. Brotherton, Oliver Brown, Orban Bates, Wm. Bolton, John Brown, John Buzzard, John Bratton, Thomas Barnet, (heirs,) Wm. Barnet, David Barnet, Joseph Barnet, James Brown, Thos. Barren, John Breaker, Chas. Barr, Rich'd Benson, Benj. Chambers, Wms. Chambers, Jos. Chambers, Arch'd Carson, John Chesnut, Benj. Corathers, James Campble, Patrick Campble, Robert Cowan, Thos. Copeland, John Crevin, George Carver, John Custard, Martin Critter, Robert Cook, Joseph Caskey, John Campble, James Chambers, Robert Dixon, Wm. Dixon's heirs, Thomas Dougherty, John Dixon, Wm. Dixon, John Deeds, John Daniel, John Eaton, Jr., John Eaton, (heirs,) Joseph Eaton, Sr., Joseph Eatton, Dan'l Eckels, Adam Evert, Francis Eryin, Wm. Earry, James Elliott,

(heirs,) Wm. Fergison, John Frush, Henry Foster, James Fergison, Sam'l Fergison, Matthew Fergison, Jacob Frush, Dan'l Flemming, Abraham Fastpointer, Robert Gray, Gilbert Graham, Francis Gardner, Joseph Grahams, Mark Gregory, Felix Hart, Nathan Hiland, Jas. Huston, John Hamilton, John Hacket, John Hindman, James Hindman, Alex. Hill, Jas. Henry, Adam Hill, Jacob Holdiman, Ebenezer Henry, Robert Hoops, And'w Holms, John Hochison, Patrick Jack, Patrick Jack, Sam'l Jack, John Jack, John Jefery, Wm. Kelly, Jas. Kerr, Thos. Knox, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Wm. Kinaird, Thos. Kinkaid, John Kerr, John Kineaid, Adam Kasner, Wm. Kirby, Sam'l Ligget, Rob't Leper, Hugh Leary, Sr., Hugh Leary, Jr., Charles Lucans, John M'Gowan, Arch'b'l M'Cacharan, Jas. M'Farlin, Wm. Moorhead, Joseph Moorehead, Thos. Moorehead, Sam'l M'Cutchan, Chas. M'Cormick, Alex. M'Coy, David M'Clintock, Anthony M'Nutt, Christ. Miller, Alex. Mairs, Wm. M'Brayer, David M'Brayer, James Moore, Sam'l Moor, And'w Marshel, Alex. M'Connal, Wm. M'Connal, John M'Lean, Wm. McCune, Math. M'Dowell, John W. Moor, Wm. M'Clelon, Joseph M'Murrey, Joseph M'Keymey, Geo. Matthews, John Meek, Jas. Morton, Wm. Morrow, John Moore, Donald M'Lean, Wm. M'Clure, Jas. Mitchell, Joseph M'Clelon, George M'Elroy, Alex. M'Cutchan, John M'Nutt, Robert Peoples, Rob't Patton, Sam'l Patton, Henry Phillips, Jas. Patteson, Jas. Paxton, Richard Peters, Robert Pilson, Jas. Piper, And'w Paxton, Wm. Richardson, Wm. Rannels, Benj. Ramsey, Thos. Ramsey, Wm. Ramsey, David Russel, James Russel, James Rea, Francis Robinson, Thos. Sherley, William Stuart, David Shields, Wm. Swan, Joseph Swan, Rob't Sloan, Leonard Stands, Rob't Sherley, William Stewart, Edw'd Shippey, Rob't Scott, Jas. Thorn, Wm. Templeton, Joseph Thorn, Wm. Thompson, George Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Sam'l Thompson, John Thompson, John Tayler, Rob't Thompson, Thos. Tennent, Jeremiah Talbott, Jas. Warder, Wm. Withney, John Willson, Elliott Williamson, Thos. Willson, John Wilkison, Wm. Withcrow, Michael Willans, Andrew Walker, Conrad Yearman.

Freemen—Philip Ashford, David Barnet, Joseph Barnet, Conrad Beats, Peter Braker, Henry Buzzard, Thomas Chestnut, Wm. Coplan, James Dougherty, John Edwards, James Glen, Wm. Hustan, Alex. Hill, Fergus Hill, — Grannan,

Benj. Jetteries, John Liget, Wm. Moorhead, Dan'l M'Clintock, Jas M'Kimm, David Moore, Hugh Murriartie, John Meek, David M'Roberts, Francis M'Minon, Reese M'Thompson, Henry Omble, John Phillips, Henry Phillips, Hector Peoples, Andrew Paxton, John Quirm, John Ramsey, Benj. Ramsey, Joseph Russell, Wm. Seekets, John Thompson, Robert Vertue, John Walkison—237.

In *Letterkenny* township, which then embraced the present townships of Letterkenny and Greene:

Alex. Allison, And'w Allison, Rob't Allison, Hugh Allison, Jas. Allison, Jas. Anderson, Adam Break, Christley Brake, George Basor, Adam Burkholder, Peter Basor, Rob't Brotherton, Wm. Bell, Sr., Wm. Bell, Jr., Peter Barnhart, Adam Burkholder, Jr., Matthias Booker, Jacob Barickstrasser, John Barr, Matthias Brindley, John Beard, Sr., John Baker, James Boyd, Andrew Beard, Wm. Beard, Jr., John Beard, Jr., Wm. Beard, Jr., John Blair, John S. Beatty, Thos. Boyd, Hugh Caldwell, (weaver,) Michael Crowberger, Robert Caldwell, James Caldwell, John Caldwell, Stephen Caldwell, John Col-smith, John Cramer, Alex. Culbertson, Adam Castle, Sam'l Culbertson, Capt. Joseph Culbertson, Robert Culbertson, John Craig, Jas. Caldwell, Sr., Jas. Cunningham, Charles Cummins, Jas. Clark, Joseph Clark, Robt. Cochran, Sam'l Cochran, Widow Cochran, Sam'l Culbertson, Sr., Jas. Culbertson, Sam'l Culbertson, (creek,) Rev. John Craighead, John Culbertson, John Cessna, Wm. Cessna, Josias Crawford, William Crawford, (heirs,) Christy Dice, John Dunlap, Wm. Davis, George Eaby, Jas. Endslow, George Early, Jas. Elliott, (heirs,) James Findley, Esq., John Findley, John Fergison, Jas. Gil-leland, Jas. Gibson, Jeremiah Galvin, Henry Gruver, John Gant, Wm. Gibson, Ruben Gilaspy, George Grove, John Gray, Abn. Grove, Abn. Grove, Jr., Christly Grove, George Hand-spike, Philip Homel, John Henderson, Jas. Henderson, Peter Hoover, John Hoover, Sam'l Henry, Ludwick Houser, Mike Haylin, John Imble, Paul Imble, Thos. Jackson, Robt. Jack, (heirs,) Sam'l Jordan, David Jordan, John Johnston, Philip Keeser, Michael Kunole, John Kitheart, James Kelly, Wm. Kithpatrick, John Laffery, John Lindsay, John Lunders, Sam'l Lindsay, Conrad Loward, Robert Long, Jas. Lockard, Jeremiah Loughery, Widow Lutes, Jas. McConnel, Robert Mc-

Connel, Jas. Matthews, James McCammont, Jas. Moor, (weaver,) John Machan, Jr., John Machan, Sr., Robt. Mitchel, Jas. Michel, (Less.) Robert Machan, John Myers, John McCammont, Joseph Mitchel, Cutlip Maugh, Robert McCammy, John McCammy, Alex. McKeen, Nath. Mitchel, Jesse Mitchel, John Neaves, Wm. Nicholson, Sam'l Nantier, Jacob Neaves, John Nilson, Sr., John Nilson, Jr., Leonard Powinger, Jas. Patterson, Capt. Nicholas Patterson, Thos. Porter, Alex. Robison, Wm. Robison, John Richey, Henry Rail, Wm. Rail, Jas. Reed, Darby Runy, Jacob Ryard, George Radibuch, John Robison, Wm. Ray, Sam'l Ray, Sr., Christley Raisor, Abm. Reasor, Sam'l Reed, Jas. Stuart, George Stinger, Fredk Stump, Wm. Sharp, Jr., Wm. Sharp, (heirs,) Wintle Schirek, Henry Shearer, Charles Stuart, Fredk Stake, Moses Scott, Francis Sanderson, Joseph Stevinson, Adam Smith, Wm. Sharp, Sr., Joseph Shirk, Matthew Shields, Matthew Sharp, Robert Shields, Hannah Sharp, George Snearly, Valentine Spangler, Jas. Tom, Albert Torrence, Henry Toops, Andrew Taylor, Wm. Torrance, Hugh Torrance, Alex. Thompson, David Troop, John Ward, Mary Weary, (widow,) Jas. Willson, Martin Winger, Wm. Wadill, Conrad Wolf, Andw Willson, Postle Weight, Hugh Wiley, (blacksmith,) Capt. Hugh Wiley, Thomas Wallace, Joseph Whitmore, Jas. Walker, William Weir, Oliver Wallace, Rev'd. Sam'l Wilson, Jacob Yos.

Freemen.—Charles Allison, James Allison, Robert Brotherton, John Butcher, John Brown, Adam Burkholder, Sam'l Culbertson, Christian Counts, David Cowan, Joseph Caldwell, Thos. Clark, John Clark, Hugh Fergison, John Findley, Gabriel Gordon, Sam'l Henny, Daniel Lavery, John Lindsey, Thos. Lindsay, Balsar Lower, Joseph Mitchel, James McCammont, John McCamey, Sam'l Nicholson, Thos. Patterson, Isaac Parker, Thos. Porter, George Pacer, John Reed, Wm. Reed, John Rea, Andrew Russell, Sam'l Rea, (tanner,) Moses Scott, (schoolmaster,) Wm. Shiphan, Wm. Stinger, Albert Torrance, Thos. Wear, John Ward—245.

In *Lurgan* township, having the same boundaries as at present:

Benj. Alsworth, Peter Alport, Thos. Barr, Christopher Bower, Jas. Cummins, John Campbell, Wm. Crossman, John Crookshanks, George Cripaugh, Michael Cripaugh, Andrew

Dickey, Robt. Donovan, James Dunlap, Esq., Philip Foust, Francis Grimes, John Grimes, Wm. Gaston, David Harron, Fredk Hess, Philip Hollinger, Henry Humbrey, Wm. Hunter, Margaret Hemphill, John Johnston, Arch. Johnston, John Knox, Henry Millar, Wm. Linn, Lodwick Long, Joseph M'Kibben, Arch. Mahan, Robert Miller, John Maclay, Esq. Charles Maclay, Jr., James M'Kee, Alex. M'Cammont, Charles Maclay, Robt. Morrow, Robt. M'Kane, Gavie Morrow, Sarah M'Cormick, (widow.) Isaae Millar, Lettiee M'Kibbens, (widow,) Andrew M'Ferran, Wm. M'Call, Wm. M'Knight, John M'Knight, Jr., Wm. M'Combs, Barnabas M'Laughlin, Andw. Murphy, Thos. M'Combs, Charles M'Graahan, Henry Mahan, John Maclay, John M'Call, James Patterson, Thos. Punroy, James Reid, Peter Ratts, Joseph Reed, Giles Reed, John Strain, Abel Seyoe, Harmon Shoeman, Thos. Snodgress, Barnhart Sower, Anthony Shoemaker, Andrew Suber, John Shoeman, Peter Sheerer, John Seyoc, George Stevenson, John Snider, Wm. Turner, John Thompson, John White, Abraham Weir, Sam'l Woodrow, George Wright, John Watson, George Winsel.

Freemen.—Michael Brady, Wm. Bradley, Dennis Centery, John Emery, James Gaston, Robert Huston, Joseph Kyle, George Martin, David Maclay, James M'Rorey, Joseph M'Kane, Wm. Magaw, Jacob Porter, Thos. Reed, Andrew Ralston, John Shoeman, Philip Shoeman, Simon Shoeman, James Trimble, Sam'l Walker, George Weir—102.

In *Montgomery* township which had the same boundaries as at present:

Oliver Anderson, Ann Anderson, George Brown, Sarah Brown, David Brown, Jr., David Brown, Sr., Robert Baird, Jonathan Burgis, Joseph Bogal, Abraham Bulman, Thomas Cellars, James Crawford, Sr., Matthew Campble, George Clark, Matthias Crow, Henry Cow, Jacob Cow, John Campbell, George Crawford, David Collins, John Cunningham, Andrew Clinesmith, James Crawford, Jr., George Crist, William Dunwoody, Capt. Philip Davis, Wm. Dufield, (weaver,) Philip Davis, Wm. Dufield, Sr., Wm. Davidson, Catharine Davis, James Davis, Stephen Doyle, Andrew Dixon, John Davis, James Davison, James Dougherty, Samuel Davis, William Dufield, Jr., Davis Dea, Thos. Edmiston, George Elliott, Benj.

Ellot, Johnston Ellot, Hugh Foster, Andrew Flanigan, Charles Foster, Andrew Fryberger, Balsor Gull, John Guin, Jacob Gons, John Gillis, Sam'l Gilaspy, Jacob Good, Robert Gordon, Peter Good, Nath'l Green, David Huston, David Humphrey, John Hues, Adam Hardman, John Hair, James Huston, Archibald Irwin, Robt. Johnston, John Kennedy, David Kennedy, Peter Horkey, Thos. Kenedy, Sam'l Kyle, Robert Kyle, James Kyle, Elisha Lewis, Adam Long, Conrade Long, Andrew Long, Jacob Lear, Robert Lee, Catharine Long, Wm. Lamond, James Lamond, Alex. Lamond, John Lough, Wm. Lowry, John Lamond, Andrew Lewiston, Thos. Lucus, Hugh Long, John Long, James Maxwell, Esq., Wm. McCoy, James McCoy, Francis Mears, Capt. John McClelland, Alex. Miller, Joseph Miller, James Miller, Sam'l McCune, Traxler Means, Wm. Morrison, Rev. Thos. M'Pherrin, Fergus Moorhead, Andrew Mease, Wm. Meanoch, John M'Faul, James M'Farlin, Edward Mannon, John M'Carrol, Wm. Marshal, Alex. Martin, Patrick M'Collaugh, Andw. Morrison, Robt. Martin, Robt. M'Key, David Meek, Patrick Maxwell, James Moore, Robert M'Cavin, James Morrow, Rebecca M'Cammish, John M'Donald, George M'Cullough, Sam'l Martin, Wm. Martin, Patrick M'Neal, John Martin, James M'Clain, Wm. McCune, George M'Callan, Wm. Newell, John Orbison, John Parkhill, John Posterbaugh, George Posterbaugh, George Prits, Joseph Price, Henry Plyly, James Ramsey, Joseph Rench, John Rench, Fred'k. Reaver, James Ross, Jacob Rush, James Rankin, Jr., James Rankin, Sr., Wm. Rankin, Jeremiah Rankin, John Rush, James Robertson, Widow Reed, James Roddy, Carns Starret, John Shannon, Sam'l Scott, Sam'l Smith, Paul Shearer, John Shinifield, John Shearer, Peter Shearer, Robert Smith, Wm. Scott, John Scott, Henry Stall, Daniel Stutsman, John Smith, John Starret, Capt. William Smith, Joseph Shannon, James Scott, Henry Snider, John Stull, Widow Shannon, Rev. Robert Smith, James Stewart, Peter Trough, Peter Trough, Jr., John Ulling, George Unger, Conrad Unger, Joseph Vanleer, Jane White, (widow.) Matthew White, James Wray, Alex. Wilson, Peter Whitesides, Owens Williams, John Work, Daniel Wray, John Wray, Alex. Wray.

Freemen.—John Brown, Thos. Claney, John Collins, John Davis, John Darley, James Davison, Wm. Davis, George

Ellot, David Henderson, Wm. Harway, Jas. Innis, Jas. Irwin, Jas. Kelly, Benj. Longhead, Wm. McDonald, James Mays, James Maxwell, Esq., Hugh McKilop, Matthew Martin, Walter Maxwell, Peter Prough, Henry Panther, James Reed, James Smyley, Sam'l Smith, Joseph Shannon, John Ulling, Joseph Vinlear, Robert Wray—220.

In *Peters* township, which then embraced the present township of Peters, and that part of St. Thomas township west of Campbell's run:

Thomas Adams, Robt. Anderson, Andrew Bigart, Alex. Brown, Sam'l Bigart, John Bigart, Peter Barneord, Jacob Barnord, Rev. John Black, Rich'd Brownson, John Brau, Abner Barnet, James Bigard, Richard Beard, Michael Clipsaddle, Benj. Chestnut, John Cocharron, Patrick Cavet, Gabriel Carpenter, James Carril, Hugh Cunningham, Thos. Creven, John Cummins, Robert Campbel, Andrew Campble, James Chambers, Alex. Clendennin, Henry Chrisman, John Cunningham, Margret Cosner, Adam Cosner, James Campble, Wm. Campble, Thos. Campble, Patrick Campble, Patrick Campble, Jr., Thos. Dodson, Jas. Dunwoody, Jacob Dunkle, James Dunlap, Joseph Dunlap, James Diven, Wm. Dickey, Harmon Dyerman, Peter Dider, John Dickey, James Dickey, James Dickey, Sr., Wm. Donaldson, John Esenter, Elias Flanagan, Dan'l Foster, Sam'l Findley, John Farron, Christian Frely, George Flamagan, Nicholas Firestones, Wm. Forsyth, Thos. Gordon, —— Gardner, Hugh Gibson, Jas. Guthrey, Hugh Graham, John Glaseo, Wm. Gettis, Donald Given, Alex. Hunter, Henry Helms, John Helms, Alex. Hutchinson, Rowling Harris, John Highlands, James Handlin, Rudolph Hufford, John Hermon, Robert Hood, Adam Holaday, John Holaday, Wm. Hays, George Hunter, Jas. Hunter, Rowling Harris, Jr., James Irvin, Joseph Irvin, Jesse James, Rebecca Irvin, Arch'd Irvin, James Irvin, Benjamin James, Benjamin Killpatrick, Alex. Kilkish, Conrad Killion, Rev. John King, Albert Lucas, Thos. Lucas, David Larnd, James Leaman, John Lee, Wm. Lemon, Jesse Lewis, Sam'l Lucas, Wm. Montgomery, John McDowell, James McDowell, Nathan McDowell, Wm. McDowell, Jr., Robt. McFarlin, Sam'l M'Gufflin, Alex. M'Kilhatten, Sam'l M'Kilhatten, Jas. M'Clelland, Robert M'Afee, Robt. McClellin, Wm. M'Nutt, Hugh M'Kee, John

M'Calvey, John McCay, William Menamy, Robt. Mimms, Hance McCullough, John McCullough, Walter M'Kinney, Wm. McClellon, John M'Kinney, Jas. McConnel, Thos. McDowell, James McCoshin, Alex. McDowell, John McDowell, Sr., Wm. Mener, James McClelland, (forge.) Wm. McCowen, Sam'l McCall, Wm. McCashlin, —— McClay, Enos McDonnal, James Nox, Philip Nip, Varner Nip, Robt. Newel, John Newel, Joshua Outly, Patrick O'Hanlon, John Over, Joseph Ogburn, Wm. Piper, Wm. Porter, James Parkhill, James Patton, Elizabeth Robison, Dan'l Reed, Mary Smith, Rebecca Scott, Josiah Smith, Patrick Savage, Edward Stewart, John Smith, Andrew Spence, Abn. Tetar, Walter Thompson, John Thorn, Alex. Templeton, John Torrance, John Ury, John Waggoner, David Witherspoon, John Willson, Isaac Willson, John Watts, Thos. Wason, Jas. Widerow, Sam'l Walker, Edward Welch, Robt. Walker, Andrew Walker, John Walker, David Williams, John Williams, Robt. Wilson.

Freemen.—Jas. Allison, Peter Barncord, Isaac Bard, Christley Bottleman, John Brewster, John Burgh, Patrick Caryona, Wm. Cochran, James Campble, Nath'l Cocharon, John Dunlap, Wm. Dickey, James Elgin, Peter Fegelman, Joseph Hervey, Charles Hunter, John Hart, Jacob Highdiger, Herenles Johnston, George King, Oliver Keys, Wm. McKee, Alex. McDowell, Jas. McDowell, Alex. Mehood, John Macafee, Peter M'Kinley, John McCall, Wm. McNutt, Robert Newel, John Pollard, Chas. Piper, Andrew Speedy, Hugh Tussey, John Torrance, John Taylor, Robert Work—217.

In *Southampton* township with its present boundaries:

Joseph Arbnuckle, Samuel Blyth, John Blyth, Lawrence Brindle, John Brackinridge, James Brackinridge, Sam'l Brackinridge, Andrew Boyd, Barnet Barklow, Leonard Bough, Sam'l Brindle, Sam'l Crawford, Conrad Coynard, Thos. Cummins, Archibald Cambridge, Samuel Culbertson, Wm. Clark, Theophilis Cessna, Samuel Cox, Andrew Craig, John Culbertson, Peter Dick, James Diver, James Dun, Alex. Donald, Peter Dick, David Earl, Wm. Erwin, Joseph Findley, George Foust, Conrad Fishburn, Isaac Grier, Thos. Grier, Isaac Grier, Sr., Thos. Gilkey, John Harron, Jas. Harron, Wm. Harron, Thos. Howard, Jacob Hoover, Philip Hoover, Burgit Hains, John Hains, Jacob Hammond, George Johnston, Benj. Johnston

Michael Kero, Charles Kelley, Jacob Justice, Christopher Lance, John Lere, Thos. Lindsay, Caspar Lee, John M'Combs, Anthony Mowl, John Millar, Robt. M'Canlass, Wm. M'Cune, John Means, Sam'l M'Cune, Sam'l Montgomery, Thos. Millar, Mark M'Cord, Wm. M'Cord, David M'Cright, Arch'd Mahan, Martin Mindle, Thos. Moor, Nicholas Mink, Michael Mink, Robt. Mahan, David Nevins, Joseph Phillips, Jas. Pimbroy, Stephen Porter, James Pail, Robert Peoples, Mary Porter, (widow.) Thos. Paxton, Thomas Paxton, Sam'l Rippey, Wm. Rippey, John Rannells, Esq., Widow Ross, James Randles, Wm. Rippey, Wm. Randles, (heirs,) —— M'Entire, (heirs.) Mary Sterret, Robt. Shannon, Peter Shoaf, James Shoaf, Peter Shoaf, Jr., John Stoll, Jacob Stumpbaugh, Wm. Scott, Robt. Scott, Wm. Strain, James Stephens, James Smith, Peter Stumpbaugh, Abn. Shaw, Lorance Stumpbaugh, Philip Stumpbaugh, Matthew Scott, Elizabeth Tate, George Unstedt, Thos. Weleh, Wm. Wallace, Jeremiah Ward, James Wright, John Young, Wm. Young.

Freemen.—Sam'l Blyth, John Cambridge, Peter Coons, Ludwick Cook, Wm. Dougherty, Sam'l Duncan, Fred'k Fishburn, Hugh Fais, John Hoover, Wm. Harron, Sam'l Howard, Robert Justice, David Johnston, Moses Kirkpatrick, Lewis Lee, George Lee, Wm. Means, Wm. Martin, David M'Cord, Isaae Phillips, John Reynolds, Wm. Scott, Moses Scott, Sam'l Salsgaver, James Smith, Jos. Stall, John Stevens.—140.

In *Washington* township, which then included the present townships of *Washington* and *Quiney*:

Stophel Adams, Peter Baker, David Burkit, Dewalt Bonbreak, Wm. Blackley, David Baker, James Blackley, Daniel Beashover, Elizabeth Bennidick, (widow.) Nicholas Beaver, Jacob Baker, John Baker, Philip Boarbaugh, Peter Baker, Sr., Nicholas Bittinger, John Burns, Christian Breakner, Daniel Clapsaddle, John Cochran, Sr., John Cochran, Jr., Thomas Chambars, John Crooks, James Crooks, Michael Cook, George Cook, Christian Cofman, George Cofman, Henry Carroll, Jacob Cook, Gasper Ceese, Isaae Clark, Robt. Conningham, Casper Cline, James Downey, Peter Dull, Joseph Dull, Stophel Dull, Henry Dutch, David Dutch, Henry Dewalt, Elias Davison, Jacob Donneker, William Erwin, John Erwin, John Emmits, Adam Flohere, Peter Fox, Henry Fore, Fred'k Fore-

man, Sr., Abm Flora, Adam Fredrick, Fred'k Foreman, Jr., Henry Flood, Jacob Fredrick, Christ. Foglar, Andw. Fridley, Andw. Fridley, Jr., John Funk, Laurenee Fotteral, John Gantz, John Gaff, Andw. Gibhard, Henry Gibhart, Christian Grub, Albert Heffner, Jacob Holsinger, George Holsinger, John Hambleton, John Horner, Sr., Fred'k Howard, Elizabeth Helms, John Horner, Jr., Fred'k Horner, Abm. Horner, Gasper Henline, Cornelius Henlin, Michael Helms, Jacob Hess, John Horn, Elias Horn, David Heffner, Daniel Helman, Sam'l Harshbarger, George Helman, Jacob Hefner, Val. Hefner, John Haslet, Jacob Hollinger, Martin Jacob, John Johnston, John Leap, David Lady, Peter Longanacer, John Long, Barnet Lickhart, Conrad Loyd, John McCoy, John McColloch, James Moorhead, Jacob Mack, Wm. McCrea, James McCrea, John McClanahan, Daniel McCoy, Matthew MFarron, Henry Millar, Conrad Man, Jr., Conrad Man, Sr., Henry MFarron, George Minner, Able Mensor, Joseph Mener, James Moore, John Miller, John McKissack, William Mack, James M'Amulty, John Murphy, George Mitsor, Patrick Money, Christian Miller, Alex. Mack, George Mosabock, David Mensor, John Miller, Sr., John Martspeck, Martin Merkle, Jacob Netor, Peter Nipper, Abm. Nipper, Elizabeth Nipper, Peter Newcomer, Joseph Nicholas, Wm. Nicholas, Jacob Naugel, John Nicholas, Fred'k Nicodemus, Conrad Nicodemus, Jacob Ortenbarger, George Okkel, Jacob Pechtal, Peter Penner, Jacob Pissaker, Abm. Pissaker, John Parks, Jas. Parks, John Price, John Potter, Simon Potter, Adam Prits, Daniel Price, Robt. Price, John Riddlesberger, George Rock, Samuel Royer, John Rock, Henry Rock, Fred'k Rock, Adam Richardson, Jacob Reed, Fred'k Sholly, Peter Stover, David Stoner, Abraham Stoner, Jacob Shockey, Valentine Shockey, Jacob Swisher, Uly Snowbarger, Henry Shambennon, Solomon Seerist, Andrew Snowbarger, Henry Snell, Ludwick Stull, John Scott, Herman Stultz, Mary Stoops, Simon String, Michael Stover, Samuel Sill, Matthias Summers, Peter Swope, John Still, Wm. Stitt, John Seerist, Thos. Stoops, John Smith, Adam Smith, Sam'l Stitt, John Sell, Wm. Shaver, Henry Stoner, John Taylor, Thomas Wallas, John Wallas, Jas. Wishard, John Wishard, Edward Wishard, Casper Wagoner, Jacob Winterbarger, Conrad Warts, Caspar

Welch, John Wickel, Jacob Welty, James Watson, Philip Wagerman, Jacob Wagerman, Sam'l Willson, James Willson.

Freemen—George Anderson, George Beaker, John Boggs, David Beasor, David Burket, Abm. Burket, Antony Beaver, William Blackley, Sam'l Burket, Wm. Crooks, Henry Coon, James Crooks, Peter Emmit, John Fridley, Daniel Heap, Jacob Helms, Daniel Horner, Dennice Joans, Philip Knop, George Ludwick, Henry Lady, John Lanchaster, James M'Coy, James M'Colloch, John Menner, Isaac Millar, John M'Clanahan, James M'Cray, Wm. M'Coy, Peter Nipper, John Nicholson, Wm. Nicholson, David Nipper, Peter Nipper, Jacob Price, David Parks, Daniel Royer, Durst Snowberger, Jacob Stump, Jacob Summers, David Scott, Jas. Stoops, Wm. Scott, James Stitt, Abraham Shookey, John Thomas, Sam'l Thomas, Andrew Will, John Wallace—260.

An examination of the foregoing lists of taxables shows that they contain the names of many persons whose descendants are still among us, though their family names are differently spelled now. The spelling was done by the assessors of the various townships, and is therefore no satisfactory evidence that it was correctly done.

In 1793 our taxables had increased to three thousand five hundred and seventy; and our whole population has been as follows, viz:

In 1790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,655
" 1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,638
" 1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,173
" 1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,892
" 1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,037
" 1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,793
" 1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,956
" 1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,126
" 1870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,365

So that we have not quite *tripled* our population in the last eighty-six years.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The following statement of the votes cast in our county at several of the earlier elections for Governor may be of interest as showing the progress of the county in population:

In 1790.

For Governor,	Thomas Mifflin	received 1,508 votes.
	Gen. Arthur St. Clair	" 193 "
For Senator,	Abraham Smith	" 985 "
	Robert Johnston	" 565 "
For Representatives,	James Johnston	" 1,656 "
(two elected)	James M'Lea	" 1,564 "
For Sheriff,	Henry Work	" 792 "
	James Irwin	" 554 "
For Coroner,	George Clark	" 1,648 "
	George Stover	" 1,640 "
For Commissioner,	James Poe	" 818 "
	Daniel Royer	" 588 "

In 1790.

For Governor,	James Ross	" 1,413 "
	Thomas M'Kean	" 992 "

In 1802.

For Governor,	Thomas M'Kean	" 1,368 "
	James Ross	" 686 "

In 1805.

For Governor,	Simon Snyder	" 1,369 "
	Thomas M'Kean	" 1,228 "

The election districts and vote at this last election were as follows, viz.:

		<i>Snyder.</i>	<i>M'Kean.</i>
Chambersburg,	- - - - -	395	366
Strasburg,	- - - - -	310	93
Fannett,	- - - - -	155	40
Metal,	- - - - -	90	33
Mercersburg,	- - - - -	239	310
Greencastle,	- - - - -	152	152
Waynesboro,	- - - - -	28	234

TRANSPORTATION LAST CENTURY.

There were no turnpikes, no canals and no railroads in those days. All transportation of merchandise, such as groceries, iron, salt, &c., was, as already stated, by pack horses, from Winchester, Hagerstown, Chambersburg, and other points in the east, across the mountains to Bedford, Fort Cumberland, Hanna's town, Pittsburg, and other points in the west. The people of all sections of the country, east and west, had long before this realized the fact that the pack horses of the day

were not equal to the demands of the times in furnishing transportation facilities. The Provincial great roads, opened by Pennsylvania and Virginia for the use of General Braddock's army, from London town and Winchester to Fort Cumberland, were originally poorly and hastily constructed, had become much out of repair, and so far as the needs of Pennsylvania were concerned, were useless beyond the town of Bedford. Accordingly, attention was turned towards making better roads. Private citizens subscribed money for this purpose, many of the townships along the lines gave pecuniary aid, and in 1789 the first wagon that passed over the mountain barriers separating the east from the west, went from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Brownsville, Pennsylvania. It was drawn by four horses, contained two thousand pounds of freight, and was near a month passing over the road, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles.

TURNPIKES.

The first turnpike company incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania, was "The Philadelphia and Lancaster Company," April 9th, 1792. In a few years quite a number of others were incorporated, but it was not until about the years 1814-'21, that the making of turnpikes seized hold upon the public mind. During those years the State became a large subscriber to the stock of various turnpike companies, I suppose because the Legislature thought that the public treasury should aid in the making of improvements designed for the public benefit. The Carlisle and Chambersburg road received nearly \$100,000 from the State; the Chambersburg and Bedford road \$175,000; and the Waynesboro', Greencastle and Mercersburg road about \$25,000. The State got but few, and very small dividends on these investments, and some twenty-five years ago these stocks were sold by the State Treasurer at the nominal prices of from fifty cents to a dollar per share. The roads, however, remain: and in the days of wagoning and staging they were of vast use to the people, repaying them an hundred fold the public moneys invested in their construction.

We have now eighty-eight miles of turnpike in our county, viz.: Waynesboro', Greencastle and Mercersburg, forty-two miles; Chambersburg and Bedford, nineteen miles; Chambers-

burg and Carlisle, eleven miles; Chambersburg and Gettysburg, nine miles; Greencastle and Maryland line, five and a half miles; and Waynesboro' and Maryland line, one and a half miles.

STAGE COACHES.

The first stage coach line from Chambersburg to Pittsburg was established in the year 1804. The doom of that mode of travel was sealed when the locomotive sealed the heights of the Alleghenies; but in their day the old Concord coaches were the most speedy and most pleasant means of passing from the east to the west, and those who can remember will bear me out in saying that the arrival or departure of half a dozen coaches of the rival lines, with horns blowing, streamers flying, and horses on the full run, was one of the most inspiring of scenes. It was witnessed about twice a day, at any time, in our good old town, some thirty years ago.

RAILROADS.

We have now three railroads in our county, viz.: The "Cumberland Valley," which embraces the old "Franklin Railroad," and extends through the valley from Harrisburg to the Maryland line, a distance of about sixty-eight miles; the "Mont Alto Railroad," twelve and thirty one-hundredths miles long; and the "Southern Pennsylvania Railway," twenty-one and four-tenths miles in length, making a total railroad mileage in the county of about fifty-nine and thirty-four one-hundredths miles. The Cumberland Valley Railroad was incorporated in 1831. Work was commenced upon it in 1835, and in August, 1837, it was opened from Harrisburg to Carlisle, and in November, 1837, to Chambersburg. Thomas G. McCulloh, Esq., was its first President. Upon his resignation Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, succeeded him, and served for some twenty-five years. In 1850 the road was relaid with heavy T rails, at a cost of about \$270,000. About the year 1865 a consolidation with the Franklin Railroad was effected, whereby the Cumberland Valley Railroad was extended to Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1873 Thomas B. Kennedy, Esq., of Chambersburg, succeeded to the Presidency of the road, upon the resignation of Judge Watts. It now has a continuous line of road, 94 miles

in length, from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Martinsburg, West Virginia, whilst the total length of the main line and its connections is one hundred and twenty-five miles. The Cumberland Valley Railroad is most substantially built, with convenient and tasteful station-houses, clean and neat cars, first-class engines and rolling stock, and accommodating and gentlemanly conductors and other employees; and there is no better constructed or better managed railroad in the Commonwealth than it is. The total cost of the road has been about \$2,500,000; and its property is now worth fully \$3,500,000.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

By an act of Assembly passed the 24th of February, 1806, the State was divided into ten judicial districts, Adams, Cumberland and Franklin counties being the ninth district. By the 15th section of the same act the Associate Judges of the courts were reduced from *four* to *two* in each county, as their commissions expired. On the first of March, 1806, Hon. James Hamilton, of Carlisle, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, was appointed President Judge of this district, and served until the 13th of March, 1819, when he died suddenly at Gettysburg whilst holding court.

SUPREME COURT.

By the act of the 11th of March, 1809, the Southern District of the Supreme Court, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Bedford and Huntingdon, was created, the sessions to be held annually at Chambersburg. This act was repealed and the district abolished by the act of the 14th of April, 1834, reorganizing the Supreme Court, but during the intervening twenty-five years, the Supreme Court sat annually in our old court house, and Chief Justices Tilghman and Gibson, and Justices Yeates, Breckenridge, Duncan, Huston, Rogers, Todd, Smith, Ross, Kennedy and Sergeant, delivered there some of the ablest and most important judicial opinions to be found in our State Reports.

BANKS.

The first bank established in our county was started in the year 1809, under "Articles of Association," with a capital of \$250,000, in two thousand five hundred shares of \$100 each,

It was called the "Chambersburg Bank," and was simply a private organization, receiving deposits and discounting notes, drafts, &c. Edward Crawford was President and Alexander Calhoun, Cashier, and the following persons were the first Board of Directors, viz.: John Calhoun, Mathias Maris, John Holliday, Jacob Whitmore, John Shryock, Wm. M. Brown, Jacob Heyser, Patrick Campbell, (of Peters,) Peter Eberly and James Riddle. It continued to do business under these articles of association until the year 1814, when it was merged into the "Bank of Chambersburg," under the Omnibus act of that year, next referred to.

On the 21st of March, 1813, an act was passed by the Legislature, "Regulating Banks," which divided the State into twenty-seven districts and provided for the creation of forty-one new banks, with a capital of over \$17,000,000. It gave the county of Franklin two banks, one to be called the "Bank of Chambersburg," with a capital of \$600,000, the other "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle," with a capital of \$250,000. Governor Snyder vetoed the bill, but at the next session, on the 21st of March, 1814, it was "log rolled" through, notwithstanding the veto.

The "Bank of Chambersburg," now the "National Bank of Chambersburg," has been in full operation ever since, and deservedly ranks as one of the best conducted and most reliable banking institutions in the State.

"The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle" was duly organized under its charter of 1814, but from some causes now unknown, soon got into trouble, and about the year 1818 failed most disastrously, entailing financial trouble and ruin upon almost every person connected with it.

In addition to the National Bank of Chambersburg, which has a capital of \$260,000, we have now in operation in this county, the National Bank of Greencastle, with a capital of \$100,000; the National Bank of Waynesboro', capital \$75,000; the Franklin County Bank, at Chambersburg, with a capital of \$65,000; and the Farmers' Bank of Mercersburg, with a capital of some \$20,000. The last two are banks of discount and deposit alone, owned by individuals.

WATER WORKS.

About the year 1818 the first attempt was made to introduce water into our town. It was taken from the Falling Spring, about a half mile east of the railroad bridge, being forced thence to the reservoir (which was where the dwelling of Samuel Myers now is) by the power of the stream acting upon the buckets of a large water wheel placed in the current. The pipes extended through Market street to Franklin, a short way on Second street, and on Main street from King street to German. There were no fire plugs—nothing but hydrants for family use—and the reservoir being small, the works were wholly useless in times of fire. The pipes soon rotted out, and by the year 1823 the whole thing was abandoned. Being very primitive in all their appointments, these works could not have been very expensive, although some of our old citizens say that they cost about forty thousand dollars.

Our present excellent water works are the property of the borough, constructed through the energy of our Town Council. They are said to be well built, and reflect great credit upon all connected with their erection. Their total cost is about fifty-five thousand dollars.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

Dr. Lewis H. Gerrard in his sketch of "Chambersburg in the Colony and the Revolution," says that Dr. John Calhoun started here, in 1786, the first paper mill in this valley, if not in the western country. It is not believed that he carried on the business for any great length of time.

It is known, however, that the manufacture of writing and printing paper was carried on at Chambersburg, or Chambers' town, as it was then called, by John Scott & Co., in September, 1788, and for about eight years thereafter the newspapers at Pittsburg, and west of the mountains generally, were supplied from this point. On the 28th of June, 1788, Col. Benjamin Chambers and Sarah his wife, for the consideration of £75 *specie*, conveyed to John Scott, John Calhoun, Samuel Purviance and Dr. George Clingan, a plot of ground 40 by 90 feet—the same ground the present woolen mill stands upon, *for the sole and exclusive purpose of building a paper factory thereon*. It was upon this ground that John Scott & Co., erected their paper

mill. The paper was transported upon pack horses, hundreds of which could at any time, as late as 1796, be found loading with merchandise at Strasburg, Loudon, Mercersburg and Chambersburg, for the western country.

STRAW PAPER.

Straw paper was manufactured at Chambersburg as early as 1831, by George A. Shryock and Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson. It never got into general use in the mercantile community, being too brittle for wrapping; but in the shape of binders' boards, and in other styles of manufacture, it met with large sales, and proved very remunerative to those engaged in the business. In the shape of "binders' boards" alone the trade has become very large indeed.

Mr. George A. Shryock, now deceased, in an article published by him in 1866, says: "Colonel William Magaw, of Meadville, Pa.," (who was a cousin of Mr. Shryock) "was extensively engaged in the manufacture of potash in 1827-28. His ash hoppers were lined with long straw before the ashes were introduced. Magaw was in the habit of chewing the straw taken from the hoppers and pressing it in his hands, and he thus discovered that it produced a substance *united and fibrous*, closely resembling the pulp out of which the ordinary wrapping paper is made. He concluded that the material was adapted to the manufacture of paper. As I was at that time engaged in the manufacture of rag paper by the old method, at Hollywell Paper Mill, one and a half miles south of Chambersburg, Magaw wrote to me on the subject of his discovery. I encouraged him to visit Chambersburg, in July or August, 1829, to fairly test the matter at Hollywell Paper Mill. The experiment was, at that time and place, made and proved a decided success. I was so well satisfied of its practicability that I bought a large cast iron kettle of John V. Kelly, in Chambersburg, cribbed it with wood staves so that I could boil from seven hundred to one thousand pounds straw at one filling, and made, for some weeks, from twenty to thirty reams per day.

"The material used at that time in the preparation of the straw was potash, exclusively. I abandoned the manufacture of rag paper, and devoted my mill exclusively to the manufac-

ture of straw paper for some months. In November, 1829, I visited the East to see a cylinder machine then in operation in Springfield, Massachusetts, by Messrs. Ames. On my way I accidentally met with Mr. Lafflin, of Lee, Massachusetts, at Hays' Pearl Street House, New York, and engaged him to build for me a small cylinder machine, at Hollywell Paper Mill, near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. *This was certainly the first machine that ever operated on that material.* Within the first year I introduced the grooved wood roll for the manufacture of binders' and box boards, &c. These two manufactures were (as far as has been ascertained) the *very first* use of straw paper as a staple article in our world."

In 1831 Dr. S. D. Culbertson, Reed Washington, Alexander Calhoun and George A. Shryock formed a partnership under the name of G. A. Shryock & Co., and bought from Thos. G. McCulloh, Esq., executor of the estate of Samuel Purviance, the property at the confluence of the Falling Spring and the Conococheague creek, and built the paper mill which formerly stood on the site of the present woolen mill. It was 150 by 50 feet in size, and five stories high, had one hundred and two miles of drying poles, and seventeen dry presses in it, and had every facility for the manufacture of boards and paper.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

By the Constitutions of 1776 and 1790 (each) it was provided that a system of Public Free Schools should be founded in each county, for the instruction of the poor; and this was done by the public paying those who kept *private pay schools* to instruct the indigent poor who were sent to them. It was not, however, until about the year 1836 (or forty years ago) that the present magnificent Common School system of our State was established. At first it was bitterly opposed in many parts of the Commonwealth, and many years elapsed before it was generally adopted. In our county there were last year two hundred and fifty-four schools, kept open an average of six months, having in them one hundred and ninety male, and seventy-two female teachers. The number of male scholars in these schools was six thousand three hundred and seven, and of females five thousand two hundred and twenty-eight. The total receipts were \$86,860.42, and the expenditures

\$82,623.45, of which \$49,698.47 were applied to the payment of teachers' salaries, and the balance to other expenses.

By the thirty-ninth section of the act of the 8th of May, 1854, it was provided that the School Directors of the several counties of the State shall meet in convention on the first Monday of June then next following, and on the first Monday of May in each third year thereafter, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent of Common Schools for three succeeding school years. And by the forty-first section of the same act it was made the duty of such Superintendents "to examine all the candidates for the profession of teacher, in the presence of the board of directors, or controllers, if they desire to be present—and to give each person found qualified a certificate, setting forth the branches of learning he or she is capable of teaching."

Before the adoption of the Common School system, which was made general by the act of the 8th of May, 1854, no examination was required of those who were applicants for positions as teachers. Examinations, if made at all, were made by the directors, or by persons selected by them. A marked improvement soon became perceptible in the qualifications of teachers, after the more thorough methods of examination were put into operation by the County Superintendents, and it cannot be denied that the change thus introduced has been of much advantage by securing a more thorough supervision of the schools, and by increasing the qualifications of the teachers themselves.

Superintendent—H. S. Eby.

DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS, 1877-78.

ANTRIM TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—John Mann, John Gorman, Columbus C. Pentz, Jonathan Jacoby, Humphrey Gordon, James W. McCleary.

Teachers.—W. L. Omwake, J. S. Smith, J. Weagley, G. H. Cook, G. H. Carbaugh, D. S. Hager, S. M. Hicks, D. Burnhart, M. P. Martin, W. Stine, J. Shuman, D. L. Grove, C. H. Richards, Miss Mary Alleman, Hadessah Stouffer, G. W. Atherton, J. P. Stover, J. W. Kuhn, J. C. Hassler, B. F. Snider, T. H.

Weagley, L. Alleman, C. A. Kuhn, J. R. Ruthranff, H. T. Barnhart, J. G. Schaff, Joshua Skegs.

BOROUGH OF GREENCASTLE.

Directors.—John Wilhelm, William Snyder, Dr. James K. Davidson, L. H. Fletcher, Lewis Gantner, J. A. Davison.

Teachers.—G. W. Baughman, Mrs. M. K. Detrich, William A. Reid, Misses Lottie Feldman and Beckie Laughlin.

FANNETT TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—Keifer Rosenberry, James W. Holliday, William Stake, William Bigler, William Shetler, Daniel Stewart.

Teachers.—John P. Shearer, Wm. A. Crouse, James S. Craig, Daniel B. Shields, Samuel Robertson, James Harkins, Vincent M'Kim, W. D. M'Gowan, M. S. Taylor, O. F. Jones, John Pomeroy, Misses Mintie Alexander, Emma Shearer, Beckie Shearer and Lizzie C. Shearer.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—J. B. White, Uriah Bollinger, Henry Slichter, John Lehman, Jacob Bittinger, Newton Horner.

Teachers.—L. J. Wolf, J. W. DeHaven, J. C. Brown, D. W. Sollenberger, D. A. Flora, B. H. Ochre, C. S. Barr, Elias Hall, J. S. Wingert, H. A. Bitner, A. B. Schively, W. Kekler, T. W. Cashman, S. N. Walters, A. R. Dice, O. C. Hamsher, H. S. Shade, J. B. Long, Miss A. E. Etter.

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—Wm. Ferguson, John Dusfield, Charles Thompson, Benj. Lehman, George Stever, Samuel S. Ledy.

Teachers.—John Wolfkill, John B. Hege, J. W. Funk, W. M. Oliver, J. A. Miller, T. G. Zarcher, W. A. Bender, C. A. Baker, J. Sollenberger, Thomas Gilland, D. Heysinger, A. R. Dornberger, J. A. Dysart, J. H. Shank, W. H. Swigert, A. S. Maxwell, F. T. Snyder, C. W. Thompson, G. P. Dusfield, C. C. Funk, H. L. M'Elhenny, J. B. Wingert, J. A. Ward.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—George Palmer, Andrew Bard, Samuel S. Reisher, Jeremiah Mish, George Grove, Frederick Dice.

Teachers.—R. A. Moore, David Ward, David Raff, Miss S. E. Over, J. B. Martin, B. H. T. Moore, J. M'Allen, H. J. Shuman, M. B. Hafer, Cyrus Grove, A. L. Raff.

LETTERKENNY TOWNSHIP

Directors.—John S. Diee, Samuel Kissinger, J. M. Gelwix, J. M. Kaufman, M. D. Miller, J. A. West

Teachers.—F. H. Slyder, J. F. Reifsneider, H. Worthington, J. C. Burkholder, B. F. Newton, C. Shuman, B. F. Diee, B. F. Funk, D. J. West, M. H. Bert, Charles Foreman, Misses W. J. Kauffman, Lottie Creamer and Dora Shumaker.

LURGAN TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—P. S. Hoch, William Bitner, John F. Woods, John M. Diehl, W. A. Golden, Richard Carns.

Teachers.—D. D. Swanger, Samuel Faust, William Stewart, W. A. Coover, D. D. Fickes, J. B. Shearer, J. H. Morrow, Misses L. J. Mowers, K. B. Hoch and R. C. Traxler.

METAL TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—John S. Cowan, Wm. Noonan, W. R. Noble, Amos Dever, Jerome Detrick, David Flickinger.

Teachers.—Harvey Jones, George M'Gowan, W. J. Park, J. A. Hashinger, R. P. Cowan, W. A. Bear, C. Rice, John Detrick and Miss T. G. Deaver.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—Dr. H. G. Chritzman, John W. Anderson, Jacob Zook, John Karper, John D. Elliott, John D. Hege.

Teachers.—D. B. Kline, J. L. Hays, G. W. Kennedy, C. E. Wilhelm, L. B. Wagner, J. M. Brosius, A. S. M. Anderson, M. A. Embick, John W. Kuhn, Wm. Henkell, W. Rice, and Misses S. Work, Ada Hewitt, Ida Steck, Mary Adams, Mary Alleman, A. V. Duffield and E. C. Embick.

BOROUGH OF MERCERSBURG.

Directors.—Dr. R. L. Brownson, John Waidlich, O. L. Murray, J. S. Whitmore, J. Q. A. Orth, R. P. M'Farland.

Teachers.—Misses M. Beall, Ella F. Cromer, Sadie M. Parker, Sallie Rice, Mattie Stouffer, Ida Negley, and Harry A. Dysart.

PETERS TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—Daniel Hege, Jacob Light, George Cromer, David Kinsey, Jacob Phillip, Adam N. Ryder.

Teachers.—W. M. Byers, John Gift, D. F. Haulman, J. M. Kuhn, J. C. Miller, L. D. Burkholder, J. C. Higgins, A. S. Light, J. W. Hill, J. L. Hays, J. A. Stewart, J. H. Light, C. R. Craig, Rev. R. Arthur, and Misses S. E. Gardner, N. J. Hill and Mary Keefer.

QUINCY TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—William Hayman, Samuel S. Winger, Daniel Bonebrake, John Duey, Samuel Essick, Abraham Baker.

Teachers.—F. W. Kyner, Ezra Wile, D. M. Benedict, Daniel Price, D. F. Smith, G. A. Helm, Alonzo Middower, M. E. Swigert, G. Waulk, J. C. Ferman, Ralph Smith, E. C. Stull, Thos. Robinson, and Misses Ida Hemminger, Mary Gilbert and Elmira Kohler.

ST. THOMAS TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—John W. Cell, M. H. Keyser, S. H. Gillan, Geo. W. Betz, S. Z. Hawbecker, Daniel Sellers.

Teachers.—John C. Detrich, J. R. Gillan, J. W. Coble, D. C. Croft, Cornelius Lambert, W. L. Raff, D. T. Kroh, T. Enterline, J. A. Benedict, J. Unger, S. B. Reamer, M. L. Grove, J. T. Graham, and Miss M. L. M'Garvey.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—J. McCord Means, W. H. Blair, Jacob Burkholder, John S. Beattie, H. G. Skiles, R. F. McCune.

Teachers.—C. R. Reed, D. C. Morrison, G. W. Goshart, John W. Coover, J. B. Patterson, P. D. Minnick, W. S. Duncan, W. C. Rebok, J. M. Wright, George K. McCormick, and Misses Lizzie Etter, Ida Quigley and Emma Minehart.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—Jonathan Yeakle, John C. Cook, O. E. McCullough, William Sniffecool, Jacob Bair, J. W. Phinicie.

Teachers.—A. N. Kirk, Wm. Color, J. C. Whitman, J. Minnick, and Miss Sadie Kirk.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Directors.—Lewis Detrich, Daniel Hoefleih, Isaac Shoekey, Lewis Leerone, Martin Funk, John Frantz, Jr.

Teachers.—J. E. Benchoff, J. R. Miller, C. G. Speilman, J. C. Kriner, S. J. Gordon, M. P. Crosby, John A. Potter, S. G. Hollinger, George Waddle, R. A. Little, J. Gearhart, J. R. Wolfkill, O. N. Law, A. P. Baker, and Misses R. M. Gaff and N. M. Minehart.

BOROUGH OF WAYNESBORO'.

Directors.—J. B. Beaver, Daniel Tritle, T. J. Filbert, J. W. Miller, J. F. Grove, T. H. West

Teachers.—A. B. Stoler, Edwin Bergstresser, J. West, Mrs. J. Funk, and Misses A. E. Crouse, C. A. Coon and Florence Richardson.

BOROUGH OF CHAMBERSBURG.

Directors.—First Ward, John L. Grier, Casper Wickey, Wm. Michaels; Second Ward, J. N. Snider, A. Hollar, S. M. Shillito; Third Ward, B. Y. Hamsher, Geo. Dittman, D. W. Sollenberger; Fourth Ward, Jas. B. Gillan, Geo. F. Platt, Calvin Gilbert.

Teachers.—W. H. Hockenberry, C. H. Robertson, Rev. C. H. Gundlach, R. S. McElwain, D. S. MFadden, S. Gelwicks, and Misses S. A. Reynolds, Mary M. Snider, Jennie Gilbert, Lide P. Welsh, Mary E. Wark, Mary E. Mason, Jennie Over, Annie Flinder, Ella M. Brand, L. C. Gillan, Ada B. White, Adaline Miller, Ida B. Worley, Gertie L. Nead, Jennie Frazer, Virgie Seibert, Maggie Barry, Laura Eckhart and Grace Nitterhouse.

The fact that the Lancasterian, or *Monitorial* system of education was ever tried in our county is known to very few of our citizens. It originated with a Dr. Bell, in the island of Madras, was thence introduced into England, and taken hold of by Joseph Lancaster, Esq., who in the first years of this century did so much there for popular instruction. From England this system spread to America, taking the name of "Lancasterian." It was founded upon the principle of making use of the more advanced pupils in the school to aid the teachers by acting as *Monitors*, and taking charge of the

younger and less advanced classes. Large cards were used, on which were printed the letters and figures and whole sentences of reading. The scholars learned these by *copying* them, the younger ones making the letters and figures in a long box of sand placed in front of them; the elder scholars using slates. No pens, ink or paper were used in the school. A *Monitor* with a long rod or pointer overlooked each class as it copied the letters and figures on the cards hung up before it. All the work of the school was done in a semi-military way, at the word of command.

Mr. James Walker, an old teacher well remembered at Greencastle, about the year 1810 or '12, went to Lancaster in this State, where the system was in use, made himself acquainted with it, and returned home to Greencastle and opened a school in the brick building, afterwards the Methodist Church, which stood just south of the present Public School house. He had a large school there for a number of years. I know not how long his school lived nor whether the system was tried anywhere else in the county.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

In addition to the facilities afforded by our common schools to the youth of our county, both male and female, to obtain a complete education, we have the "Mereersburg College" at Mereersburg, in a department of which Theology is also taught, of which Professor E. E. Higbee, D. D., is Principal; the "Chambersburg Academy" at Chambersburg, of which Professor J. H. Shumaker is Principal; the "Kennedy Academy" at Welsh Run, of which Rev. J. H. Fleming is Principal; the "Wilson College" (for females) at Chambersburg, of which Rev. W. F. Wylie, A. M., is President; and the "Mereersburg Female Seminary" at Mereersburg, of which Rev. J. H. Hassler is Principal. Besides these are a number of other private schools of a high grade in various parts of the county, where both a common and classical education may be acquired.

WAR LOSSES.

In the late war of the Rebellion our county suffered more, and our people lost more, than any other county in the northern States.

Ours was the debatable ground over which friend and foe alike passed at discretion in the carrying out of their military operations, and by each were our people caused to suffer. Under the authority of a Union Governor of Pennsylvania, the horses, saddles, bridles, &c., of our rural population were seized and taken for the public use, and many of these seizures have never been paid for. The Confederate troops raided upon our county several times and stripped our people of their horses, their wagons, their carriages, their cattle, their merchandise and their money; and in 1863 Lee, the great captain of the hosts of the rebellion, with the pride and flower of his following, near one hundred thousand strong, invaded our county and held it in his undisputed control for three weeks or more.

During all the years of the rebellion the people of the border counties were in all things loyal to the government. Upon us the waves of the rebellion beat, and our sufferings and losses were the protection of the people of other parts of our Commonwealth. Disinterested, unprejudiced and sworn appraisers have, for the third time, said that the losses of the border counties were \$3,452,515.95, distributed as follows, viz:

Somerset county,	-	-	-	-	\$120 00
Bedford "	-	-	-	-	6,818 03
Fulton "	-	-	-	-	56,504 98
Franklin "	-	-	-	-	846,053 30
Chambersburg,	-	-	-	-	1,625,435 55
Adams county,	-	-	-	-	489,438 99
York "	-	-	-	-	216,366 15
Cumberland and Perry counties,	-	-	-	-	211,778 95
					<hr/> \$3,452,515 95

And yet the representatives of the great State of Pennsylvania have hitherto turned a deaf ear to the petitions of our plundered people, many of whom lost their all. Not one penny has ever been given to the people of any of these districts, save to the burned out population of Chambersburg, who, after much tribulation and many years waiting, obtained less than fifty per cent. of their losses.

In the great fire of 30th July, 1864, by which the town of Chambersburg was destroyed, the following buildings were burned, viz:

Residences and places of business, - - - -	278
Barns and stables, - - - - -	98
Out-buildings of various kinds, - - - -	173
Total, - - - - -	549

The total losses of the people of the town have been appraised at \$1,625,435.55, of which near \$785,000 was for real estate alone. The *county* was also a great sufferer, and her losses are not included in this estimate. Our beautiful court house, which, in 1843, cost us \$44,545.16, was totally destroyed, and the rebuilding of it cost our people \$52,083.25, though the old walls were used. But the greatest loss our people sustained was in the destruction of the large mass of our public records, which were burned with the court house. Their loss is irreparable. They never can be restored, and it is only among the legal fraternity that the magnitude of the calamity is duly appreciated. I have known more than one case where minors have lost their whole estates by reason of the destruction of these records, and their consequent inability upon coming of age to prove who were their guardians, or the bail of these guardians; and in other cases where the names of the guardians were known, but have become insolvent, the moneys in their hands have been lost, because of inability to prove who their securities were.

OUR CRIMINAL HISTORY.

Nine-tenths of the first white inhabitants of the Cumberland valley were, as has already been stated, Scotch-Irish, with some Englishmen and pure Scotchmen among them. They were generally of the better class, brought up to regard the laws of God and man; the most of them being members of some church. They were, therefore, desirable additions to the population of the country; good citizens, who generally lived at peace with each other, and when they did violate the law their crimes were not of a very heinous character. Their morality was regulated by the ideas of the age in which they lived, and in those days many things were thought quite proper and right which would not now meet with approval. The use of strong liquors was general amongst them, and to an excessive indulgence in them was attributable most of their depart-

ures from the rules of right and good conduct. Hence the crimes that our courts in early times were most often called upon to try and punish were petty larcenies, assaults and batteries, riots, &c. The higher crimes, such as arson, burglary, robbery and murder were of rare occurrence among the inhabitants of this valley. Indeed, I do not know of a single instance, in this county at least, where a Scotch-Irishman was convicted of either of these offences. There have been but five capital convictions in our county, so far as I have any record, since its organization, over ninety-two years ago. Four of these were for murder and one for rape.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Chambersburg, in November, 1785, before Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Hanna, of Franklin township, and Josiah Ramage, of Letterkenny township, were severally convicted of murder in the first degree.

The names of the grand jurors who found the indictments were as follows, viz: James Maxwell, foreman, William McDowell, Thomas Johnston, George Matthews, John McClay, James Findley, John Allison, James Watson, Frederick Byers, William Scott, Elias Davidson, Richard Beard, Charles McClay, Nathan McDowell, James Chambers, Patrick Maxwell, William Rannels, Matthew Wilson, James Moore and James Campbell.

John Hanna was charged with having murdered John Devebaugh, on the 22d day of June, 1785, near the Catholic church in Chambersburg, by striking him with an iron stone auger. The names of the jurors who tried him were Robert Wilson, John Cunningham, John Lawrence, John Gaff, Robert M'Farland, Robert Patton, James Withers, Matthew Ferguson, William Strain, John Young, Thomas Lucas and James M'Farland. The crime was committed in the heat of passion, growing out of a sudden quarrel, and strong efforts were made for his pardon. Such was the influence brought to bear in his favor that the Supreme Executive Council at its next meeting, on the 17th of December, 1785, refused to issue a warrant for his execution.

Josiah Ramage was charged with having killed his wife, Mary Ramage, on the 24th of March, 1785, in Letterkenny township, by striking her on the head with a pair of fire tongs.

The names of the jurors who tried him were John Young, James M'Farland, James Withers, Robert Davidson, William Berryhill, Robert M'Farland, John Lawrence, Daniel Miller, John Cunningham, William Strain, Robert Wilson and Gean Morrow.

The cases of Hanna and Ramage were again before the Supreme Executive Council on the 6th of April, 1786, when it was ordered that they should be executed on Wednesday the third day of May, of that year; and they were on that day hung by Jeremiah Talbot, the first Sheriff of the county, who was paid by the county in the year 1788, a fee of £9, 4 shillings therefor.

A negro slave, named Jack Durham, the property of Andrew Long, of this county, was convicted of the crime of rape, at a court of Oyer and Terminer, held on the 3d day of June, 1788, before Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Wm. Augustus Atlee and George Bryan, his associates, and on the 21st of June of that year the Supreme Executive Council ordered that his execution be "made and done" on Tuesday, the 8th day of July following. John Johnston, the second Sheriff of our county, executed Durham, and was paid by the county a fee of £7, 10 shillings therefor.

The crime was committed at Southampton township, upon the person of one Margaret Stall. The jury valued Durham at thirty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, or \$80, which was paid his owner by the Commonwealth. The names of the jurors who tried him were John Ray, George King, Robert McCulloch, James Erwin, Robert Parker, Edward Crawford, Robert Culbertson, John McMullan, Henry Pawling, John McClellan, William Henderson and Joseph Chambers.

On the 12th day of November, 1807, a man named John M'Kean was convicted of the murder of his wife, in Washington township, on the 30th of August previously, and was executed by Jacob Snyder, Esq., Sheriff of our county, on the 22d day of December, 1807. He was the last man executed in this county.

The jury who tried M'Kean were Thomas Anderson, Henry Davis, John Witherow, Christian Kryder, James Smith, David John, William Brewster, James McCurdy, (of James,) John

Holliday, David Kennedy, John Irvin and Jacob Smith, of Lurgan.

John Murtagh, an Irish railroad hand employed in the making of the "Tape-worm," as the railroad leading from Gettysburg towards Hagerstown was called, was convicted at the April sessions, 1838, of the murder of one of his fellow-workmen, named James McGlinchey, and sentenced on the 7th of April, 1838, to be hung, but he became insane after his conviction, was several times respite, and finally died in prison.

Ramage and Hanna were hung on the hill north of the present residence of Jacob Nixon, and Durham and M'Kean east of the present residence of William M'Lellan, Esq., about where the new residence of James A. M'Knight has been built. Hence that hill was called for many years "Gallows Hill."

Much of the criminal business of our county for the last fifty years, indeed the *most* of it, even up to and including the present period, has been caused by the presence of the large number of colored people amongst us. Our Commonwealth having, as early as 1780, passed "An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery" within her borders, it became a common occurrence for the free negroes of Maryland and Virginia to leave those States and remove to Pennsylvania, and our county being immediately upon the dividing line between the free and the slave States, they were content, as soon as they got north of that line to settle down and remain where they were safe from the oppressive laws of their former condition of servitude. In many instances the executors of deceased slave owners, who had manumitted their slaves, brought the new freedmen, sometimes numbering thirty or forty in a lot, within the borders of our county, and there left them to provide for themselves. To these causes it is owing that we have had so many colored people amongst us. Some of them were sober, industrious and economical, but the greater part of them were improvident, lazy, and addicted to the use of strong drinks whenever they could get them. Hence they were quarrelsome and riotous, and through their improvidence and laziness were frequently before our courts for fighting or stealing, or were the inmates of our poor house, from want; in all cases taxing our treasury for their punishment and support.

To Pennsylvania belongs the lasting honor of being the first

one of the "United Colonies" to acknowledge before God and the nations of the world, the duties and obligations resting upon her to do justice to the colored people within her borders, by providing for their equality before the law as *men*: and by giving to them and their descendants the right to enjoy the inestimable privileges of life, liberty and happiness, for which the war of the revolution was then being waged with Great Britain.

On the 5th of February, 1779, when General Joseph Reed was President of the Supreme Executive Council of our State, George Bryan, Esq., Vice President, and James M'Lene, Esq., a Councilor from the county of Cumberland, the Council called the attention of the General Assembly of the State to the subject of the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, in language so remarkable, because of its being so much in advance of the sentiments of the people of other sections of the land at that day, and so different from the views held even now by a great many of our people, both north and south, that I feel constrained to give it here.

"We think," said they, "we are loudly called on to evince our gratitude in making our fellow-men joint heirs with us of the same inestimable blessings we now enjoy, under such restrictions and regulations as will not injure the community, and will imperceptibly enable them to relish and improve the station to which they will be advanced. Honored will that State be in the annals of mankind which shall first abolish this violation of the rights of mankind; and the memories of those will be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance who shall pass the law to restore and establish the rights of human nature in Pennsylvania."

On the first day of March, 1780, the representatives of the Keystone State of the Union, in General Assembly met, in the city of Philadelphia, close by the Congress of the United Colonies, then also in session there, passed Pennsylvania's act for the gradual abolition of human slavery. The struggle for national independence was then still undetermined. Continental currency had depreciated so much that one dollar of specie would purchase *three thousand of currency*. The British on the east, and the savages on the west, pressed hard upon the struggling patriots. The national government was without

credit; the army and the navy were without the material needed to conduct the war to a successful ending; and *all*—army, navy, and people—were sadly straitened for the necessities of life. And yet, Pennsylvania's representatives, undismayed by their surroundings, and unheedful what the representatives in Congress of the slave-holding States of the nation might think of their action, gave utterance to their views of slavery, and the conclusions they had come to about it, in language so beautiful and so forcible, that justice to their memory impels me to extract the *Preamble* to the law they then enacted, long though it be, as I am satisfied that the great majority of the people have never seen or read it.

1. "When," say they, "we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition, to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us; when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and how miraculously our wants, in many instances, have been supplied, and our deliverance wrought, when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the conflict, we are unavoidably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings which we have undeservedly received from the hand of that Being from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and release from that state of thraldom, to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to enquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in feature or complexion. *It is sufficient to know that all are the work of an Almighty hand.* We find in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile, as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of complexions different from ours, and from each other; from whence we may reasonably, as well as religiously, infer, that He who placed them in their various situations hath extended equally His care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract His mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal

civilization by removing as much as possible the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which by the assumed authority of the kings of Great Britain, no effectual, legal relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long course of experience, from the narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to give a substantial proof of our gratitude."

II. "And whereas, the condition of those persons, who have heretofore been denominated negro and mulatto slaves, has been attended with circumstances, which not only deprived them of the common blessings that they were by nature entitled to, but has cast them into the deepest afflictions, by an unnatural separation and sale of husband and wife from each other, and from their children, an injury, the greatness of which can only be conceived by supposing that we were in the same unhappy case. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and who, having no prospect before them wherein they may rest their sorrows and their hopes; have no reasonable inducement to render their service to society, which they otherwise might, and also in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Great Britain." Therefore be it enacted, &c.

How different these ideas and purposes from those entertained by many persons, especially in the southern States, at the present day. Notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, gives to all men, of every class and color, equal rights and privileges, its provisions are wholly disregarded in many sections of the Union, to the everlasting disgrace of the nation and the States permitting it.

It is to be deplored that the criminal business of our county has so greatly increased of late years. It is now a vast and constantly increasing burthen to our people. Twenty-five years ago the office of Prosecuting Attorney was one that a lawyer in full practice cared not to accept, because, whilst it gave

considerable trouble to the holder of the office, the fees received from it afforded no adequate compensation for the labor connected with the discharge of its duties. But now the office of District Attorney is amongst the most desirable and lucrative positions in the gift of our people, all things considered. Much of the increased expenditure in our criminal courts is attributable to the indiscriminate entertainment by magistrates of charges for petty offences that should never have been dignified by being brought before a court and jury.

OUR MILITARY RECORD.

In the early days of the settlement of the Cumberland valley, whilst this part of it was yet in Lancaster and Cumberland counties, there were quite a number of our citizens who figured prominently in the military matters of the day. Indian forays, murders, pursuits and fights were quite frequent, and numerous lives were lost in them. Of those brave and hardy pioneers, in most instances, we know nothing but their names. They were more active in making history than in writing it; and of many of them we have no records except such as are traditional. Of others the historians have spoken here and there, and it is their deeds and fame that I wish to rescue from oblivion.

Among the earliest of these of whom we have any reliable account is Colonel James Smith, a native of Peters township, in our county. In May, 1755, whilst engaged with others in opening a road from Fort Loudon to Bedford, he was captured by the Indians. He was subsequently adopted in the Caughnewaga tribe, remained with them until 1759, then escaped to Montreal, and got home in 1760. In 1763 he was actively engaged against the Indians as a captain of rangers. He next served as an ensign in the English Provincial army. In 1764 he took service under General John Armstrong, and was a lieutenant in Bouquet's expedition against the savages. In 1765 he was the leader of a band of settlers who burnt the goods of some Indian traders because they had with them powder and lead, which they feared would be sold in the west to the Indians, and be used against the frontier settlements. A number of the residents in the neighborhood of Mercersburg and Fort Loudon, who had nothing to do with this burn-

ing, were arrested by the British troops and confined at Fort Loudon. Smith and his "boys" rallied to the rescue, and soon took more of the soldiers (Highlanders) prisoners than there were of their friends confined at the fort. An exchange was effected and Smith's neighbors were released.

In 1769 some settlers were arrested and confined in Fort Bedford for their alleged former participation in the destruction of the goods of the Indian traders. Smith raised a company, marched to Bedford, captured the fort and all its garrison, and liberated the men. Some time afterwards he was arrested for this act, and in the struggle his travelling companion was shot and killed. He was charged with the shooting, was arrested and imprisoned at Bedford, and subsequently taken to Carlisle for trial, the offense having been committed in Cumberland county. A body of six hundred of his old companions and neighbors assembled as soon as they heard of his arrest, marched to Carlisle and demanded his release. Smith refused to be released, made a speech to his friends, and counseled them to return home, which they did. He remained in prison for four months, was tried before the Supreme Court at Carlisle, in 1769, and acquitted. Shortly after he was elected and served for three years as a County Commissioner in Bedford county, then removed to Westmoreland county and served there three years in the same office. In 1774 he was captain of a company operating against the Indians. In 1776 he commanded a company of rangers in New Jersey, and with thirty-six men defeated a detachment of two hundred Hessians, taking a number prisoners. In 1776 he was elected a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania from Westmoreland county. In 1777 was elected a member of the Assembly from that county, and re-elected as long as he desired to serve. In 1777 General Washington offered him a commission as major, but not liking the colonel of the battalion, he declined it. Whilst serving in the Assembly he applied for and got leave of absence to raise a battalion of rifle rangers to serve against the British in New Jersey. James McCammon, of this county, was the major under him, and when, afterwards, Colonel Smith was taken sick, took the command of his troops and did good service. In 1778 he was commissioned a colonel, and served against the western Indians. In the expedition

against the French Creek Indians he commanded a battalion of four hundred riflemen, and did good service. In the year 1788 he removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he served in the State Convention and in the Legislature continuously till 1799, and died about the beginning of the present century.

Major General James Potter was another of these ancient worthies. He was a son of John Potter, the first Sheriff of Cumberland county. In 1758 he was a lieutenant in Colonel Armstrong's battalion from this and Cumberland counties. On the 26th of July, 1764, he appears in command of the company of settlers who were pursuing the Indians who murdered the schoolmaster and children at Guitner's school house, a few miles south-west of Marion. He subsequently removed to what is now Centre county, where he purchased a large body of land, and built a stockade fort, widely known in those days as "Potter's Fort." He was appointed a brigadier general April 5th, 1777, and a major general May 23d, 1782. He was Vice President of the State in 1781, and a member of the Council of Censors in 1784 and on one occasion came within one vote of being made President of the State. In the year 1789, having received an injury, he came to his daughter's, Mrs. Poe, near Marion, to have the advantage of the advice and attendance of Dr. John M'Lellan, of Greencastle. He died there in the fall of that year, and was buried in the Brown's Mill grave-yard. No monumental stone marks the place of his repose.

Major James M'Calmont (or M'Cammont, as he wrote his name) was another of the celebrated men of this region of our State in the last century. He was born in Letterkenny township, in this county, near where the town of Strasburg now stands, in the year 1739. He grew up surrounded by all the dangers and excitements of a frontier life. With the hills and dales of his native district, and all the wild recesses of its neighboring mountains, he was perfectly familiar. His soul delighted in the free air of the woods. He was skilled in the use of the rifle, and fear was an emotion unknown to his nature. His swiftness of foot was most extraordinary, and obtained for him the cognomen of "Supple M'Cammont." He was generally selected as the leader of the parties called into

service to pursue the savages whenever they made an incursion into the neighborhood of his place of residence; and so successful was he in tracing the route of their retreat, or discovering their haunts; and so summary was the vengeance inflicted upon them through his efforts, that he soon became quite celebrated as an Indian scout, and was acknowledged by the savages as a daring and formidable foe. He was an ardent patriot, and when the revolution broke out hastened to enter the service of his country. When the British occupied Philadelphia he had command of a troop of rangers, whose business it was to prevent the Tories of the interior furnishing provisions to their friends in the city. Whilst on duty one time in New Jersey, he captured a number of Hessians, whom he induced to locate near Strasburg, and whose descendants are there yet. He served as major of the sixth battalion of the Cumberland county troops in the revolutionary army, under command of Col. Samuel Culbertson of this county, and also as a major of a battalion of rifle rangers, under Col. James Smith, and was known as a brave and accomplished soldier. He was one of the trustees appointed by the Legislature to build a court house and jail for our county. He was a member of the House of Representatives from this county for the years 1784-'85, 1785-'86, 1786-'87, and 1787-'88; and in 1789 was appointed one of the Judges of our courts, and reappointed fourth Associate Judge, under the constitution of 1790, on the 17th of August, 1791, which position he held until his death, on the 19th of July, 1809. He was then seventy-two years of age, and lies buried at the Rocky Spring church.

Another of our ancient worthies, whose daring adventures have been pored over by every school boy in the land, was Captain Samuel Brady, the celebrated Indian scout. He was born at Shippensburg in 1756 or 1758. Though not a native of our county, yet on our soil many of his earlier days were spent in roaming our hills and dales.

"He knew each pathway through the wood,
Each dell unwarmed by sunshine's glean;
Where the brown pheasant led her brood,
Or wild deer came to drink the stream."

The first drum-tap of the revolution called him to arms, and he commenced his services at Boston, and was in most of

the principal engagements of the war. At the battle of Princeton he served under Colonel Hand, and at the massacre of Paoli he barely escaped capture. After the battle of Monmouth he was promoted to a captaincy and ordered to Fort Pitt to join General Broadhead, with whom he became a great favorite, and by whom he was almost constantly employed in scouting. The murder of his father and brother in 1778-'79, by the Indians, turned the current of his hatred against the treacherous red man, and *it never died out*. A more implacable foe never lived. Day and night, year in and year out, he lived only to kill Indians. Being well skilled in all the mysteries of woodcraft, he followed the trail of his enemies with all the tenacity, fierceness and silence of a sleuth hound. Most of his exploits took place in Ohio, north-western Pennsylvania, and western New York. He was a dread terror to the Indians, and a tower of strength to the whites. He commanded the advance guard of General Brodhead's troops in the expedition against the Indians of the upper Allegheny in the year 1780, and he and his rangers aided greatly in defeating the savages under Bald Eagle and Corn Planter, at the place now known as Brady's Bend. Of his famous "leap" of more than twenty-five feet across the Cuyahoga river, and his other numerous and daring adventures and hair-breadth escapes, I will not speak. The books are full of them. He died at West Liberty, West Virginia, about the year 1800.

Colonel Joseph Armstrong was an early settler in Hamilton township, in this county. In 1755 he organized a company of rangers for the protection of the frontier against the incursions of the Indians. The names of his subordinate officers are now unknown, but the following is the roll of the men who composed his company:

PRIVATES.

John Armstrong,	Samuel Brown
Thomas Armstrong,	Samuel Brown,
James Barnet,	John Boyd,
John Barnet,	Alexander Caldwell,
Joshua Barnet,	Robert Caldwell,
Thomas Barnet, Sr.,	James Dinney,
Thomas Barnet, Jr.,	William Dinney,

Robert Dixson,	Joshua Mitchell,
*William Dixson,	William Mitchell,
James Eaton,	Jon. Moore,
John Eaton,	James Norrice,
Joshua Eaton,	John Norrice,
*James Elder,	James Patterson,
George Gallery,	Joshua Patterson,
Robert Groin,	William Rankin,
James Guthrie,	Jon. Rippey,
John Hindman,	Barnet Robertson,
Abram Irwin,	Francis Scott,
Christopher Irwin,	James Scott,
John Irwin,	Patrick Scott,
John Jones,	William Scott,
James McCamant, Sr.,	David Shields,
James McCamant, Jr.,	Matthew Shields, Sr.,
Charles McCamant,	Matthew Shields, Jr.,
James McCamish,	Robert Shields, Sr.,
John McCamish,	Robert Shields, Jr.,
William McCamish,	Jon. Swan,
Robert McConnell,	Joshua Swan,
John McCord,	William Swan,
William McCord,	Charles Stuart,
Jonathan McKearney,	Daniel Stuart,
John Machan,	John Stuart,
James Mitchell,	Devard Williams,
John Mitchell,	Jon. Wilson.

He was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1756-'57 and '58. He commanded a company of militia, (most likely the company of rangers above named,) under General Broadhead, at the destruction of the Indian town of Kittanning, on the 8th of September, 1756. Was paymaster of the Colony in the building of the great road from Fort Loudon to Pittsburg, and in December, 1776, raised a battalion of troops in the county of Cumberland (the 5th battalion) and marched with them to the defence of Philadelphia. The following persons commanded the companies of his battalion, viz: John Andrew, Samuel Patton, John McConnell, William Thompson, (afterwards a brigadier general,) Charles Maclay, James M'Kee, John Martin, John Rea, (afterwards a brigadier general,) John Murphy, George Matthews and John Boggs. This bat-

*Wm. Dixson was the grandfather of Col. W. D. Dixson, of St. Thomas township, and James Elder was the grandfather of Col. James G. Elder, of Chambersburg.

talion was raised in Hamilton, Letterkenny and Lurgan townships, and tradition says that they were the flower of the valley, brave, hardy and resolute Presbyterians, nearly all members of the old Rocky Spring church. Captain M'Clay's company numbered one hundred men, raised in old Lurgan township, each man over six feet in height. This company suffered severely in the surprise of Brigadier General John Lacy's command at "Crooked Billet," in Bucks county, on the morning of the 4th of May, 1778. Captain Maclay and nearly one-half of his men were killed, and many were wounded. General Lacy, in his report of the battle, says "that the wounded were butchered in a manner the most brutal savages could not equal; even while living, some were thrown into buckwheat straw, and the straw set on fire and burnt up." And this report is borne out by the testimony of persons residing in the vicinity, who saw the partially consumed bodies in the fire.

Another of these ancient worthies, whom it would be a gross injustice not to mention in this connection, was the Rev. John Steele. He was called to the charge of the Presbyterian churches of East and West Conococheague, now Greencastle and Mercersburg, about the year 1751 or 1752. He came to our county at a time when the country was greatly disturbed by the incursions of the hostile Indians of the west. Though a man of peace, and engaged in teaching the doctrines of his Divine Master, yet his heart burned within him at the sufferings inflicted upon his parishioners and neighbors, and he speedily organized a company of rangers for their defence, of which he was unanimously elected the captain, and was commissioned by the colonial government. After the disastrous defeat of General Braddock in 1755, the Indians again swept over the western and south-western part of our county, murdering and plundering the settlers, and Mr. Steele's congregations were for a time almost broken up and dispersed. Frequent mention is made of Mr. Steele and his men in the history of those troublous times. Rev. D. K. Richardson, in his Centennial Sermon in relation to the Presbyterian church of Greencastle, delivered August 15th, 1876, says: "At one time he was in charge of Fort Allison, located just west of town, near what afterwards became the site of M'Cauley's Mill. The congregation had assembled in a barn standing on the farm now

owned by Adam B. Wingerd, Esq. They brought their arms with them. When Mr. Steele entered the rude pulpit which had been erected he hung his hat and rifle behind him. The male members of the congregation sat listening to the gospel message with their arms at their side. While in the midst of his discourse, some one appeared and quietly called a member of the congregation out, and told him of the murder of a family of the name of Walker, by the Indians, at what is now known as Rankin's Mill. The awful story was soon whispered from one to another. As soon as Mr. Steele discovered what had taken place he brought the services to a close, took down his hat and rifle, and, at the head of the members of his congregation, went in pursuit of the murderers."

His "meeting-house" on the West Conococheague was turned into a fort, was stockaded for defence, and often was the refuge of the neighboring people when the country was invaded by the Indians. It was afterwards burned by the savages in one of their forays.

About the year 1763 or 1764, Mr. Steele took charge of the Presbyterian congregations of Carlisle and lower Pennsborough, where he spent the remainder of his days. When the revolutionary war broke out the people of this valley responded to the call of their country with zeal and unanimity. Eleven companies were raised in Cumberland county in a few days. Hon. George Chambers, in his tribute to the early Scotch-Irish settlers, says: "The company in the lead in July, 1776, from Carlisle, was that under the command of the Reverend Captain John Steele, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation worshipping in or near Carlisle. In the Indian wars he had acquired military training and experience, which were now at the service of his country against the army of his late, but now rejected, royal master."

One of the most prominent of the military families of our county in those early days was the "Johnstons," of Antrim township. James Johnston, senior, settled about two and one-half miles east of Greencastle, near where Shady Grove now is, about 1735. He died about 1765, leaving a large estate and four sons and several daughters. Colonel James Johnston, the eldest son, was a soldier in the revolution, and commanded a battalion from this county at various points in New Jersey.

He died about the year 1814. Colonel Thomas Johnston, the second son, was adjutant of the detachment of troops under General Wayne which was surprised and slaughtered by the British at Paoli, September 20th, 1777. He twice served as colonel in the revolutionary war. He died about the year 1819.

Dr. Robert Johnston, of Antrim township, the third son, was appointed surgeon to Colonel William Irvine's battalion, from this county, on the 16th January, 1776, and served his country in that capacity throughout the whole war of the revolution. He was present, as hospital surgeon in the southern department, at the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Virginia, in October, 1781, and in 1790 was appointed collector of excise for Franklin county. He was also subsequently appointed by President Jefferson, with whom he was very familiar, United States revenue collector for western Pennsylvania. His acquaintance with the leading officers and men of the revolution was very large, and many of them were wont to spend much of their time at his hospitable residence, about two and a half miles south of Greencastle. Tradition says that President Washington stopped there and dined with the family when going westward to inspect the Maryland and Virginia troops called out to aid in suppressing the whisky insurrection of 1794. Lieutenant General Winfield Scott was also, in his youthful days, a visitor at "Johnston's" as well as many others of his compatriots, and of the *literati* of those times.

Robert Johnston made a visit to China about the commencement of the present century, and brought back many rare curiosities from that far distant country. He died about the year 1808.

John Johnston, the youngest son, at the age of twenty years, raised a troop of horse and marched them to Lancaster, but their services not being needed they returned home. He subsequently removed to Westmoreland county, where he died about the year 1825.

Another of our native-born military men of "ye olden time," and one whose patriotism, zeal and bravery did honor to the place of his nativity, was Brigadier General James Chambers. He was the eldest son of Colonel Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, and in June, 1775, marched, as the

captain of a company of riflemen raised in Chambersburg and vicinity, to the siege of Boston. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought June 17th, 1775, and Dr. Egle, in his recent history of Pennsylvania, says: "Within ten days after the news of the battle of Bunker's Hill reaching the province of Pennsylvania, her first rifle regiment was officered and completed, many of the companies numbering one hundred men. It was commanded by Colonel William Thompson, of Cumberland county, whom Lossing, by mistake, credits to Virginia. The companies were severally under the command Captains James Chambers, Robert Cluggage, Michael Doudel, William Hendrieks, John Lowden, James Ross, Matthew Smith and George Nagel. The regiment, upon its organization, at once marched to the relief of Boston, where they arrived about the last of July. They were the first companies south of the Hudson to arrive in Massachusetts, and naturally excited much attention. They were stout and hardy yeomanry, the flower of Pennsylvania's frontiersmen, and, according to Thatcher, "remarkable for the accuracy of their aim." This command became, in January, 1776, the *first regiment of the army of the United Colonies, commanded by General George Washington.*" Two companies of this battalion, Captains Smith and Hendrieks, were subsequently ordered to accompany General Arnold in his unsuccessful expedition to Quebec. Their term of service was for one year.

This regiment was enlisted under a resolution of Congress, dated June 14th, 1775, authorizing the raising of six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, ten in Maryland and two in Virginia, to join the army at Boston. Each company to contain one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, one corporal, one drummer and sixty-eight privates. The commissions of the officers bear date 25th June, 1775.

The companies rendezvoused at Reading, where the regiment was organized by the election of Wm. Thompson, of Carlisle, colonel, Edward Hand, of Lancaster, lieutenant colonel, and Robert Magaw, of Carlisle, major. It marched at once to Boston by way of Easton, through northern New Jersey, crossing the Hudson river at New Windsor, a few miles north of West Point, and arrived in camp at Cambridge, according to the latest authorities, in the beginning of August,

1775. At this time the regiment had three field officers, nine captains, twenty-seven lieutenants, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, twenty-nine sergeants, thirteen drummers and seven hundred and thirteen rank and file fit for duty.

Captain Chambers' company was the only one in the regiment, so far as I know, that was raised within the bounds of our present county. I therefore was very anxious to get a complete roll of it, believing that our people would be pleased to have a knowledge of the names of the first patriot soldiers who left our county to battle for the independence of the United Colonies. For a long time I searched in vain for this roll, at Harrisburg, at Philadelphia, and at Washington city, and I feared I would not succeed in getting it. But recently the rolls of the regiment were found among the papers of Colonel Hand of Lancaster county, who succeeded to the command of the regiment upon the capture of Colonel Thompson, and through the kindness of Hon. John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, I am able to give the complete roll of Captain Chambers' company. It is as follows, viz.: :

ROLL OF CAPTAIN CHAMBERS' COMPANY.

James Chambers, Captain,	Benj. Carson,
James Grier, 1st Lieut.,	Wm. Chestney,
Nathan Mc Connell, 2d Lieut.,	John Dermont,
Thos. Buchanan, 3d Lieut.,	Joseph Eaton,
David Hay, Sergeant,	John Everly,
Arthur Andrews, Sergeant,	Abijah Fairechild,
Alex. Crawford, Sergeant,	James Furmoil,
David Boyd,	John Fidd,
John Brandon,	Wm. Gildersleeve,
Johnson Brooks,	Richard Henney,
James Black,	Peter Hogan,
Thomas Beatty,	George Houseman,
David Biddle,	John Hutchinson,
Michael Benker,	Thomas Hutchinson,
Archibald Brown,	Charles Irwin,
Blaek Brown,	Francis Jamieson,
John Brown,	Rob't Joblier,
Wm. Barnett,	Andrew Johnston,
Timothy Campbell,	George Justice,
Wm. Campbell,	Andrew Keith,

Lewis Kettleng.	Patrick M'Gaw.
Michael Kelly.	Thomas Mason.
Thomas Kelly.	Patrick Neale.
Silas Leonard.	Wm. Parker.
David Lukens.	David Riddle.
Thos. Lochry.	Thomas Rogers.
Patrick Logan.	Nicholas Sawyer.
Nicholas Lowrie.	Joseph Scott.
John Lynch.	Jacob Shute.
John M'Cosh.	Moses Skinner.
James M'Elevy.	Timothy Stiles.
John M'Donald.	Patrick Sullivan.
Michael M'Gibson.	James Sweeney.
Cornelius M'Giggan.	James Symns.
Jas. M'Haffey.	Thomas Vaughn.
John M'Murtrie.	

On the 26th of August, 1775, Captain Chambers commanded a detachment of four hundred men, drawn from the Cumberland county companies, sent out to Prospect Hill and Ploughed Hill, near Boston, to protect a force of about two thousand men who were erecting a redoubt upon the latter hill. On the 7th of March, 1776, he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of his regiment, vice Lieutenant Colonel Hand, appointed Colonel in the place of Colonel Thompson, who had been commissioned a Brigadier General on the first of the month. He was soon after ordered to Long Island, in the vicinity of New York. He was in the battle of Flatbush, on the 22d of August, 1776, and also in that at King's Bridge. In his report of the operations at Flatbush he says that "Captain John Steele acted with great bravery." On the 30th of August, 1776, the Pennsylvania troops were selected as a *corps-de-reserve* to cover the rear of the patriot army in their retreat from Long Island. That body was composed of Colonel Hand's regiment of which Chambers was Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel Hazens', Colonel Shea's and Colonel Hazlett's regiments. On the 26th of September, 1776, Mr. Chambers was commissioned colonel of his regiment, in place of Colonel Hand appointed brigadier general. In June, 1777, he was in New Jersey, and was one of the first officers to enter New Brunswick with his command and drive the enemy out. On the 11th of September, 1777, his command was opposed to the Hessians under General Knyphausen, at Chadd's Ford and

Brandywine, where he was wounded in the side, together with two of his captains, Greer and Craig, and Lieutenant Holliday, also of his regiment, was killed. He was also in the battle of Germantown, October 4th, 1777; and in that of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778; he led the attack at the battle of Bergen Point, July 20th, 1780, and his regiment was complimented for their bravery by General Wayne, in general orders, on the 23d of the same month. He was at White Plains, West Point and other points, in active service, up to the time of his resignation, in 1781. Having seen more than six years constant service, he needed rest. After his retirement he was three different times appointed to the command of a battalion in his native county. In 1794 he was appointed to the command of the third brigade of the Pennsylvania troops called out to quell the whisky insurrection, and in 1798 was again appointed to a similar command in the Pennsylvania troops called out in anticipation of a war with France.

He was the second Justice of the Peace and Judge of our county courts, appointed September 17th, 1784, and served until the constitution of 1790 went into force in 1791. He was also a member of the "Society of the Cincinnati," instituted by the officers of the American army. He died at London Forge, his place of residence, April 25th, 1805, and was buried with military honors in the resting place consecrated by his father, the cemetery of the Falling Spring church at Chambersburg.

I have found it extremely difficult to make up a connected, reliable, or satisfactory history of the military organizations that originated in our county during the revolutionary struggle, or of the officers and men connected with them. Their terms of service, at first, were generally very short, ranging from six months to a year, and the changes in their regimental organizations, because of deaths, desertions, sickness, promotions and expiration of service, were so frequent that it has been impossible, with my limited sources of information, to trace the history of any particular company or regiment for any great length of time, in a satisfactory manner. It would be foreign to my purpose to notice the whole early military operations of the Province of Pennsylvania, and yet it is necessary that I shall briefly refer to some part of them in

order to understand that which I wish to elucidate, to wit: *the early military history of that section of country now forming Franklin county.*

The first battalion, or regiment, that went out of Cumberland county was formed in June, 1775, as already stated, and was commanded by Colonel William Thompson, of Carlisle. Colonel Thompson was born in Ireland, emigrated to America and settled near Carlisle, and there followed his profession of a surveyor. Prior to the revolution he served in the war between England and France, and in the Indian wars. He was a commissioned officer in the Indian expedition that destroyed Kittanning in 1756, and was captain of a troop of light horse in 1758. In 1774 he commanded a company of rangers in Westmoreland county. He was commissioned colonel of the first battalion of Pennsylvania militia 25th June, 1775, and brigadier general March 1st, 1776. As has been heretofore stated his regiment reached the patriot camp at Cambridge, near Boston, August 18th, 1775. Thatcher, in his military journal, says of these men: "Several companies of riflemen, amounting, it is said, to more than fourteen hundred men, have arrived here from Pennsylvania and Maryland, a distance of from five hundred to seven hundred miles. They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed on our out lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who exposed themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of a common musket shot." General Thompson was ordered to Canada in April, 1776, and was captured by the British at "Three rivers" on the 4th of July of that year. He was paroled and allowed to return to his family in 1777, but was not regularly exchanged until the 25th of October, 1780.

Sir Henry Clinton, the commander-in-chief of the British forces, then released General Thompson, Colonel Magaw and

Lieutenant Laurens, prisoners in his possession, in exchange for Major General De Reidesel, of the Brunswick troops, a prisoner in our possession. He died on his farm near Carlisle, September 3d, 1781, aged forty-five years, and was buried in the grave-yard at Carlisle.

Robert Magaw, of Carlisle, was major of this battalion, his brother Wm. Magaw, of Mercersburg, surgeon, and Rev. Samuel Blair chaplain.

As everything connected with the history of this regiment, *the first that left the Cumberland Valley*, must undoubtedly be of great interest to our people, I here insert an article from the pen of Hon. John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, published in the "*Philadelphia Weekly Times*" of the 14th of April, 1877.

THE FLAG OF THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT—1775–1783.

"The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has in its temporary possession a very interesting relic of the revolution. It is the standard of the First Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion, Colonel Wm. Thompson, of Carlisle, which was raised upon the reception of the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, and entered the trenches in front of Boston on the 8th of August, 1775. It was in all the skirmishes in front of Boston, and before the British evacuated that city it was ordered to New York to repel their landing there. Colonel Thompson was promoted brigadier on the 1st of March, 1776, and Lieutenant Colonel Hand, of Lancaster, succeeded him. The term of the battalion expired on the 30th of June, 1776, but officers and men in large numbers re-enlisted for three years or during the war, under Colonel Hand, and the battalion became the First Regiment of the Continental line. It was at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, under Hand. On the 1st of April, 1777, Hand was promoted brigadier, and Lieutenant Colonel James Chambers, of Chambersburg, became Colonel. Under him the regiment fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and in every other battle and skirmish of the main army until he retired the service, January 1st, 1781.

"Colonel Chambers was succeeded by Colonel Daniel Broadhead, and on the 26th of May, 1781, the First Regiment left York, Pa., with five others, into which the line was consoli-

dated, under the command of General Wayne, joined Lafayette at Raccoon Ford on the Rappahannock on the 10th of June; fought at Green Springs on the 6th of July; opened the second parallel at Yorktown, which General Steuben, in his division orders of 21st of October, says 'he considers as the most important part of the siege.' After the surrender the regiment went southward with Wayne, fought the last battle of the war at Sharon, Georgia, May 24, 1782, entered Savannah in triumph on the 11th of July, Charleston on the 14th of December, 1782; was in camp on James Island, South Carolina, on the 11th of May, 1783, and only when the news of the cessation of hostilities reached that point was embarked for Philadelphia. In its services it traversed every one of the original thirteen States of the Union; for while in front of Boston, October 30th, 1775, Captain Parr was ordered with a detachment of this battalion up to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to defend that point. I noticed this standard on exhibition at the Museum during the Centennial, but supposed it the banner with a strange device of some revolutionary militia battalion. I identified it the other day at the rooms of the Historical Society from a description contained in a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hand to Jasper Yeates, in possession of General Hand's granddaughter, Mrs. S. B. Rogers, of Lancaster. It is dated:

"PROSPECT HILL, 8 March, 1776.—I am stationed at Cobble Hill with four companies of our regiment. Two companies, Cluggage's and Chambers', were ordered to Dorchester on Monday; Ross' and Lowdon's relieved them yesterday. Every regiment is to have a standard and colors. Our standard is to be a deep green ground, the device a tiger partly enclosed by toils, attempting the pass defended by a hunter armed with a spear, in white on crimson field; the motto '*Domari Nolo.*' "

The present owner of the standard, I am told, is Thomas Robinson, Esq., grandson of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Robinson. The latter, it appears by our records, entered the service January 5, 1776, as captain in Colonel Wayne's Fourth Pennsylvania (one year) battalion, served the campaign in Canada and was promoted June 7, 1777, lieutenant colonel of the First Pennsylvania Continental Line. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out of service in 1783 as

lieutenant colonel of the Second Pennsylvania. He became custodian of the standard because Colonel Broadhead did not accompany the regiment South and Colonel Robinson was in actual command when the war closed.

"*Harrisburg, April 6th, 1877.*

JOHN B. LINN."

In the early part of December, 1775, the second Pennsylvania battalion was formed. It was first under the command of Colonel John Bull, and subsequently under that of Colonel John Philip DeHaas.

In the latter part of the year Congress called for four more battalions, which were fully organized in January and February, 1776. They were commanded as follows:

The second by Colonel Arthur St. Clair.

The third by Colonel John Shee,

The fourth by Colonel Anthony Wayne.

The fifth by Colonel Robert Magaw.

The sixth by Colonel William Irvine.

With the regiments of Colonels St. Clair, Shee and Wayne the people of this valley had no connection. They were raised in other sections of the State.

Colonel Magaw's regiment was made up of companies from what is now Cumberland county, and from adjoining counties. There were none from the territory now embraced in our county, that I have been able to hear of. Colonel Magaw and his whole command were captured by the British at Fort Washington, Long Island, on the 16th of November, 1776, and was paroled, but not exchanged until the 25th of October, 1780. He died at Carlisle January 7th, 1790.

Colonel William Irvine was born at Fermagh, Ireland, on the 3d of November, 1741. He was educated at the university of Dublin, studied medicine and was a surgeon in the British navy, in 1754. In 1763 he settled at Carlisle in the pursuit of his profession. He was a delegate from Cumberland county in the Provincial Conference which met at Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1774, and recommended a general congress of the Colonies. On the 9th of January, 1776, he was appointed colonel of the 6th regiment of Pennsylvania troops. On the 8th of June, 1776, he was captured at the battle of "Three Rivers," Canada. On the 3d of August, 1776, he was released on parole, but was not exchanged until the 6th of May, 1778.

The same year he was appointed Colonel of the second Pennsylvania regiment. May 12th, 1779, was appointed a brigadier general and served under General Wayne during that and the following year. In 1781 he was stationed at Fort Pitt, in command of the north-western frontier. In 1784 he was a member of the Council of Censors. In 1785 he was the agent of the State looking after her public lands, and recommended the purchase of the "Triangle," thus giving Pennsylvania an outlet upon Lake Erie. He was a member of Congress in 1786-'88; and of the State Constitutional Convention in 1790. In 1794 Governor Mifflin appointed him and Chief Justice M'Kean commissioners to reason with the leaders of the whisky insurrection. He also served in Congress from 1793 to 1795; was president of the "Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati," and died at Philadelphia on the 29th of July, 1804.

Colonel Irvine's regiment was composed of eight companies, numbering six hundred and seventy-nine officers and men, viz:

Company one,	Captain Samuel Hay,	Officers and 92 men.
" two,	Robert Adams,	" " 93 "
" three,	Abraham Smith,	" " 99 "
" four,	William Rippey,	" " 94 "
" five,	James A. Wilson,	" " 86 "
" six,	David Grier,	" " 81 "
" seven,	Moses M'Lean,	" " 65 "
" eight,	Jeremiah Talbott	" " 69 "

The regimental organization was as follows, viz:

Colonel,	Wm. Irvine,	commissioned January 9, 1776.
Lieut. Colonel,	Thomas Hartley,	" " "
Major,	James Dunlop.	" " "
Adjutant,	John Brooks,	" " "
Surgeon,	Robert Johnston,	" " "
Surgeon's mate,	John M'Dowell.	
Quartermaster,	James Calderwood.	
"	Wm. Nichols.	
"	Robert Hoops.	

But three of these companies, viz: Abraham Smith's, William Rippey's and Jeremiah Talbott's, are claimed to have been from that section of country now embraced in Franklin county.

Captain Abraham Smith, it is said, resided in Lurgan township, Cumberland county, just north of the present boundary

line of our county. He owned a considerable tract of land there, none of which, however, was ever taxed in our county, according to the assess books in the Commissioners' office. The people of that section of the county point with pride to his military record, and claim him as having gone out from among them. He and his company were with Colonel Irvine's regiment throughout its varied service in the war of the revolution. Nothing can be determined from the names of the men composing his company, as to where they were from, for an examination of the roll shows that the names upon it are the same as those of residents of other parts of the county than Lurgan township.

On the 5th day of July, 1777, *an* Abraham Smith, of Cumberland county, was elected *Colonel* of the 8th battalion of the militia of that county, and it is claimed that he was from Lurgan township. How the fact was, I have not been able to determine. That there were two *Colonel* Abraham Smiths in Cumberland county is most likely, one the *military* man, the other the *civilian*. Former writers have generally, though mistakenly, I think, confounded Abraham Smith, of *Lurgan*, with Abraham Smith of *Antrim*, and given to the former the honor and credit of having filled the offices undoubtedly held by the latter.

The following are the names of the officers and men of Captain Abraham Smith's company, in Colonel Irvine's regiment :

COMPANY NO. 3, OF IRVINE'S REGIMENT.

Captain Abraham Smith; commissioned January 9th, 1776.

First Lieutenant, Robert White; commissioned January 9th, 1776; resigned February 9th, 1776.

Second Lieutenant, John Alexander; promoted February 10th, 1776.

Second Lieutenant, Andrew Irvine; commissioned Feb. 9th, 1776.

Ensign, Samuel Montgomery; promoted June 1st, 1776.

Ensign, Samuel Kennedy; commissioned June 1st, 1776.

SERGEANTS.

John Beatty,
Samuel Hamilton,
Hugh Foster,

William Scott,
William Burk.

CORPORALS.

William Burk,	Seth Richey,
George Standley.	William M'Cormick,
John Moore.	William Drennon,
William Campbell,	William Cochrane, Fifer,
John Fannon, Drummer.	

PRIVATES.

David Armor,	Michael M'Mullin,
John Brown,	James M'Kissock,
Patrick Brown,	Adam M'Breas,
John Blakeley,	John M'Dowell,
John Brannon,	Samuel M'Brea,
Philip Boyle,	Robert M'Hno,
Josiah Cochran,	Alex. M'Kenny,
Robert Craighead,	John M'Kingham,
Anthony Creevy,	John Montgomery,
William Cochran,	Alex. Moor,
James Dunlap,	Robert Miller,
Thomas Drennon,	Hugh Milligan,
William Downey,	Moses Powell,
Hugh Drennon,	Nath. Points,
Daniel Divinney,	John Rannell,
Pat. Flemming,	Seth Richey,
William Gwin,	Patrick Rogers,
Alex. Gordon,	John Rannell, Jr.,
Robert Gregg,	Peter Runey,
Thomas Higgins,	Alex. Reid,
James Holliday,	Barthol Roharty,
Thomas Holmes,	Thomas Smith,
John Hendricks,	Patrick Silvers,
Benj. Ishmail,	Thomas Scott,
Robert Jarrett,	George Simpson,
Thomas Johnson,	Robert Swinie,
Samuel Love,	John Stoops,
George Lucas,	Ad. Sheaver,
Nicholas Little,	William Stitt,
James Lowrey,	Peter Sheran,
Daniel M'Kissock,	Charles Tipper,
John M'Collam,	John Todd,
William M'Cormick,	Mich. White,
Michael M'Garra,	James White,
Bryan M'Laughlin,	John Wilson,
John M'Fetridge,	John Young.

Ninety-three officers and men.

In November, 1777, this company was under Captain Samuel Montgomery, and numbered but forty-three men—officers and privates—the men being captured, or killed, or incorporated into other companies. I find the names of many of the men in Captain John Alexander's company.

COMPANY 4, CAPTAIN WILLIAM RIPPEY.

Captain Rippey resided in Shippensburg, but the most of the men composing his company were from the adjoining township of Lurgan, now in Franklin county. Colonel Irvine's regiment, the sixth, with the first under Colonel J. P. DeHaas, the second under Colonel Arthur St. Clair, and the fourth under Colonel Anthony Wayne, were formed into a brigade in the summer of 1776, and sent to Canada under General Sullivan. On the 21st of July, 1776, many of Sullivan's command were captured at the Isle Au Noix. Among them was Captain Rippey, but he was so fortunate as to escape. Colonel Irvine was captured at Three Rivers, Canada, on the 8th of June, 1776, when the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Thos. Hartley, who, after the disaster at the Isle Au Noix, fell back to Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and wintered there. These battalions were enlisted for one year from January 1st, 1776, and at the expiration of their terms of service, nearly all of the men re-enlisted in new regiments for three years or during the war. In the month of March, 1777, Irvine's regiment re-entered the service as the *seventh* regiment of the Pennsylvania line, under Lieutenant Colonel David Greer, its original commander, Colonel Irvine then being a prisoner of war. After the close of the war Captain Rippey lived at the Branch Hotel in Shippensburg, where he died September 22d, 1819, aged seventy-eight years.

The following are the names of the officers and men of his company:

COMPANY NO. 4, OF IRVINE'S REGIMENT.

Captain, William Rippey; commissioned January 9, 1776.

First Lieutenant, Wm. Alexander; commissioned January 9th, 1776. Promoted to Captain June 1st, 1776.

First Lieutenant, Alexander Parker; commissioned June 1st, 1776.

Second Lieutenant, John Brooks.
Ensign, Wm. Lusk.

SERGEANTS.

John Hughes,	John McClelland,
Robert Watt,	William Anderson.

CORPORALS.

William Gibbs,	George Gordon,
Jeremiah McKibben,	Nath. Stevenson,
James McCulloh,	Wm. Richards, Fifer.
Daniel Peterson, Drummer.	

PRIVATES

Jacob Anderson,	Robert Irvine,
Robert Barkley,	John Johnston,
Barnard Burns,	Christopher Kechler,
Robert Caskey,	Francis Cain,
Henry Cartright,	John Kelly,
Robert Cortney,	William Lowry,
Jacob Christyardinger,	Daniel Lavery,
Benjamin Cochran,	David Linsey,
Hugh Call,	James Lynch,
John Collins,	John Madden,
William Dougherty,	Josiah McCall,
John Davison,	John McMichael,
Joseph Divine,	James McComb,
Anthony Dawson,	William McIntyre,
Thomas Dycke,	John Moor,
James Finerty,	James Mullin,
Hugh Forsyth,	Thomas McCall,
Hugh Ferguson,	Philip Melon,
Thomas Falls,	Alexander McNichols,
William Gorge,	James McCoy,
Henry Girden,	James McCon,
Thomas Gell,	David McClain,
Jacob Glouse,	John McDonell,
Nathan Hemphill,	Daniel McClain,
Robert Haslet,	John McGaw,
John Hendry,	Charles Malone,
William Henderson,	George M'Ferson,
James Hervey,	William Nicholson,
Cumberland Hamilton,	John Ortman,
Neal Hardon,	John O'Neal,
George Hewitt,	Thomas Pratt,
Jacob Justice,	Thomas Parsons,

Aaron Patterson,	Nath. Stephenson.
Charles Rosbrough.	James Smiley,
John Rosbrough.	William Thomson.
John Rogers.	John Tribele,
Thomas Reed.	Jacob Trash,
Robert Robeson.	John Van Kirk.
Basil Regan.	William Winn,
John Stoner,	John Wright.
Henry Scott.	Peter Young.
Alexander Stephenson.	

Ninety-nine officers and privates.

Many of these men, in November, 1777, were incorporated in Captain Alexander Parker's company.

COMPANY NO. 8, CAPTAIN JEREMIAH TALBOTT.

This company was recruited in Chambersburg and its vicinity, by Captain Talbott. He was a native of Talbott county, Maryland, and removed to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, before the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, and settled at Chambersburg. On the 25th of September, 1777, Captain Talbott was appointed major of the sixth battalion of the Pennsylvania troops, and served in that position until the proclamation of peace. In March or April, 1777, Major Talbott was assigned to the recruiting service, and such was his popularity that in a few weeks he enlisted sixty men in Chambersburg and its vicinity, paying a bounty of twenty dollars to each recruit.

After the close of the war, upon the formation of our county, Major Talbott was, at the first election for county officers, held October, 1784, elected sheriff of the county, and was re-elected in 1785 and in 1786. On the 3d December, 1787, he was appointed lieutenant of the county, and served until 1790. Sheriff Talbott owned the brewery on the bank of the Conococheague creek now carried on by Charles Ludwig. He also owned two lots of ground on west Queen street—one improved, the other unimproved. His dwelling house was on the site of that now owned and occupied by Judge John Huber. It was of stone, and part of the western wall is still standing, having been used in the erection of the present dwelling. In addition to this property, Sheriff Talbott owned a tract of one hundred acres of land in Hamilton township, and had one horse,

three cows and one female negro servant. The tax lists for 1786-1788 and 1789, show that he then resided in Chambersburg, as he was taxed there during those years for all the foregoing property, except the one hundred acres of land. About 1789 Sheriff Talbott became pecuniarily involved, and on the 16th of December, 1789, Sheriff John Johnston, his successor, sold his Hamilton township farm, and on the 17th of June, 1790, sold his Chambersburg property. He died on the 19th of January, 1791, and was buried in the Presbyterian grave-yard at Chambersburg. After his death his widow and children removed to the vicinity of Mercersburg, but he never resided there, nor at Greencastle.

The following are the rolls of his company at three different periods :

COMPANY NO. 8, OF IRVINE'S REGIMENT.

Captain, Jeremiah Talbott; commissioned Jan. 9th, 1776.	
First Lieutenant, John M'Donald ;	" " "
Second Lieutenant, Alex. Brown ;	" " "
Ensign, William Graham ;	" " "

SERGEANTS.

John M'Collam,	James Cuppels,
John Wilson,	Samuel Mitchell.

CORPORALS.

William Campbell,	John Chain.
Robert Hunter,	John Reniston.
John Milton, Drummer.	John Killin, Fifer.

PRIVATE.

Robert Asten,	Hugh Fairess,
John Bradley,	James Gardner,
William Black,	Daniel Gibson,
John Church,	William Heaslett,
George Coghren,	John Heatherington,
Francis Clark,	Duke Handlon,
Robert Carnahan,	John Higgens,
Charles Conna,	Kern Kelley,
John Campbell,	Stephen Lyon,
Joseph Chambers,	Jacob Lewis,
John Dinning,	Hugh Lilley,
William Evans,	John Marten,
John Faulkner,	Robert Mollon,

Benj. Morison,	John Pollock,
James M'Farlan,	James Quarre,
Charles M'Roun,	William Shaw,
Archibald M'Donald,	Mike Sesalo,
Matthew M'Connell,	John Shoomaker,
Thomas M'Creary,	James Sloan,
Lawrence M'Creary,	John Totton,
Charles M'Mullen,	John Thompson,
Thomas Mitchell,	Hugh Thompson,
Charles Marry,	William White,
Patrick Marray,	John White,
Able Morgan,	John Welch,
Archibald Nickel,	Robert Watson,
Andrew Pinkerton,	Isaac Wiley.
Samuel Power.	

Commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates,
69.

In January, 1776, Captain Talbott's Company numbered sixty-nine officers and men. By April, 1777, it was so much reduced that it required sixty men to bring it up to the regulation standard. The following are the names of the men then added to the company, viz.: :

John M'Cullum,	John Fergison,
John Foster,	Michael Black,
John Wilson,	John Brown,
Robert Hunter,	Gilbert Berryhill,
William Gibbs,	Hugh Casserty,
Thomas Whitely,	Charles Conner,
Hugh Thomson,	George Corohan,
William Foster,	Edward Hart,
Phelix O'Neal,	John Shoemaker,
John Crowl,	James Garlant,
John Fulerton,	James Loe,
Patt. Boyle,	Jacob Weaver,
Thomas Sherry,	Conrad Careass,
John Cavenaugh,	Patrick Murray,
Robert Burns,	John Kellenough,
Andrew M'Gahey,	John Johnson,
William M'Calley,	Charles Kelly,
Isaac Shackey,	John M'Kinley,
Christopher Row,	Michael Sitsler,
Francis O'Harrah,	John Smith,
Thomas Dunn,	Peter Smith,
Daniel M'Cartey,	Joseph West,
Barney M'Gillegan,	Patrick Guinn,

Patrick M'Cullum,	William M'Donald,
Michael Danfee,	Patrick Doyle,
William Campbell,	James Ralls,
John Feaghander,	Henry Vaughan,
John Robinson,	John Milton,
Peter M'Kinley,	Michael Brown,
John Smith, (tanner),	William Antrican.
Thomas Aston,	

The following is the company's roll as it stood November 30th, 1777:

Jeremiah Talbott, Captain.	Robert Hunter, Sergeant,
Andrew Irvine, Lieut.,	Thomas Whiteley, "
Joseph Torrence, "	Hugh Thompson, "
John M'Cullam, Ensign,	John Smith, Corporal.
William Gibbs, Sergeant,	

PRIVATES.

Jacob Weaver,	Patrick Marry,
Francis O'Hara,	Felix O'Neal,
Charles Conner,	Charles Kelley,
William Foster,	James Rawls,
Daniel McCarty,	George Coghran,
Jos. West,	James Lee,
Hugh Cassady,	John Johnston,
John M'Kinly,	Andrew M'Grahy,
Michael Pitzler,	Edward Hart,
Patt. Boyle,	John Carray.

Nine officers and twenty men; total, twenty-nine.

In the early part of 1776 three new battalions were organized, commanded respectively by Colonels Samuel Miles, Samuel J. Atlee and Daniel Broadhead, and they were marched to Long Island with the battalions of Colonels Shea, Magaw and Cadwallader.

By the 16th of August, 1776, *thirteen* companies of men, fully officered and equipped, had left Cumberland county for the seat of war, and six other companies were preparing to go. Of these the companies of James M'Connell, William Huston, Robert Culbertson and Conrad Schneider were from the territory now Franklin county. I have not been able to find their company rolls, nor any record of their actions during the war.

On the 16th of November, 1776, Fort Washington was captured by the British, and over twenty-three hundred Pennsyl-

vania troops, commanded by Colonels Magaw, Cadwallader, Atlee, Swope, Watts and Montgomery, were taken prisoners. Among them was John Crawford, of our county, a brother of Edward Crawford, Esq., our first prothonotary. On the 19th of April, 1755, Mr. Crawford was commissioned by John Morton, Esq., Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, a second lieutenant in the fifth battalion of associators of Cumberland county, and after his capture was held as a prisoner of war at Flatlands, Long Island, until some time in the year 1780.

In the latter part of the year 1776, or the beginning of the year 1777, the first battalion of Cumberland county militia was commanded by Colonel James Dunlap. The lieutenant colonel was Robert Culbertson, of our county. This battalion had in it the companies of Noah Abraham, of Path Valley Patrick Jack, of Hamilton, and Charles Maclay, of Lurgan. I have not been able to find the rolls of the companies of Captains Jack and Maclay, but Captain Abraham's company, which was from all parts of Path Valley, was made up as follows, viz:

Captain, Noah Abraham,
First Lieutenant, Archibald Elliott.
Second Lieutenant, Samuel Walker.

SERGEANTS.

1st. James M'Conaughy,	3d. Robert M'Connell,
2d. Joseph Noble,	4th. Thomas Clark.

PRIVATES.

Robert Alexander,	James Carmady,
James Alexander,	Samuel Campbell,
David Armstrong,	Patrick Davidson,
John Adams,	Andrew Douglas, Sr.,
William Adams,	Patrick Dougherty,
James Allen,	Henry Delmer,
John Brown,	Alex. Douglas, (weaver,)
James Boggs,	George Dixson.
Nathaniel Bryan,	Abram Elder.
Allen Brown,	Francis Elliott,
William Buchanan,	William Elliott.
John Bell,	David Elder,
Daniel Colbert,	Samuel Elder.
William Carty,	George Farmer,
John Canady,	John Garven.

Charles Gibson,	Hugh M'Curdy,
James Harvey,	Alexander M'Connell,
James Howe,	James Mitchell,
Andrew Hemphill,	John M'Lellan, Jr.,
William Harvey,	Samuel Mears,
Henderson Harvey,	James Mackey,
Alex. Hopper,	Robert M'Guire,
Adam Humburg,	Henry M'Gee,
John Johnson,	John Mackey,
Joseph Kilgore,	John Montgomery,
Alex. Long,	James Nealy,
William M'Lellan,	David Neal,
William M'Ibbins,	James Park,
John M'Lellan;	Henry Varner,
John Means,	William Wright,
Nathan M'Colley,	Robert Walker,
James Montgomery,	Samuel Watson,
Alexander Meor,	William Woodrow,
Samuel M'Cauley,	Samuel Woodrow,
James M'Lellan,	

The second battalion, commanded by Colonel John Davis, had in it the company of Captain Charles Leeper, of Lurgan township.

The fourth battalion, commanded by Colonel Samuel Lyon, had in it the company of Captain James M'Connel, of Letterkenny.

The sixth battalion was officered as follows, viz: Samuel Culbertson, Colonel; John Work, Lieutenant Colonel; James McCamont, Major; John Wilson, Adjutant; Samuel Finley, quartermaster, and Richard Brownson, Surgeon.

Company No. 2. of this battalion, had the following officers: Captain, Patrick Jack; First Lieutenant, William Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, James M'Lene; Ensign, Francis Gardner. This company was from Hamilton township.

Company No. 3. the following: Captain, Samuel Patton; First Lieutenant, John Eaton; Second Lieutenant, David Shields; Ensign, William Ramsay. This company, I believe, was from Letterkenny township.

Company No. 4. the following: Captain, James Patton; First Lieutenant, Thomas M'Dowell; Second Lieutenant, John Welsh; Ensign, John Dickey. This company was most likely from Peters township.

Company No. 5, the following: Captain, Joseph Culbertson; First Lieutenant, John Barr; Second Lieutenant, William Cessna; Ensign, Hugh Allison. This company was from Lurgan township.

Company No. 6, the following: Captain, William Huston; First Lieutenant, William Elliott; Second Lieutenant, James M'Farland; Ensign Robert Kyle. This company is believed to have been from Montgomery, Peters and Hamilton townships. It was to this company that the Rev. Dr. John King, of Mercersburg, made a patriotic address as they were about to leave their homes for the battle-field.

Company No. 7, the following: Captain, Robert M'Coy; First Lieutenant, James Irwin; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Dunwoody; Ensign, Walter M'Kinney. This company was from Peters township.

Company No. 8, the following: Captain, John M'Connell; First Lieutenant, Joseph Stevenson; Second Lieutenant, George Stevenson; Ensign, James Caldwell. This company was from Letterkenny and Lurgan townships.

The eighth battalion, commanded by Colonel Abraham Smith of our county, had for Lieutenant Colonel, James Johnston; Major, John Johnston; Adjutant, Thomas Johnston, and Quartermaster, Terrance Campbell, the last four of whom were of this county.

Four of the companies of this battalion were from our county, certainly, and perhaps more. The company officers were as follows, viz:

Company No. 1, Waynesboro—Captain, Samuel Royer; First Lieutenant, Jacob Foreman; Second Lieutenant, John Riddlesberger; Ensign, Peter Shaver.

Company No. 2, Lurgan township—Captain, John Jack; First Lieutenant, James Brotherton; Second Lieutenant, Daniel M'Leue; Ensign, James Drummond.

Company No. 3, Antrim township—Captain, James Poe; First Lieutenant, Jos. Patterson; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Stotler; Ensign, James Dickson.

Company No. 8, Lurgan township—Captain, John Rea; First Lieutenant, Albert Torrence; Second Lieutenant, Alex. Thomson; Ensign, Hugh Wiley.

No rolls can be found of these several battalions, nor can I

tell where their services were rendered. I have seen returns of them as late as May, 1778, but cannot say when their services ceased.

In the year 1779, because of some troubles with the Indians, some troops were sent from our county westward. They were mustered into service on the 22d of June of that year, at Ligonier, by Colonel John Thomson, D. M. M. G. of P. M. The following is the roll of the company from Path Valley:

Captain, Noah Abraham.

First Lieutenant, Nathaniel Stevenson.

Second Lieutenant, Adam Harman.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph Ferguson,	James Hamilton,
Campbell Lefever.	John Roatch.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Colbert,	John Maghan,
Neal Dougherty,	John Millisen,
Fred'k Dougherty,	James Megraw,
Patrick Dougherty,	Isaac Miner,
Thomas Knox,	James Russell,
Daniel Lavrey,	John Robison,
William Love,	James Ray,
Redmond M'Donough,	William Walker.
Matthias Maiers.	

The following are the officers and men of the company from Letterkenny:

Captain, Samuel Patton.

First Lieutenant, Ezekiel Sample.

SERGEANTS.

John Kincaid,	William Speare.
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PRIVATES.

John Bran,	Henry Marshal,
Thomas Crotley,	John Matthiasweaver,
Richard Cooper,	Lorans M'Ready,
George Hunter,	John Parker,
Samuel Howard,	William Patterson,
John Hart,	Ab'm Rosenberry,
William Lowry,	William Sharpe,
George Lamb,	John Welsh,
John Lytle,	Henry Williamson.

It is impossible to tell how many men our county furnished in the Revolutionary struggle for Independence. The number was, however, very large for the population. Whenever the country called, they went with alacrity, and wherever the foe was to be met, there were our hardy and fearless frontiersmen found.

"They left the ploughshare in the mould,
Their flocks and herds without a fold,
The sickle in the unshorn grain,
The corn, half garner'd in the plain,
And muster'd, in their simple dress,
For wrongs to seek a stern redress ;—
To right those wrongs, come weal, come woe,—
To perish, or o'ercome the foe."

THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

In the year 1794 President Washington called for five thousand one hundred and ninety-six men from Pennsylvania, as her share of the army called out to suppress the Whisky Insurrection, then in existence in the south-western part of our State. The quota of our county was two hundred and eighty-one men, who were gotten together with considerable difficulty, because the mass of the people of this valley sympathized to a greater or less degree with their fellow-citizens who were resisting the collection of the excise taxes.

Our quota was, however, furnished after some delay : but I cannot tell into how many companies these men were divided, nor by whom they were commanded. Having been in the service of the United States, they were doubtless paid by the general government, and their pay rolls should be in the War Department at Washington city, but I could not find them there, nor any evidence that they ever had been there. Neither could I find them at Harrisburg, though a careful search was made for them. Large numbers of papers in the War Department at Washington city were destroyed by fires about the years 1798 and 1801, as I am informed, and it is believed that those relating to the army services in the Whisky Insurrection were among them.

Brigadier General James Chambers, of our county, commanded the third brigade of the Pennsylvania troops in the Whisky Insurrection. It was composed of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two men, five hundred and sixty-eight of

whom were from Lancaster county, five hundred and fifty from York, three hundred and sixty-three from Cumberland, and two hundred and eighty-one from Franklin county. The troops marched to Pittsburg, were in service about one month, marched back again and were discharged, without having fired a shot or lost a man.

THE WAR OF 1812-'14.

The war with England for the establishment of the right of the vessels belonging to the people of the United States to navigate the waters of the world without molestation from any foreign power, was declared by Congress on the 12th of June, 1812. Before that time the British government had claimed authority to search all merchant vessels found upon the high seas, to ascertain what kinds of goods, wares and merchandise they carried; and to seize and impress all such seamen found upon them as were claimed to be natives of the British Empire, or at some previous period owed allegiance to the British government.

This claim the government of the United States resisted, as unfounded under the laws of nature and of nations, and the English government persisting in exercising the right, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the United States authorities, Congress declared war, and called upon the people of the country to rally to the defence of "free trade and sailors' rights."

The hardy yeomanry of this valley responded with alacrity to the call of the constituted authorities of the nation. Like their patriot sires of the days of 1776, they were ready and eager for the contest, and during the years 1812, 1813 and 1814 thirteen companies of men were organized within our county and went into service.

Even before the formal declaration of war was proclaimed by the President, "the Franklin County Light Dragoons," forty-one officers and men, under Captain Matthew Patton; the "Mercersburg Rifles," seventy-two officers and men, under Captain James M'Dowell; the "Concord Light Infantry," thirty officers and men, under Captain Michael Harper; the "Chambersburg Union Volunteers," fifty-one officers and men, under Captain Jeremiah Snider, and the "Antrim Greens," (riflemen,) sixty

officers and men, under Captain Andrew Oaks, through Major William M'Clellan, the Brigade Inspector of this county, tendered their services to Governor Simon Snyder, as part of any quota of troops that might be called for from Pennsylvania.

Three several detachments of troops left our county during the war of 1812-'14, at three different periods. The first left about the 5th of September, 1812, and was composed of the "Union Volunteers," of Chambersburg, under Captain Jeremiah Snider; the "Franklin Riflemen," of Chambersburg, under Captain Henry Reges; the "Concord Light Infantry," under Captain Michael Harper; the "Mercersburg Rifles," under Captain Patrick Hays, and the "Antrim Greens," under Captain Andrew Oaks—total, two hundred and sixty-four officers and men. The quota of our county was five hundred and seven officers and men, and the deficiency, two hundred and forty, was made up by a draft from the militia. The whole detachment was under the command of Major William M'Clelland, the Brigade Inspector of the county, and marched to the north-western frontier by way of Bedford, Pittsburg and Meadville, which latter place was reached about the 20th or 25th of September, 1812. There the assembled troops were organized into four regiments, two of riflemen and two of infantry. Of the first regiment of riflemen Jared Irwin was elected colonel, and of the second regiment William Piper was elected colonel. Of the first regiment of infantry Jeremiah Snider was elected colonel, and of the second regiment John Purviance was elected colonel. These four regiments were formed into a brigade under the command of Brigadier General Adamson Tannahill. Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson, of Chambersburg, was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the brigade, and Dr. George Denig Assistant Surgeon.

Upon the election of Captain Jeremiah Snider to the colonelcy of the first regiment, his lieutenant, John M'Clintock, was elected captain of his company, and George K. Harper was promoted to the position of lieutenant, vacated by Captain M'Clintock.

The *Roster* of the first regiment after its formation was as follows:

Colonel, Jeremiah Snider. Quartermaster, Bernard Wolff.
First Major, James Warner. Sergeant Major, And. Lindsay.

Second Major, John Scott. Forage Master, H. Greenfield. Surgeon, Samuel D. Culbertson. Wagon Master, Stephen Rigler. Adjutant, Owen Aston.

The companies of Captains M'Clintock, Reges and Harper were in Colonel Snider's regiment, and those of Captains Oaks and Hays in Colonel Jared Irwin's regiment. After the organization of the brigade it marched to Buffalo, about the middle of October, 1812, and arrived there in November. It remained at Buffalo, in winter quarters, until some time in the month of January, 1813, when the men were discharged.

The following are the rolls of Captains Jeremiah Snider's and Henry Rege's companies, as they were when they left Chambersburg, September 5th, 1812:

CHAMBERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1812.

Captain, Jeremiah Snider.
Lieutenant, John M'Clintock.
Ensign, Owen Aston.

SERGEANTS.

First, John Stevenson,	Third, John Colhoun,
Second, Alex. Allison,	Fourth, Andrew Colhoun,

CORPORALS.

First, Robert Haslett,	Third, H. Ruthrauff,
Second, William Tillard,	Fourth, John Reed.

MUSICIANS.

William Donaldson,	Henry Bickney.
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PRIVATES.

Timothy Allen,	Hugh Greenfield,
John Andrews,	George Heist,
Joseph Barnett,	Horace Hill,
Samuel Beatty,	John Hunter,
David Blythe,	Thomas Harvey,
A. L. Crain,	Daniel Hood,
Andrew Clunk,	John Hutchinson,
Daniel Clouser,	Andrew Lindsay,
John Cummings,	Spencer M'Kinney,
Robert Foot,	James Murray,
George Faber,	Alex. M'Connell,
Isaac Grier,	Elisha Nabbs,
Peter Glossbrenner,	Jacob Phillip,

John Plummer,	William Taylor,
Stephen Rigler,	Joshua Wilson,
William Shannon,	James Wilson,
George Simpson,	David Wilson,
Moses H. Swan,	Bernard Wolff.

CHAMBERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1812.

Captain, Henry Reges.
 First Lieutenant, Jeremiah Senseny.
 Second Lieutenant, John Musser.
 First Sergeant, Peter Fleek.

PRIVATES.

John Boyle,	Hugh Mannon,
John Baughman,	Hugh M'Connell,
Robert Cunningham,	Hugh M'Anulty,
John Cook,	John Martin,
Edward Crawford,	Benjamin Matthews,
Arthur Dobbin,	James M'Connell,
John Denig,	William Pollack,
John Essig,	Richard Runnion,
Isaac Erwin,	John Radebaugh,
John Favorite,	John Robinson,
John Gelwicks,	John Reilly,
William Grice,	Jacob Snyder,
Joseph Good,	Joseph Stall,
John Gilmore,	Henry Smith,
Philip Grim,	Thompson Schools,
Christian John,	Joseph Severns,
George W. Lester,	Daniel Sailer,
Josiah Lemon,	John Whitney,
Isaiah Lamer,	James Wise,
Robert M'Murray,	George Wilson,
John Mumma,	George Zimmerman.

GREENCASTLE COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1812.

Captain, Andrew Oaks.
 Lieutenant, Thomas Wilson.
 Ensign, George Zeigler.

SERGEANTS.

First, Peter Cramer,	Third, Jacob Fletter,
Second, Jacob Gudtner,	Fourth, James Pennel.

CORPORALS.

First, William Dugan,	Third, Jacob Garresene,
Second, George Sharer,	Fourth, Thomas Brady,
Fifer, Henry Sites,	Drummer, Jacob Poper.

PRIVATES.

Henry Brendlinger,	James McCurdy,
Joseph Byerly,	Samuel McLaughlin,
George Bettes,	William Ovelman,
William Bolton,	Thomas Plummer,
Samuel Bender,	John Snyder,
William Carroll,	William Scully,
Patrick Dugan,	John Sreader,
Evan Evans,	George Stoff,
William Foster,	Samuel Smith,
Thomas Fletcher,	George Shaffer,
John Gaff,	George Uller,
William Gordon,	Christian Wilhelm,
John Garner,	Samuel Weidner,
Richard Keller,	Daniel Weidner.
Samuel Martin,	

MERCERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1812.

Captain, Patrick Hays.
 Lieutenant, John Small.
 Ensign, Samuel Elder.

SERGEANTS.

First, James M'Quown,	Third, Jacob Williams,
Second, Jacob Small,	Fourth, George Spangler.

CORPORALS.

First, Joseph Herington,	Third, Daniel Leer,
Second, John Donothen,	Fourth, Jacob Cain,
Fifer, John Mull,	Drummer, Jacob Wise.

PRIVATES.

James Bennet,	Peter Gaster,
Isaac Brubaker,	Jacob Groscope,
Samuel Craig,	John Harris,
Joseph Cunningham,	Jacob Hodskins,
John Crouch,	Jonas Hissong,
John Clapsaddle,	William Hart,
Henry Cline,	John Hallim,
William Cooper,	John Hastler,
Samuel Campbell,	John Heart,
Alex. Dunlap,	James Halland,
Frederick Divelbiss,	Abraham Hodskins,
David Deitrick,	Peter Kyler,
John Dunlap,	John King,
James Elder,	Robert M'Quown,

Robert M'Farland,	Charles Pettet,
William M'Quown,	Henry Suffecool,
John Mowry,	William Suffecool,
James McDowell,	William Stewart,
Charles M'Pike,	Peter Teach,
Campbell Montgomery,	Henry Weaver,
William McCurdy,	Daniel Welker,
Samuel Martin,	James Walker.

PATH VALLEY COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1812.

Captain, Michael Harper.
 Lieutenant, William M'Kinzie.
 Ensign, John Campbell.

SERGEANTS.

First, William Irwin,	Third, John Widney,
Second, James M'Kinzie,	Fourth, Hugh Barrack.

CORPORALS.

First, Jeremiah Baker,	Third, Samuel Campbell,
Second, Francis McCullough,	Fourth, James Ginnevin.

PRIVATE.

John Cannon,	George Irwin,
Joseph Dever,	James Linn,
Barnabas Donnelly,	Samuel Phillips,
David Evans,	Isaac Scooly,
Barnabas Fegan,	William Smith,
Jer. Hockenberry,	Richard Scott,
James Hockenberry,	James Taylor,
Peter Hockenberry,	Peter Timmons.

In the early part of the year 1814, the General Government having made a call upon the State of Pennsylvania for more troops, Governor Simon Snyder, about the beginning of February of that year, ordered a draft for 1,000 men from the counties of York, Adams, Franklin and Cumberland—Cumberland county to raise 500 men, and the other counties the balancee. The quota of Franklin county was ordered to assemble at Loudon on the 1st of March, 1814. What was its exact number I have not been able to ascertain.

At that time Captain Samuel Dunn, of Path Valley had a small volunteer company under his command, numbering about forty men. These, I am informed, volunteered to go as part of the quota of the county, and were accepted. Drafts

were then made to furnish the balance of the quota, and one full company of drafted men, under the command of Captain Samuel Gordon, of Waynesburg, and one partial company, under the command of Captain Jacob Stake, of Lurgan township, were organized and assembled at London in pursuance of the orders of the Governor. There the command of the detachment was assumed by Major William M'Lellan, brigade Inspector of the county, who conducted it to Erie. It moved from London on the 4th of March, and was twenty-eight days in reaching Erie. According to Major McClelland's report on file in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg, it was composed of one major, three captains, five lieutenants, two ensigns and two hundred and twenty-one privates.

Dr. Wm. C. Lane, in a note, says: "Captain Jacob Stake lived along the foot of the mountain, between Roxbury and Strasburg. He went as captain of a company of drafted men, as far as Erie, at which place his company was merged into those of Captains Dunn and Gordon, as the commissions of those officers anti-dated his commission, and there were not men enough in their companies to fill them up to the required complement."

Upon the arrival of these troops at Erie, and their organization into companies, they were put into the fifth regiment of the Pennsylvania troops, commanded by Colonel James Fenton. Of that regiment, James Wood, of Greencastle, was major, and Thomas Poe, of Antrim township, adjutant, the whole army being under the command of Major General Jacob Brown.

Adjutant Poe is reputed to have been a gallant officer, one to whom fear was unknown. On one occasion he quelled a mutiny among the men in camp, unaided by any other person. The mutineers afterwards declared that they saw death in his eyes when he gave them the command to "return to quarters." He fell mortally wounded at the battle of Chippewa, July 6th, 1814, and died shortly afterwards.

The following is a copy of the roll of the company of Captain Dunn, on file in the War Department at Washington City:

Captain, Samuel Dunn, March 1st, 1814.
First Lieutenant, James M'Connell.

Second Lieutenant, Robert Foot,
 Third Lieutenant, John Favorite,
 Ensign, William Geddes,

SERGEANTS.

First, John Snively,	Third, James M'Henry,
Second, Samuel Baker,	Fourth, John M. Shannon,

CORPORALS.

First, Thompson Schoole,	Third, John Witmerow,
Second, William Nevill,	Drummer, John Bogg,

PRIVATEERS.

Levi Black,	*Robert Hunter,
John Brandt,	John Humber,
Jesse Beams,	Henry Hess,
George Bryan,	Robert Johnston,
Frederick Borebaugh,	Enoch Jones,
Anthony Bates,	John Krotzer,
John Barclay,	James Keever,
John Brewster,	Michael Kester,
Hugh Baker,	James Kirkwood,
John Beaty,	Benjamin Long,
William Buchanan,	David Lightner,
Andrew Barclay,	Tobias Long,
James Connor,	Noah Macky,
Samuel Creamer,	John McConnell,
John Cunningham,	Robert McConnell,
James Compton,	James Morehead,
Barnabas Clark,	John McDowell,
Thomas Cummings,	+Adam Myers,
Benjamin Davis,	George Macomb,
Samuel Davenport,	John Miller,
John Doyle,	William M. Clure,
James Elliott,	Samuel Matter,
Robert Elder,	William Moore,
Joseph Fingerty,	John Marshal,
Abraham Flagle,	James McKim,
Jacob Frush,	Absalom M'Illwee,
Jere Gift,	John Murray,
Hugh Henderson,	Joseph Noble,
Nehemiah Harvey,	John Noble,
Edward Heil,	John Over,
Henry Halby,	Joseph Phipps,
Thomas Hays,	Thomas Penwell,

*Afterwards Colonel of the 56th Regiment. +Still living.

George Plucher,	John Stewart,
Mathias Panther,	Barney Shipton,
William Reed,	John Stake.
Charles Runion,	David Trindle,
William Ramsay,	William Woods,
Philip Roan,	Richard Wright,
Jacob Stevick,	John Walker.
Peter Shell,	George Wrist.
Samuel Swope,	William Williams.
John Shell,	William Westcott,
John Smith,	John Young,
John Swanger,	Robert Young,
Jacob Staley,	John Young,
William Sheets,	*Jacob Zettle.

"This company," says Dr. Lane, "was originally armed with rifles. These were exchanged at Erie for regulation muskets.

The company was at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and guarded British prisoners from the frontier to Greenbush, now Albany, New York. These prisoners numbered more than 220 privates and 22 officers—among the latter General Royal. Dunn lost men in both of the battles named, was in service with his company for about seven months, and was mustered out at Albany, New York."

The following is a copy of the roll of Captain Gordon's company, also on file in the War Department at Washington city :

WAYNESBURG COMPANY, MARCH 1ST, 1814.

Captain, Samuel Gordon.
 First Lieutenant, William Dick.
 Second Lieutenant, William Patton.
 Third Lieutenant, James Burns.
 Ensign, William Miller.

SERGEANTS.

First, Hugh Davison,	Third, James Scott,
Second, Charles Miller,	Fourth, Josiah Gordon.

CORPORALS.

First, Joseph Arthur,	Third, John Podman,
Second, James Hall,	Fourth, Philip Mason,
Drummer, Joseph Shilling,	Fifer, William Burgiss.

*Still living.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Allen,
William Alsip,
Martin Beard,
Henry Baugher,
Benjamin Bump,
George Burr,
Frederick Beverson,
John Baker,
Michael Borer,
Jacob Baker,
Peter Baker,
Michael Bear,
Adam Brown,
Conrad Croft,
John Coon,
John Craig,
Richard Cahil,
William Clem,
John Carver,
William Clark,
Richard Donahue,
William Divelbiss,
John Dowman,
Edward Detrick,
George Davis,
Samuel Dean,
Jacob Decmer,
John Davis,
Adam Duncan,
Jacob Eby,
George Ensminger,
William Edwards,
Nathaniel Fips,
Joseph Flora,
John Fisher,
Michael Fritz,
Henry Geiger,
George Glaze,
Moses Getrich,
John Greenly,
John Graham,
John Huber,
Joseph Hoffman,
William Hardin,
George Harmony,
James Hardy,
John Hawk,
Peter Harger,
John Irwin,
David Johnston,
John Jefferey,
Nathaniel King,
Jacob Keefer,
William Kline,
William King,
Peter Keefer,
Matthew King,
James Logan,
Benjamin Lewis,
Jacob Liepert,
John M'Colley,
John M'Connell,
Alexander M'Mullen,
Peter Myers,
William Miller,
John M'Neal,
John M'Clay,
Philip Myers,
William Mahaffy,
Murdock Mitchell,
John McCurdy,
Robert McClelland,
Daniel Mentzer,
G. M. Miller,
George Miller,
George Neff,
Joseph Neal,
Nathan Phipps,
Abraham Piaceare,
William Pearslake,
Thomas Poe,
Erasmus Quarters
Andrew Robertson,
William Reeseeman,
John Ritter,
Adam Rankin,
Adam Ream,
Christopher Sites,
Frederick Stumbaugh,
Jacob Stauffer,

Nicholas Smith,	Henry Unger.
Jacob Smith,	William Wolf,
Henry Satin,	William Whitman,
Joseph Tice,	Henry Weaver.
James Thompson,	

On the 24th of August, 1814, the battle of Bladensburg was fought, and the Americans, under General Winder, were defeated by the British, under Major General Ross. The same day the enemy entered Washington city and burned the Capitol and other public buildings. When the news of these events reached our quiet town the people were greatly aroused, and, report says, they at once despatched a messenger to the National authorities at Washington city to learn if more troops were desired, and whether volunteers would be received. The government gladly accepted the proffered aid, and directed that all the troops raised should march at once for Baltimore, as it was feared that the invaders would next make an attack upon that city.

The messenger arrived here at midnight, and found a large number of the citizens anxiously awaiting his coming. The bells were rung, the town aroused, and the drum and fife called the people to arms. In a few days seven companies were fully organized and equipped and on the march to Baltimore. One of these was a troop of cavalry from Mercersburg, under Captain Matthew Patton, which marched to Baltimore, but was not accepted, as cavalry were not then needed. Upon learning that they would not be received as cavalry, many of the members of this company disposed of their horses and joined the infantry.

The following are the rolls of the companies of Captains John Findlay and Samuel D. Culbertson, of Chambersburg; Thomas Bard, of Mercersburg; Andrew Robison, of Greencastle; John Flanagan, of Waynesburg, and William Alexander, of Fannettsburg, as they remain on file in the War Department at Washington city:

CHAMBERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, John Findlay.
 First Lieutenant, John Snider.
 Second Lieutenant, Greenberry Murphy.
 Ensign, John Hershberger.

SERGEANTS.

First, Joseph Severns,	Fourth, Jeremiah Senseny,
Second, Andrew Rea,	Fifth, Jacob Fedder.
Third, Henry Smith,	

CORPORALS.

First, John Robison,	Third, Jacob Heck,
Second, George W. Lester,	Fourth, Jacob Bickley.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Abrahams,	William Harran,
John Berlin,	James Huston,
Peter Bonebrake,	Daniel Helman,
John Baxter,	Isaac Irvin,
James Buchanan,	Thomas Jones,
John Brindle,	William Kinneard,
William Bratten,	David Keller,
Benjamin Blythe,	Thomas Kaisey,
John Baughman,	Jacob Laufman,
John Bucher,	John Lucas,
Jacob Bittinger,	Reuben Monroe,
Abraham Burkholder,	Robert M'Afee,
Frederick Best,	Daniel M'Allister,
Daniel Crouse,	William M'Kesson,
Joseph Campbell,	William M'Kean,
James Carberry,	William Mills,
Conrad Clouse,	Samuel M'Elroy,
Joseph Cope,	Soyer M'Faggen,
John Clugston,	John Milone.
M'Farlin Cammel,	David Mentzer,
Conrad Draher,	Jacob M'Ferren,
Daniel Dechert,	Cammel Montgomery,
William Dugan,	David Mumma,
James Dixon,	Ludwick Nitterhouse,
John Eaton,	Samuel Nogel,
Simon Eaker,	John Nitterhouse,
Benjamin Firnwalt,	Jacob Neif,
Henry Fry,	John Nixon,
Thomas Fletcher,	John Porter,
Henry Ganter,	Edward Ruth,
Jacob George,	Jacob Reichert,
John Gillespy,	John Radebaugh,
Jacob Glosser,	Elijah Sargeant,
John Gelwicks,	Charles Stuard,
Michael Helman,	Samuel Shillito,
Thomas Hall,	Daniel Sharp,

William Sipes,	Jacob Wolfkill,
Jacob Spitel,	Josiah Wallace,
Ross Sharp,	David White,
Joseph Suttey,	Matthew Wright,
John Tittle,	James Westbay,
John Todd,	Hugh Woods,
Joseph Wilson,	William White,
Benjamin Wiser,	George Young,
James Walker,	George Zimmerman,

CHAMBERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, Samuel D. Culbertson.
 First Lieutenant, John M'Clintock.
 Second Lieutenant, George K. Harper.
 Ensign, John Stevenson.

SERGEANTS.

First, Andrew Calhoun,	Third, Stephen Rigler.
Second, John Calhoun.	Fourth, Alex. Allison,

CORPORALS.

First, Hugh Greenfield,	Third, Samuel Beatty.
Second, James Wilson,	Fourth, John Andrew.

PRIATES.

John Arntt,	William Ferry,
Henry Burchett,	Isaac Grier,
John Besore,	Jacob Grove,
Samuel Brand,	Henry Greenawalt,
Matthew Besore,	William Grove,
George Beaver,	Paul Hoetlich,
James Crawford,	John Holmes,
Holmes Crawford,	Wm. Heyser,
Augustus Capron,	Joseph Housem,
William Cook,	John Hutchinson,
James Campbell,	George Harris, ¹²⁷
Edward Crawford,	Herman Helfmire,
Edward Capron,	John Hinkle, ¹²⁷
Peter Crayton,	Michael S. Johns,
John Devine,	William Jamison,
William Denny,	George Jasonsky,
Joseph Dutfield,	John Kindline,
John Denig,	Jacob Kelker,
John Dougherty,	Andrew Lindsay,
Joseph Erven,	William M. M'Dowell,
Benjamin Fahnestock,	John M'Bride,

Patrick Murray,	William Schaeplin,
John McCormick,	John Snider,
George B M'Knight,	Samuel Shillito,
Thomas G. McCulloh,	William Shane,
Henry Merklein,	Daniel Stevenson,
John Nunemacher,	Jacob Smith,
William Noehtwine,	David Tittle,
George Oyster,	Robert Thompson,
John O'Neal,	Abraham Voress,
Samuel Porter,	Bernard Wolff,
William Reynolds,	Jacob Widefelt,
James D. Riddle,	John Weaver,
Philip Reges,	John Whitmore,
John Reed,	John B. Watts,
Samuel Ruthrauff,	James Warden,
William Richey,	Joseph Wallace,
Adam Roemer,	George Willison.
George Simpson,	

MERCERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814,

Captain, Thomas Bard.
First Lieutenant, James McDowell.
Second Lieutenant, John Johnston.
Ensign, Joseph Bowers.

SERGEANTS

First, A. T. Dean,	Third, Thomas Smith,
Second, G. Duffield,	Fourth, G. Spangler.

CORPORALS.

First, William Smith,	Third, William McDowell,
Second, Thomas Grubb,	Fourth, Thomas Johnston.
Fifer, John Mull.	

PRIVATE.

John Abbott,	Peter Elliott,
John Brown,	Jeremiah Evans,
Archibald Bard,	John Furley,
Robert Carson,	Leonard Gaff,
John Coxe,	John Glaze,
John Campbell,	Joseph Garvin,
Samuel Craig,	James Garver,
John Cox, Jr.,	William Glass,
John Donnyhon,	Henry Garner,
Joseph Dick,	William Hart,
Joseph Dunlap,	Joseph Harrington,

James Hamilton,	William M'Kinstry,
James Harrison,	Matthew Patton,
Frederick Henchy,	Charles Pike,
John Harrer,	David Robston,
William Houston,	William Stewart,
Samuel Johnston,	Thomas Speer,
John King,	James Shields,
John Liddy,	David Smith,
James McDowell,	George Stevens,
John McClelland,	John Sybert,
Thomas C. McDowell,	Thomas Squire,
William McDowell, Sr.,	Conrad Stinger,
George M'Ferren,	Samuel Witherow,
James Montgomery,	Thomas Williamson,
James M'Neal,	William Wilson,
Augustus M'Neal,	John Werlby,
Samuel Markle,	John Witherow,
John M'Curdy,	James Walker,
Robert M'Coy,	William Rankin,
John M'Culloch,	Thomas Waddle,
John Maxwell,	Christopher Wise.

GREENCASTLE COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, Andrew Robison.
 First Lieutenant, John Brotherton.
 Second Lieutenant, James Mitchell.
 Ensign, Jacob Besore.

SERGEANTS.

First, James Walker,	Third, Thomas Wilson,
Second, Andrew Snively,	Fourth, Arch'd Fleming.

CORPORALS.

First, John Randall,	Third, George Sackett,
Second, George Bellows,	Fourth, Alex. Aiken.
Paymaster, William Carson.	

PRIVATES.

William Armstrong, Jr.,	James Brotherton,
John Allison,	Robert Brotherton,
William Bratten,	Frederick Baird,
Robert Bruce,	John Boggs,
John Billings,	Benjamin Core,
Henry Beatty,	Walter B. Clark,
Samuel Bradley,	William Clark,
William H. Brotherton.	George Clark,

Frederick Carpenter,	Archibald M'Lane,
William Coffroth,	Abraham M'Cutchen,
James Camlon,	John M'Coy,
Jesse Deman,	John B. M'Lanahan,
John Dennis,	John McClellan,
James Davison,	Samuel Nigh,
William T. Dugan,	Robert Owen,
Samuel Foreman,	James Poe,
George Flora.	John Park,
David Fullerton,	Jacob Poper,
John Garner,	J. Piper,
Robert Guinea,	John Reed,
Hugh Guinea,	Roger Rice,
Edward Gordon,	A. B. Rankin,
William Gallagher.	John Rowe, Sr.,
John Gaff,	John Rogers,
Frederick Gearhart.	John Shira,
Peter Gallagher,	Charles Stewart,
William Harger,	Adam Sayler,
John Henneberger,	John Shearer,
Joseph Hughes.	Sam'l Statler, (of Eman'l),
William Irwin,	George Schreder,
James Johnston,	Henry Sites,
Jonathan Keyser,	George Speckman,
Matthew Kennedy,	John Snyder,
William Krepps,	Robert Smith,
George Kuy,	John Shaup,
John M'Cune.	George Uller,
Adam M'Callister,	William Vanderaw,
James M'Gaw,	Thomas Welsh,
James M'Cord,	James Wilson,
William M'Graw,	George Wallack,
William H. Miller,	Christian Wilhelm,
William Moreland,	Christian Wise,
John M'Connell,	John Weaver,
Samuel M'Cutchen,	Thomas Walker,
John Miller,	Alexander Young.

WAYNESBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, John Flanagan.
 Lieutenant, William Bivins.
 Ensign, Daniel M'Farlin.

SERGEANTS.

First, Robert Gordon,/	Third, William Downey,
Second, George Cochran,	Fourth, George Foreman.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Allison,	James Hayden,
John Bowman,	George Koontz,
John Bormest,	Daniel Logan,
Christian Beehtel,	John Logan,
David Beaver,	William Mooney,
William Barnet,	Joseph Misner,
Hugh Blair,	James McCray,
William Call,	William McDowell,
James Duncan,	John Oellig,
Joseph Fulton,	Maximillian Obermeyer,
Jacob Fry,	George Price,
Loudon Fullerton,	Robert Ray,
James Fullerton,	Abraham Roberson,
James Getteys,	Adam Stonebraker,
George Gettier,	John Sheffler,
Samuel Green,	John Stoner,
Peter Haulman,	David Springer,
Daniel Haulman,	Alex. Stewart,
James Harshman,	George Weagley,
David Heffner,	David Weaver.
Daniel Hartman,	

FANNETTSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, William Alexander.
 Lieutenant, Francis M'Connell.
 Ensign, James Barkley.

SERGEANTS.

First, John M'Clay,	Third, Peter Foreman,
Second, Richard Childerson,	Fourth, William Young.

COPORAL.

John Sterrett.

PRIVATES

James Alexander,	John Harry,
Thomas Childerstone,	John Hill,
Edward Dunn,	George Houston,
John Elder,	Samuel Hockenberry,
Noah Elder,	James Irwin,
William Finnerty,	James Jones,
Andrew Foreman,	David Kyle,
Thomas Geddis,	Robert Lewis,
Thomas Harry,	John Little,

James M'Connell,	Peter Piper,
Robert M'Kleary,	John Patterson,
Hugh Maxwell,	John Ryan,
Robert M'Millon,	William Shutter,
John M'Allen,	Arthur Shields,
John M'Kee,	John Vanlear,
James M'Kibben,	David Witherow,
Joseph M'Kelvey,	James Wallace,
John Neal,	Peter Wilt.

Upon the arrival of these troops at Baltimore they were organized into a regiment under the command of John Findley, of this county. The following is the roster of the regimental officers: Colonel, John Findley; Major, David Fullerton; Surgeon, Dr. John McClelland; First Mate, Dr. John Boggs; Second Mate, Dr. Jesse M'Gaw; Adjutant, James M'Dowell; Quartermaster, Thomas G. McCulloh; Sergeant Major, Andrew Lindsay; Quartermaster Sergeant, William Carson; Paymaster General, George Clark, Esq.

Upon the election of Captain Findley as colonel of the regiment, Lieutenant William Young was elected captain of the company in his stead. These troops march on the 25th of August, 1844, and were in service until the 23d of September following, when they were discharged.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The annexation of Texas to the United States was the primary cause of this war. This was consummated on the 4th of July, 1845, by the action of the Legislature of Texas, giving approval to the bill passed by the Congress of the United States, for the union of the two republics. The Mexican authorities became very indignant and withdrew their minister from Washington, with threats of war. The United States government felt itself bound to sustain the independence and territorial claims of Texas, and Mexico refusing the overtures of our government for a peaceable settlement of the boundary lines between the two countries, General Taylor, early in 1846, was ordered to advance to the Rio Grande, the boundary claimed by Texas, and occupy the disputed territory. The Mexicans, under General Ampudia, on the 8th of May, 1846, were defeated by him at Palo Alto; and on the next day were a second time defeated at Resaca de la Palma, with a loss of

near 1,000 men. On the 11th of May, 1846, Congress declared that war existed by the act of Mexico. The news of the commencement of hostilities occasioned the greatest excitement throughout this country. Ten millions of dollars were voted by Congress to carry on the war, and the President was authorized to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. Within a few weeks over two hundred thousand men volunteered for the war. In the spring of 1847 Captain Martin M. Moore, of Washington city, received authority to recruit a company in Pennsylvania, for the Mexican war. He opened a recruiting office in Chambersburg, and very soon enlisted a large company, paying a bounty of twelve dollars per man, with the right to each recruit to receive, when discharged, one hundred and sixty acres of land, or a treasury scrip, or certificate for one hundred dollars, bearing six per cent. interest. This company left Chambersburg on the 17th of March, 1847, numbering one hundred and twenty-two men, rank and file. The officers were:

Captain, Martin M. Moore.

First Lieutenant, Charles T. Campbell.

Second Lieutenant, Horace Haldeman.

Third Lieutenant, —— Mead.

This company marched to Pittsburg by way of Bedford, where it received some additional recruits. It was called company B, eleventh regiment United States infantry. It reached Brasos Santiago, about the 17th of April, 1847, and was for a considerable time in garrison at Tampico, Mexico, where a number of the men died of yellow fever. From Tampico the company passed to Vera Cruz, and accompanied our army to the city of Mexico. Peace was secured by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2d, 1848, though not formally proclaimed until the 4th of July following.

Captain Moore was dismissed from the service at Tampico, and thereafter the company was commanded by Lieutenant Charles T. Campbell. At the time of the signing of the treaty of peace this company was in the interior of Mexico, seventy-five miles above the city of Mexico. On the route home they met a number of men going out to join the company. On the return of the company to New York, about the 27th of July, 1848, it had but about twenty-four men in its ranks. I tried

to get a copy of the roll of the company, but the authorities at Washington city refused to give it for any purpose.

Captain Whipple and Lieutenant Hanson also recruited a number of men for this war in our county. The whole number recruited could not have been less than two hundred.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The contribution of our county to the armies that fought for the preservation of the Union in the late war of the rebellion, was quite large, and very creditable to the patriotism of our people. A full and complete record of these gallant troops is to be found in "Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," published by authority of the State of Pennsylvania, and it would therefore be useless to encumber the pages of this sketch with a statement of their names and the officers who commanded them. Besides, such lists, even if published, would by no means show who went out from our county in defence of their country in the hour of her need and peril; for many of them joined companies outside of the county, and their names and locations are only distinguishable by those who knew them. I shall, therefore, merely give the names of the companies and regiments, with their commanders.

THREE MONTHS' MEN—1861.

In April, 1861, the second regiment of the three months' men was organized at Camp Curtin, under the command of Colonel Frederick S. Stumbaugh, of Chambersburg. In it were the following companies from our county, viz.:

Company A,	Captain Peter B. Housum,	77	officers and men.
" B,	" John Döbler,	73	" "
" C,	" James G. Elder,	73	" "

This regiment was in service from the 21st of April, 1861, until the 26th of July, 1861.

THREE YEARS' MEN.

35TH REGIMENT—6TH RESERVES.

On the 22d of June, 1861, this regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, under the command of Colonel W. Wallace Ricketts, of Columbia county. The only company in it from our county, was—

Company D, Captain William D. Dixon, 103 officers and men.

On the 12th of September, 1863, Captain Dixon was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment, which was mustered out of service, June 14th, 1864.

41ST REGIMENT—12TH RESERVES.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, under the command of Colonel John H. Taggart, of Philadelphia, primarily for the three months' service, but not being accepted, was mustered into the State service for three years from the date of enlistment. On the 10th of August, 1861, it was mustered into the United States service. The only company in it from our county was—

Company K, Captain John S. Eyster, 93 officers and men.

The regiment was mustered out of service June 11th, 1864.

43D REGIMENT—1ST ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, in May, 1861. Company B, Captain Hezekiah Easton, was from our county. It had in it, during its term of service, three hundred and twenty-three officers and men. On the 27th of June, 1862, Captain Easton was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill, and on the 25th of July, 1865, after four years and four months service, the battery was mustered out at Harrisburg.

77TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in October, 1861, by the election of Frederick S. Stumbaugh colonel and Peter B. Housum lieutenant colonel, both of whom were from our county. The following company was from our county, viz.: :

Company A, Captain Samuel R. McKesson, 219 officers and men.

Parts of companies D, G and H, were also from our county. On the 16th of January, 1866, the regiment was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia.

87TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was originally organized in September, 1861, under Colonel George Hay. In September, 1864, it was re-organized. In March, 1865, company K, Captain D. B. Greenan-

walt, of our county, eighty-seven officers and men, was assigned to it. The regiment was mustered out of the service June 29th, 1865.

103D REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized on the 24th of February, 1862, under Colonel Theodore F. Lehman, and was re-organized and filled up in March, 1865, when company A, Captain Elias K. Lehman, eighty-eight officers and men, from our county, became connected with it. The war having closed, the regiment was mustered out of service on the 25th of June, 1865.

107TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Harrisburg on the 5th of March, 1862, by the election of Thomas A. Ziegler, of York county, colonel, and Robert W. McAllen, of Franklin county, lieutenant colonel. One company, viz: Company K, Captain A. Jackson Brand, was from our county, and had in it during its term of service one hundred and sixty-nine officers and men. There were also a number of Franklin county men in the other companies. The regiment was mustered out of the service July 13th, 1865.

108TH REGIMENT—11TH CAVALRY.

Colonels, Josiah Harlen and Samuel P. Spear.

Lieutenant Colonel, George Stetzel.

Major, John S. Nimmon.

A large number of the men of this regiment were from our county, especially those in company D, Captains R. B. Ward and John S. Nimmon. The regiment was organized October 5th, 1861, and was mustered out of service July 13th, 1865.

112TH REGIMENT—2D ARTILLERY.

Colonel, Charles Angeroth, Sr.

Lieutenant Colonel, B. F. Winger.

A large number of the men composing this regiment were recruited in our county. It was organized in January, 1862, and was mustered out of service at City Point, Virginia, on the 29th of January, 1866.

NINE MONTHS' MEN.

126TH REGIMENT—1862.

This regiment was recruited in about three weeks time, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, between the 6th and 10th of August, 1862, when a regimental organization was effected, with the following field officers, viz: James G. Elder, colonel; D. Watson Rowe, lieutenant colonel; and James C. Austin, major. Many of the officers and men had served in the second regiment, for three months' service. The following companies were from our county, viz:

Company A, Capt., John Doebler, 102 officers and men.
About one-half of

Company B, Capt., James C Austin,	48	"	"	"
" C, " Robert S. Brownson,	99	"	"	"
" D, " John H. Reed,	101	"	"	"
" E, " William H. Walker,	99	"	"	"
" G, " George L. Miles,	93	"	"	"
" H, " John H. Walker,	94	"	"	"
" K, " D. Watson Rowe,	101	"	"	"

The regiment was mustered out of the service at Harrisburg, on the 20th of May, 1863.

158TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was from Cumberland, Franklin and Fulton counties, and was organized at Chambersburg in the early part of November, 1862, with David B. M'Kibben, of the regular army, as colonel; Elias S. Troxel, of our county, as lieutenant colonel; and Martin C. Hale, of Cumberland county, as major. The following companies were from our county, viz:

Company B, Capt., Elias K. Lehman,	108 officers and men.
" D, " Archibald R. Rhea,	105
" E, " Elias S. Troxell,	104
" G, " Michael W. Trair,	102
" I, " William E. M'Dowell,	102

The regiment was mustered out of service at Chambersburg, August 12th, 1863.

THREE YEARS' MEN.

161ST REGIMENT—16TH CAVALRY.

Colonel, John Irvin Gregg.

Was organized 18th November 1862. Company H, of this regiment, under command of Captain W. H. Sullenberger, was

from this county, and had in it two hundred and three officers and men. It was mustered out of service at Richmond, Va., August 7th, 1865.

162D REGIMENT—17TH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized 18th October, 1862, under Josiah H. Kellogg as colonel. Company G, Captain Luther B. Kurtz, one hundred and forty-seven officers and men, was from our county. It was mustered out of service August 16th, 1865.

NINE MONTHS' MEN—DRAFTED MILITIA.

165TH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Charles H. Buehler.

This regiment was organized 6th December, 1862, at Gettysburg. Company A, Captain Charles A. Funk, one hundred and one officers and men, was from our county. It was mustered out of service at Gettysburg, 28th July, 1863.

SIX MONTHS' MEN.

182D REGIMENT—21ST CAVALRY.

Colonel, William H. Boyd.

This regiment was organized at Chambersburg, about August, 1863, for six months' service. The following companies were raised in our county, viz.:

Company D, Capt. Josiah C. Hullinger, 105 officers and men.

“	H,	“	Samuel Walker,	92	“	“	“
“	I,	“	Christian R. Pisle,	100	“	“	“
“	K,	“	Robert J. Boyd,	83	“	“	“
“	L,	“	George L. Miles,	102	“	“	“

In February, 1864, the regiment was reorganized for a three years' service, under the former field and staff officers, and with the following company officers from our county, viz.:

Company D, Capt. Josiah C. Hullinger, 68 officers and men.

“	E,	“	Wm. H. Boyd, Jr., in part from our county.	139	“	“	“
“	K,	“	Henry C. Phenicie, 139 officers and men.	139	“	“	“
“	L,	“	John H. Harmony, 133 “ “ “	133	“	“	“

The regiment was mustered out of service at Appomattox Court House, on the 8th of July, 1865.

ONE YEARS' MEN.

201ST REGIMENT.

Colonel, F. Asbury Awl.

Part of company K, Captain Alexander C. Landis, of this regiment, was from our county.

205TH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Joseph A. Matthews.

Part of company G, Captain Erasmus D. Wilt, of this regiment, was from our county.

207TH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Robert C. Cox.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, September 8th, 1864. About one-half of Company F, Captain Martin G. Hale, was from this county. The regiment was mustered out May 13th, 1865.

209TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on the 16th of September, 1864, with Tobias B. Kauffman as colonel; George W. Frederick, lieutenant colonel; and John L. Ritchey, of our county, as major. It had in it from our county the company of Captain John L. Ritchey, ninety-two officers and men. The regiment was mustered out of service on the 31st of May, 1865, near Alexandria, Virginia.

210TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on the 24th of September, 1864, with William Sergeant as colonel. A large part of company D, of this regiment, Captain H. W. M'Knight, was from our county, and there were also many men from this county in the other companies of the regiment. The regiment was mustered out of the service May 30th, 1865.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY B.

Captain, Charles F. Muehler.

Captain, Alanson J. Stevens.

A large part of this battery was recruited in our county for the seventy-seventh regiment by Captain Peter B. Housum, and on his promotion to the lieutenant colonelcy of the

seventy-seventh, the men were transferred to the company of Captain Muehler, and mustered into service November 6th, 1861. Captain Stevens was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, and Captain Samuel M. McDowell succeeded to the command. He was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, 27 June, 1864. It was mustered out of service October 12th, 1865.

MILITIA AND EMERGENCY TROOPS.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Captain John Jeffries; ninety-four officers and men. Organized September 5th, 1862. Discharged September 27th, 1862.

Captain John W. Douglas; eighty-five officers and men. Organized September 1st, 1862. Discharged September 16th, 1862.

Captain James H. Montgomery; eighty-nine officers and men. Organized September 8th, 1862. Discharged September 20th, 1862.

Captain George W. Eyster; sixty-two officers and men. Organized September 12th, 1862. Discharged October 1st, 1862.

Captain John Denny Walker; sixty-five officers and men. Organized September 11th, 1862. Discharged September 27th, 1862.

Captain K. Shannon Taylor; seventy-seven officers and men. Organized September 9th, 1862. Discharged September 25th, 1862.

Captain David Honser; seventy-seven officers and men. Organized September 15th, 1862. Discharged October 1st, 1862.

Captain Thomas L. Fletcher; eighty-four officers and men. Organized September 14th, 1862. Discharged October 1st, 1862.

Captain Charles W. Eyster; one hundred and eighteen officers and men. Organized September 14th, 1862. Discharged October 15th, 1862.

Captain David Vanee; eighty-eight officers and men. Organized September 18th, 1862. Discharged October 11th, 1862.

Captain Andrew M. Criswell; fifty-two officers and men. Organized Sept. 15th, 1862. Discharged October 1st, 1862.

Captain Christian C. Foltz; forty-seven officers and men. Organized September 11th, 1862. Discharged September 25th, 1862.

The total aggregate of the officers and men from our county, who served during the great war of the Rebellion, and of whom we have records, was over five thousand. Besides these, there were many others of our gallant boys who went into companies formed in other counties and States. Not one of them, that I know of, was ever charged with cowardice, or proved himself reluctant to go where duty called. On the contrary, their blood was poured out on many a bloody battle field far distant from their native homes, and their last expiring sighs were breathed out uncheered by the presence and consolations of their beloved families and friends. What has heretofore been said of New England's gallant citizen soldiery, can with equal truth be said of our own :

“On every hill they lie,
 On every field of strife made red
By bloody victory,
 Each Valley where the battle pour'd
Its red and awful tide,
 Beheld ‘Old Franklin’s’ bravest sword,
In slaughter deeply dyed.
 Their bones are on the northern hill
And on the southern plain,
 By brook and river, lake and rill,
And by the roaring main.

“The land is holy where they fought,
 And holy where they fell;
For by their blood that land was bought,
 The land they loved so well.
Then glory to that valiant band,
 The honor'd saviors of the land.”

MINERALS AND FURNACES.

Franklin county is exceedingly rich in iron ores—far more so, indeed, than most people here or elsewhere imagine—and the manufacture of iron was commenced both on the eastern and on the western side of the county very many years ago. As early as 1783, as before stated, Williams, Benjamin and George Chambers erected the Mount Pleasant furnace, in Path Valley, and by industry, perseverance and good judgment, made the business not only remunerative to themselves, but

highly advantageous to the people of the surrounding districts. Everything necessary to the economical production of iron, save coal, abounds in close proximity to our ore beds; and I have heard a gentleman who has long been engaged in the manufacture of iron, and who has visited and carefully inspected the great iron producing regions of the country, and who is qualified by his experience to judge, declare that nowhere, in the whole range of his observation, does he know of any section of country that is richer in its iron ore deposits, or that offers greater inducements to the investment of capital in the iron business, than the county of Franklin. In his opinion, long before another generation shall have passed away, there will be dozens of furnaces and forges in our county, where now only one or two are to be found; that millions of dollars will be invested as soon as the trade of the country returns to its normal condition, where only thousands are now invested; and that long before the second centennial of our national existence shall have arrived, the development of the vast ore beds along the eastern and western borders of our valley will most inevitably make ours one of the very largest iron producing counties of the Commonwealth. The iron made at our iron works, particularly that made at Stevens' old Caledonia works, and at Hughes' old works, now the Mont Alto works, has always maintained an excellent reputation, and commanded ready sales, at remunerative prices, because of its peculiar excellencies; and there is no reason why that reputation shall not be maintained in the future.

"Hughes' Furnace," now the property of the Mont Alto company, was built by Daniel and Samuel Hughes, in 1808. It was cold blast, and was what was known as a quarter stack. The water wheel used was 30 feet in diameter and three feet breast. The product was from eighteen to twenty tons of pig iron per week. The iron was hauled by wagons to the Potomac river at Williamsport, Maryland, and thence taken by boats to market. 1815 a foundry was built, and the entire product of the works was made into hollow ware and stoves and hauled by wagons to Baltimore. In 1832 Mr. Hughes built a rolling mill on the West Antietam creek. The wheel was thirty-six feet diameter and sixteen feet breast. In 1835 a nail works was also built near the rolling mill. In 1864 the

Mont Alto Iron company purchased the works and seventeen thousand acres of land. They enlarged the furnace, changed from water to steam power, and introduced new machinery. In 1866 they abandoned the old forges and rolling mill, and built a steam bloom forge near the furnace, the second largest of the kind in the State. The product of the furnace is now one hundred tons per week, the largest known of any furnace of the same size, and using the same percentage of iron ores. In 1867 charcoal kilns were introduced, the first *successful* ones in Pennsylvania. In prosperous times the company employ five hundred men, seventy-five horses and mules, and run fifteen steam engines.

The Mont Alto *Railroad* company, between April and October, 1872, with home labor entirely, built a railroad from the Cumberland Valley railroad, near Scotland, to the works of the Mont Alto *Iron* company, twelve and thirty one hundredths miles long, at a cost of two hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred dollars, which is regularly run twice a day, for the carrying of passengers and freight, and which has been of great convenience to the traveling public and to the iron company. They have also within the past three years opened up the gap, in the mouth of which their works stand, and laid out at great expense a beautiful summer resort under the name of "Mont Alto Park." Every convenience has been provided for pic-nics and parties of pleasure seekers; and those who have once enjoyed the cool shades and delights of the place will not fail to return to them again.

"Richmond Furnace," formerly "Mount Pleasant," is the oldest iron works in the county, having been established in 1783. It was purchased from Daniel V. Ahl, by a company styled "The Southern Pennsylvania Iron and Railroad company," who built a new anthracite furnace about the year 1871, and constructed a railroad from the Cumberland Valley railroad, near Marion, to their works, nineteen miles in length, with a branch road to Mercersburg, over two miles long, the whole improvement costing, including the individual subscription, over seven hundred thousand dollars. The original company became embarrassed, and their works, franchises, &c., were sold out, and a new company organized in the year 1873, under the name of "Southern Pennsylvania Railway and Mining

company," of which Thomas B. Kennedy, Esq., is president. The furnace is not now in operation. When run to its full capacity it employs about two hundred men, and turns out about fifty tons of iron per week.

The "Franklin Furnace," situated near St. Thomas, in St. Thomas township, was built in the year 1828, by P. & G. Housum. It is now owned and carried on by Messrs. Hunter & Springer, and when in full blast, has a capacity of from forty to fifty tons of cold blast charcoal iron per week, and employs about seventy-five hands.

"Carrick Furnace" is situated in Metal township, Path Valley, about four miles south of Fannettsburg. It was built by General Samuel Dunn, in the year 1828. It is now carried on by R. M. Shalter, and manufactures about thirty tons of iron per week.

We have also in the railroads now in operation, and in those projected and destined to be made at no very distant day, every facility for the easy, cheap, and speedy transportation of our iron products, north, south, east and west; and it only requires that our country shall get over its present monetary depression, and trade and business once more have resumed their natural activities, to show that these opinions and predictions of my friend are true (in fact) and not merely the unwarranted conclusions of an incompetent judge.

Though chiefly an agricultural section of the Commonwealth, our county has steadily, if not rapidly, progressed in everything that pertains to the happiness and prosperity of her people. The lands within our borders have been largely cleared; thoroughly cultivated, and improved in the most substantial manner, and have correspondingly enhanced in value, and now no people in any of the numerous counties of this great Commonwealth are better housed and provided for in every respect; live better or more comfortably than do our people, and none, either agricultural, commercial, or mechanical, have suffered less, or lost less, from the great financial storms that have recently swept over the land, and left desolation, ruin and woe in their tracks, than have the people of this county.

CHANGES IN POPULATION.

When our county was first settled the Scotch-Irish element was, as before stated, largely in the preponderance. Fully

nine-tenths of our citizens then were of that nationality, interspersed with a few Scotch and English, and Germans. The former then filled all our offices of honor, of trust, and of profit. They were our law-makers, and our leaders in times of peace, and in the perils and dangers of war; and to their credit be it said, that they discharged their duties nobly, and honorably, and well. They have died off, and their descendants, in very many instances, have abandoned the avocations which their forefathers delighted in of tilling the soil, and making the waste places to blossom as the rose, and have betaken themselves to the pursuit of wealth and happiness in other channels, such as merchandise, medicine, divinity and law. The plodding, pains-taking, economical, law-abiding and steady-going Germans have taken their places, and now, thousands of acres, and hundreds of farms, that fifty years ago were the possessions of the descendants of those who were their first owners, under titles from the proprietaries or the colonial authorities, know them no more. Their very names are almost forgotten in the land for which they did so much, and suffered so many privations; and if remembered at all, it is because of some deed of daring or act of bravery, that has gone upon the pages of history, and will serve to keep them in grateful remembrance long after all personal recollections of them shall have passed away in the regions in which they have lived, and acted, and died.

OUR "MEN OF MARK" IN POLITICS.

In this free country we are all *sovereigns* by births, and the highest office in the gift of the people is open to the humblest son of the land. Each and every native born citizen has an equal right to aspire thereto, and to all the other high places of honor and profit under the government. And the very fact that a man has thus been trusted and honored, and elevated by the people, has ever been considered as honoring the district of country in which he was born. Viewed in this light Franklin county is entitled to a full share of the honors attaching to the great men of the nation.

James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in our county, on the 23d day of April, 1791. His birth place was a wild and romantic spot in the gorge of the

Cove, or North mountain, about four miles west of Mercersburg. Previous to his elevation to the Presidency he had served ten years in the House of Representatives of the United States; and ten years in the Senate of the United States; had been Minister to Russia; Secretary of State for the United States, and Minister to England.

William Findlay, the fourth Governor of Pennsylvania, was born at Mercersburg, in our county, on the 20th of June, 1768. In 1797 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from this county; and re-elected in 1804-'05-'06 and '07. On the 13th of January, 1807, he was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature, whereupon he resigned his seat in the House, and from that date until the 2d of December, 1817, a period of nearly eleven years, he was annually re-elected State Treasurer, in several instances by a unanimous vote. In 1817 Mr. Findlay was elected Governor by the Republicans, and resigned the Treasurer's office on the 2d of December of that year. He filled the gubernatorial chair for three years, was re-nominated in 1820, and beaten by Joseph Heister. At the session of the Legislature in 1821-'22, he was elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years, and after the expiration of his Senatorial service he was appointed by President Jackson, Treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, which position he held until the accession of General Harrison to the Presidency, when he resigned.

During his term as United States Senator his brother, Col. John Findlay, was the representative of this congressional district, in the lower house, for the years 1819 to 1827, and his brother, General James Findlay, represented the Cincinnati district of Ohio, from 1825 to 1833, thus presenting the unusual spectacle of three brothers sitting in the Congress of the United States at one time, a spectacle only once paralleled in the history of the government, namely, by the Washburne brothers, within the last few years.

Robert McClelland was born in Greencastle, in this county, on the 1st of August, 1807. In 1831 he was admitted to practice the law in our courts, but removed to Pittsburg, and from thence, in 1833, to Monroe, in the then territory of Michigan. In 1838 he was elected to the State Legislature of his adopted

State, and was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1843. In the same year he was elected a member of Congress, and was re-elected in 1845 and 1847. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan. In 1851 he was elected Governor of the State, and was subsequently re-elected. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce Secretary of the Interior, which position he retained during the administration of President Pierce.

William Maclay, a native of our county, was a member of the Senate of the United States from this State, for the years 1789 to 1791.

Samuel Maclay, also a native of our county, was a Representative in the lower House of Congress from 1795 to 1797, and a member of the Senate of the United States, from this State, from 1803 to 1808, when he resigned.

John Maclay, also a native of our county, was a magistrate in colonial times, and was a member of the Carpenter's Hall Conference, at Philadelphia, from Cumberland county, in June, 1776. He was also a member of the Legislature from this county for the years 1791-'92, and 1793-'94. He died in Lurgan township.

These gentlemen were brothers, born in Lurgan township, in our county, and received their education at a classical school taught by Rev. John Blair, pastor of the three "Spring" churches, which was probably the first school of that character in the Cumberland Valley. William removed to Harrisburg and married a daughter of John Harris, and died there in 1804. Samuel Maclay removed to Mifflin county at the close of the revolution, and filled a number of important local offices there prior to his election to Congress.

Stephen Adams, also a native of our county, removed, at an early age, to the State of Mississippi, where he was subsequently elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, and also to the Senate of the United States.

The following gentlemen, natives of our county, served in the House of Representatives of the United States, and in the other positions indicated, viz: James M'Lene, served in Congress in 1779-'80, was a member of the Provincial Conference of Pennsylvania, held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on the 25th of June, 1776; was a member of the

convention that formed the constitution of 1776, for the State of Pennsylvania; a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, from Cumberland county, from November 9th, 1778, to December 28th, 1779; was elected to and served in the Council of Censors, from October, 1783, to October, 1784; was elected in October, 1784, a member of the Supreme Executive Council from this county, and served for three years; and was also a representative from this county, in the convention of 1789, which formed the State Constitution of 1790; he was also a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from this county in the sessions of 1787-'88, 1788-'89, 1790-'91, and 1793-'94. He was born in Antrim township, lived there all his life, and died March 13th, 1806, and was buried at the Brown's mill graveyard.

John Rea, a native of this county, represented the Franklin and Bedford district in Congress from 1803 to 1811, being the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Congresses. He was also in the 13th Congress, in the years 1813 and 1815. He was also the first Coroner of the county, elected in October, 1784, and served in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for the years 1785-'86, 1789-'90, 1792-'93, 1796-'97, 1797-'98, and 1800-1801; and was in the Senate of Pennsylvania from 1823 to 1824, when he resigned, and James Dunlop was elected in his place.

William Maclay, also a native of our county, represented the Franklin, Adams and Cumberland district in Congress for two terms, from 1815 to 1819. He had previously represented this county in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for the years 1808 and 1809. He died in 1825.

David Fullerton was elected to Congress from this district in 1819, and took his seat at the opening of the first session of the sixteenth Congress, December 6th, 1819. He resigned in the summer of 1820. He afterwards represented this county in the State Senate from 1827 to 1839.

Thomas G. M'Culloh succeeded him, and filled out his term in Congress. Mr. M'Culloh also represented our county in the House of Representatives of the State in the sessions of 1831-'32, 1832-'33 and 1834-'35.

John Findlay, of our county, represented this district in Congress from 1821 to 1827.

James Findlay, his brother, also of our county, was in Congress from the Cincinnati district of Ohio, from 1825 to 1833.

Hon. Alexander Thompson, who was a native of this county, represented the Bedford district in Congress in 1824-'26. He was subsequently our President Judge from 1827 to 1842.

John Thompson, also born in our county, was a member of Congress from Ohio from 1825 to 1827, and from 1829 to 1837.

Thomas Hartley Crawford, a native of Chambersburg, was in Congress from this district from 1828 to 1832. He also represented the county in the lower branch of the Legislature in 1833-'34. Was Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Judge of the Criminal Court of the district of Columbia for many years.

George Chambers, also a native of our town, was a representative of this district in Congress from 1832 to 1836. Was a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of 1838, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by appointment from Governor Johnston from April 12th to December, 1851.

James X. M'Lanahan was born in Antrim township, in this county, in 1809. He served in the Senate of Pennsylvania from this district in 1842-'43 and '44, and represented the district in Congress from 1848 to 1852.

David F. Robinson, also a native of Antrim township, represented our district in Congress for the years 1854 and 1856.

Wilson Reilly, a native of Quiney (formerly Washington) township, in this county, represented this district in Congress in the years 1857 and 1858.

Hon. John A. Ahl, who a few years since represented the Cumberland district in Congress, was born at Strasburg, in our county. His father was a physician, resident there many years ago, and engaged in the practice of his profession.

Hon. Wm S. Stenger, our present representative in Congress, was born at Loudon, in this county, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1840. He was three times elected District Attorney of our county, and held and discharged the duties of the office from 1863 to 1872. He was elected to Congress in 1874, served in the 44th Congress in 1875-77, and is now serving in the 45th Congress.

Hon. William A. Piper, a member of the present House of Representatives of the United States from the State of California, was born in Amberson's Valley, Fannett township, in our county, in the year 1825.

Hon. Alexander Campbell, a member of the present House of Representatives of the United States from the State of Illinois, was also born at Concord, Fannett township, in our county, on the 4th of October, 1814.

There are no doubt others who were born in our county who from other States and Territories held places in the National government, but I have not had the time nor the opportunity to look up their records. These names have been obtained through a cursory examination of some of the journals of Congress, and from other sources.

Besides these, our county has furnished Speakers to both branches of our State Legislature in the persons of Hon. Thomas Carson, in the Senate, and Hon. Frederick Smith and Hon. John Rowe in the House. The latter also held from 5th May, 1857, to 1st May, 1860, the important and responsible position of Surveyor General of our Commonwealth.

Abraham Smith, who represented our county in the Supreme Executive Council of the State from 1784 to 1790, was a native of the county and resident in Antrim township. If I am correctly informed, he was a brother of William Smith, the founder of Mercersburg. He was Lieutenant of Cumberland county for the years 1780-'81 and '82, and I am satisfied that he was a member of the House of Representatives from our county in the sessions of 1784-'85-'85-'86 and 86-'87. He was then, and continued to be until April, 1803, the owner of a tract of near three hundred and fifty acres of land in Antrim township, which in 1803 he sold to Jacob Suively, of that township, when he removed to Mercersburg, where he died. An examination of the assess books of the county from 1786 to 1794 shows also that he was taxed in Antrim township for three hundred and thirty acres of land, and horses and other cattle, all these years, and that he was the only man of his name assessed in the county. He was appointed Lieutenant of Franklin county on the 7th of April, 1785; was elected to and served in the Supreme Executive Council from 1787 to 1790; was a member of the State convention that formed the State

constitution of 1790, and represented the Senatorial district, composed of Franklin and Bedford counties, in our State, for the years 1790 to 1794. In his deed to Jacob Snively he is styled *Colonel* Abraham Smith, a title most probably attached to his former position as *Lieutenant* of the County, as it is not claimed that he did any military service, and a comparison of his signature to that deed with the signature of Abraham Smith, *Lieutenant* of Cumberland county in 1781, shows that they were written by one and the same person.

From 1790 to 1876, covering a period of eighty-six years, twenty-four persons have represented our county in the State Senate. Of these just one-half, (12,) viz: Abraham Smith, Thomas Johnston, James Poe, Archibald Rankin, Robert Smith, John Rea, James Dunlap, David Fullerton, James X. M'La纳han, Thomas Carson, George W. Brewer and Calvin M. Duncan were natives of our county; and two others—A. K. M'Clure and Chambers M'Kibben—were residents of the county at the times of their election.

It is worthy, also, of a passing notice, that the two gentlemen who have filled the position of Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States for terms longer than any others, should have been natives of adjoining counties, Franklin and Adams, in our State. Matthew St. Clair Clark was born at Greencastle, in our county, was admitted at our bar in 1811, and practiced the law here for several years; was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives December 3d, 1822, and served until December 2d, 1833, and was elected again May 31st, 1841, and served until December 6th, 1843, making a total service of twelve years, six months and six days, the *longest* period the office has ever been held by one person. He was a whole-souled, genial fellow, an intimate associate of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and all the great men who sat in Congress during his period of service.

Edward M'Pherson is a native of Adams county, and after serving this district for two terms in Congress, filled the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives for six consecutive Congresses—or from 1863 to 1875—being twelve years. Mr. M'Pherson's was therefore the longest *continuous* service; Mr. Clark's the longest *actual* service.

Why may not we, as Pennsylvanians, and as citizens of Franklin county, justly feel proud when we look over this roll of "men of mark," and rightfully claim a portion of the honor that their deeds has reflected upon their country?

OUR "LOST ARTS."

In the earlier years of our county's existence there were quite a number of trades and occupations carried on in various parts of the county that have long since been wholly abandoned, or are now very feebly continued. This result is owing mainly to the improvements made in the last one hundred years in machinery, whereby the great majority of the articles that were formerly made by hand are now turned out with the aid of machinery much more rapidly, more perfect, and greatly cheaper than they could be made at the present day in the old way.

In the year 1787 a man named —— Mulholland commenced the manufacture of potash at Strasburg, which he continued till his death, in 1808.

In the year 1789 Patrick Campbell and —— Marrow engaged in the same business at Chambersburg, and continued it until 1797, when the firm was changed to Patrick & Terrence Campbell. They had their manufactory in the stone house near the west end of the Wolfstown bridge.

From about 1800 or 1805 to 1825, William Drucks and Anthony Van Pool manufactured iron shovels and pans, in Greencastle; did a large business and made considerable money.

The manufacture of mill-stones was established in Chambersburg about the year 1792, by James Falkner, Jr., and was extensively conducted for many years. The stones were brought here in the rough, upon wagons, were then shaped up and put together, and large numbers sold in the county, and to other points further west, to those having need for them.

In 1820 George Walker and George Roupe carried on a "burr mill-stone manufactory" on the Baltimore turnpike, about two miles east of Chambersburg.

Alexander Scott, the uncle of Hon. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania railroad company, carried on the silversmithing on the lot on which the "Repository Hall" now stands, for many years. He was a skilled mechanic, and man-

ufactured a large number of eight-day clocks of the old style, with high cases and brass works. His clocks were celebrated for their correctness as time keepers, and many of them are yet in existence, and are highly valued. He died about the year 1821. No clocks are now manufactured in our county.

Andrew Cleary also manufactured mill-stones in Chambersburg as late as 1829, he being the last person who carried on the business in the county. His shop was on West Market street. None of these avocations are now carried on in our county that I know of.

In the latter part of the last century and in the earlier years of this century there were quite a number of oil mills in various sections of the county, where oil was regularly manufactured from flax seed, much of which was annually raised by the farming community. There may yet be some places in the county where this business is carried on, but I do not know their locality if such there be.

Flax mills were also quite numerous in those early days, where the hemp raised by the farmers was broken and prepared for use. For one oil or hemp mill that can now be found grinding or pounding away, there were ten then.

In the last century there were few, if any, *cut* nails used. Almost all nails were then made by hand, upon the anvil, out of the iron bar. Every blacksmith did more or less of such work, and was looked to by his neighbors to supply them with all the nails they needed for fencing, shingling, house building, &c. Early in the century Hugh and Michael Greenfield established a large nail factory at Chambersburg, where they made all kinds of nails by hand. Their shop stood on the lot on which the foundry of T. B. Wood & Co. now stands. In the year 1819 they declined the business, and handed over the shop to John R. Greenfield & Co., who continued it until about 1820.

From 1808 to 1810 or 1812, there was a nail factory carried on by the County Commissioners in the Jail, the prisoners being the workmen. Large sums of money were annually paid to Col. Samuel Hughes, by the county, for iron to be manufactured into nails in the county nail shops.

In the year 1814 Messrs. Brown & Watson established their "Conococheague Rolling Mill and Nail Factory." They made

rolled iron, cut nails, brads, sprigs, &c., and were, I think, the first manufacturers of *cut* nails in our county.

In the year 1821 Christian Etter commenced the manufacture of *cut* nails in Chambersburg. His manufactory was located "on the north side of the Falling Spring, opposite the English Presbyterian church."

Thomas Johns commenced the manufacture of augers of all sizes at Chambersburg, at a very early day. They were made by hand, out of flat bars of iron, were twisted in the common vise, the edges filed down and burnished upon a large emery wheel, and the inner surface of the twist was painted black. It required considerable skill and experience to make a perfect article.

William Ferry also subsequently followed the same business extensively for many years. He had his manufactory at his dwelling on West Market street.

Philip Sholl, at a very early period, carried on at Chambersburg, the manufacture of cards for fulling mills, and for all other purposes.

George Faber, also, at a later period, followed the same business quite extensively. For many years he had his "card factory" on the lot where the Gillan property now stands, on West Market street, opposite Miller's Hotel. Mr. Faber gave employment to many females at "setting" or sticking cards. That work was then all done by hand, and it is said that many even of the better class of our females did not disdain to take work from Mr. Faber, and thus earn an honest penny. In after years he invented an ingenious machine for sticking his cards, and did away with female labor. He removed to Pittsburgh about the year 1836.

Glove making was also carried on at this point for many years by a man named —— Rians, and others.

About the year 1794, Anthony Snider commenced the manufacture of scythes and sickles where the upper brewery of David Washabaugh formerly stood, on West King street.

John and Thomas Johns, about the year 1812, commenced the manufacture of sickles and scythes in Chambersburg, and carried on the business largely and successfully for a long time, down to near 1820. Their factory was in "Kerrstown," on South Main street, on the lot south of Heart's pottery.

In the year 1820 a man named Jacob Smith commenced the manufacture of tacks of all sizes at Chambersburg. Each tack was made by hand, as no machinery for their manufacture had then been invented, or if invented had not been introduced here.

The manufacture of hats, which were then all made of wool and furs of various fineness, was early commenced at various points in our county. John M'Clintock carried on in Waynesboro' in 1810; John Rowe, Jacob Krepps and John Weitzel about the same time at Greencastle; John M'Murdy and Thomas Carson at Mercersburg; and Jacob Deckert, James Wright and others at Chambersburg. In the year 1815 Mr. M'Clintock removed from Waynesburg to Chambersburg and for many years these gentlemen and others at other points in the county carried on the trade quite extensively. Now there is not a wool or fur hat made in the county. The seething "kettle" no longer sends up its steam clouds towards Heaven, its "planks" are riven and dry, the twang of the "bow" no longer is heard o'er the "hurl," and the song of the jolly "jour" at the midnight hour disturbs not the repose of the guardians of the night. For thirty years past, since the introduction of silk and machinery, the shiny "stove-pipe" has supplanted the easy wool and felt of our fathers' time, and the business has been wholly abandoned, except here and there, where large factories exist.

Copper-smithing, too, is a calling almost wholly abandoned in our county. In former years it was largely and profitably carried on here by Jacob Heyser and others. Mr. Heyser came here from Hagerstown in the spring of 1794; at the same time William Baily, Jr., was carrying on the business in the shop occupied by his father for a number of years previously. Now copper stills and kettles and other articles are kept for sale by all our timmers and stove dealers, but they are generally obtained from abroad, from those who make them with the aid of the latest and most approved machinery.

Wagon making was for many years, carried on most extensively at Loudon, in our county, after the completion of the turnpike to Pittsburg, and Loudon's canvas covered manufactures spread far and wide over both the east and west. Now there is not one wagon made at Loudon, where fifty years ago there were one hundred made.

Whip making was also very extensively carried on for many years, at Loudon and St. Thomas, in our county. The fame of the "Loudon wagon whip" has extended over all parts of the country, and especially was its excellencies well known to those hardy old "Knights of the Road," who hauled from east to west along the great turnpikes crossing the mountains, the goods, wares and merchandise needed by the people. It would be hard to tell which the old wagoner loved most, his "Loudon whip," or his three daily drop of "Old Monongahela." The manufacture of these celebrated whips was commenced by Alexander Elder, at Loudon, about the beginning of this century; was afterwards followed by James and Samuel Elder, (his brothers,) at and near Bridgeport, and was continued by them for many years. Subsequently James Kirby, William Shelleto and others, carried the business on at Loudon, and in later years from 1830 to 1855, Thomas Morgan, James Patton and James G. Elder, carried on the business at St. Thomas, making even a larger number of whips than at Loudon. Now there is not one whip made in our county, where formerly thousands were made.

The old family "spinning wheel," and the "domestic loom," by the aid of which our ancestors, one hundred years ago, were used to manufacture their yarn and thread, and weave the "linsey woolsey" worn by their wives and daughters, and the corn-colored cloth worn by themselves, are now almost forgotten. They are "centennial curiosities" in the present day, and few of our young people know even what these machines look like, and fewer know how to use them.

OUR TOWNSHIPS.

I have been very desirous of ascertaining, if possible, when the various townships in our county were organized and out of what territory they were severally created. The territory now embraced in Franklin county was first in Chester county until May 10th, 1729, when Lancaster county was formed; then in Lancaster county until January 29th, 1750, when Cumberland county was formed; and then in Cumberland county until September 9th, 1784, when the act creating our county was passed.

The first authenticated action I have been able to find,

looking to the bringing of this valley under the operation of the laws of the State, was the *order* of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county, made at November sessions, 1735, as before stated, dividing the valley into *two townships* —the eastermost to be called Pennsborough and the western Hopewell. This was done before the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land, which was effected by the treaty with the *Five Nations*, at Philadelphia, October 11th, 1736. The government and the Indians had been upon good terms for years before, and both parties encouraged settlers to come hither, the agents of the Proprietaries giving them special licenses to take up lands as early as 1734.

The division line between Pennsborough and Hopewell townships, as has already been stated, crossed the valley at the "Big Spring," about where Newville now is, and all the land from Newville to the Maryland line was thereafter in Hopewell township, Lancaster county, until May sessions, 1741, when "upon the application of the inhabitants of the township," presented by Richard O'Cain, Esq., the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county erected the township of *Antrim* by dividing the township of Hopewell by a line substantially the same as that now dividing Franklin and Cumberland counties, as has been hereinbefore shown. The territory thus formed into the new township of Antrim, was identical with that now embraced in our county, with the exception of the Little Cove, or Warren township, and the townships of Fannett and Metal.

I have personally examined the records of Cumberland county with great care, and I have had the records of Lancaster county examined in like manner, by a gentleman of the bar resident there; but we have been unable to obtain any satisfactory information as to the time *when*, or the territory *out of which* the townships of Lurgan, Peters, Guilford and Hamilton were formed. I incline to the belief that Lurgan was created by *order* of the Court of Lancaster county, but no record thereof can be found. And if the other three townships were created by the action of the courts of Cumberland county, they must have been organized immediately after that county was erected, though no record of their formation has as yet been found. I therefore give but the *earliest dates* at which I have been able to find mention of them.

ANTRIM—1741.

Antrim township was undoubtedly named after the county of Antrim, Ireland, from whence many of the early settlers of this valley came. Out of its original territory all our townships, except Warren, Metal and Fannett, have been made, and still it is the largest and wealthiest township in the county. In the year 1734 Joseph Crunkleton obtained his license, and in the year 1735 he, Jacob Snively, James Johnston and James Roddy made settlements. Mr. Crunkleton settled upon the lands now owned by Benjamin Snively and David Eshleman, about two miles east of where Greencastle now stands. Mr. Snively upon the farm so long the residence of Andrew Snively, dec'd. Mr. Johnston on the lands now owned by Christian Stover and Henry Whitmore, and Mr. Roddy on the farm now owned by Andrew G. M'Lanahan, Esq., situated upon the Conococheague creek. They were among the first, if not the very first, settlers in the township, and had many Indians for their neighbors when they first located.

The settlement early took the name of "The Conococheague Settlement," and being fed from the older counties and the Old World, was of rapid growth. A Presbyterian church was organized as early as 1737 or 1738, under the name of "The East Conococheague Presbyterian Church." Their first church edifice, known as the "Red Church," was erected at "Moss Spring," three-fourths of a mile east of Greencastle, and there they worshipped until the erection of the present church in Greencastle, in the year 1830.

In the year 1772, or ten years before Greencastle was laid out, John Crunkleton laid out a town on the road leading from the Conococheague Settlement (now Greencastle) towards where Waynesboro now is, about two miles east of Greencastle, and named the town CRUNKLETON. Lots were sold subject to an annual quit rent; three houses were built, one of which was kept as a tavern by George Clark, and in another a store was kept by John Lawrence. James Clark, one of the former Canal Commissioners of our State, passed his youth there. The town never got beyond its three houses; two of these have been removed, the street and the town plot merged into the farm of Benjamin Snively, Esq. Its very name is al-

most forgotten, and strangers pass over its site without seeing any evidences that there a town once existed.

LURGAN—1743.

I cannot tell certainly from what this township took its name. Most likely it was called after the town of *Lurgan*, in the county of Armagh, province of Ulster, Ireland, eighteen miles south-west of the city of Belfast, the birth-place of James Logan, the secretary of William Penn, and President of the Supreme Executive Council in 1736-'38.

It originally extended across the eastern end of our county, from the top of the South mountain to the top of the Kittatinny mountain, and embraced all the territory now within the townships of Lurgan, Letterkenny, Green and Southampton. The earliest date at which I could find mention of it among the records of Cumberland county is in 1751, but an original deed for certain lands in Green township has been shown me, dated December 1, 1753, in which it is set forth that the *warrant* for the land therein mentioned had been issued in 1743, and that it was then in *Lurgan* township, *Lancaster county*. Whether it ever extended eastward further than the present boundary of Cumberland county, I cannot say. Being the most eastern portion of our county, it was early settled. The original settlers were chiefly Scotch-Irish, though some Germans were also found in the township at a very early period. The “Middle Spring Presbyterian Church” was organized about the year 1740. Their church edifice stands but a short distance east of the county line in Cumberland county.

PETERS—1751.

This township was evidently named after Richard Peters, who figured so conspicuously in Colonial times in this State as the Secretary of the Colonial Governors, Thomas, Palmer, Hamilton, Morris and Denny, from 1743 to 1762. It appears first in the records of Cumberland county in the year 1851, and was most likely created by the courts of that county after its organization in 1750. It then embraced all the territory in the present townships of Peters and Montgomery, and also all that part of the present township of St. Thomas west of Campbell's run. Its earliest settlers were also chiefly Scotch-

Irish, as is evidenced by their names, viz.: The Campbells, Wilsons, McClellands, McDowells, Welshs, Smiths, McKinneys, &c., &c., who were found in the township as early as 1730. A Presbyterian church was organized in the year 1738, under the name of "The Upper West Conococheague Church," embracing all the territory now occupied by the congregations of Welsh Run, Loudon and St. Thomas. The church edifice stood about two miles north-east of where the town of Mercersburg now stands, and was generally known as the "White Church." "Fort Loudon," so well known in "ye olden time," was in this township, and was built by Colonel John Armstrong in the year 1756. It was one of the chain of forts built by the colonial government after the defeat of General Braddock, to keep the Indians out of this valley.

GUILFORD—1751.

This township also appears on the records of Cumberland county for the first time in the year 1751, and was most likely created by the court of that county. Its earliest settlers were mostly Irish, or Scotch-Irish, though there were some English among them. I know not from whence it derived its name. There is a town called *Guildford*, or *Gilford* in the county of Surry, England, and it is stated in history that some of the English non-conformists of that region, when persecuted for their religious opinions, passed over to the Scots, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, and from thence removed to America. It may be that some of them, or their descendants, were among the early settlers in this township, and that through them it got its name. On the records of Cumberland county, and in the early records of our county, the name is spelled *Gilford*, or *Gillford*. I have not found that the boundaries of the township were ever different from what they now are. The town of Chambersburg as originally laid out, was wholly within this township. The Presbyterian "Congregation of the Falling Spring" was organized here about the year 1735.

HAMILTON—1752.

This township was undoubtedly named after James Hamilton, who was the Governor of the Colony from 1748 to 1754, the very period within which it must have been created, and

also from 1754 to 1763, and from May to October, 1771. Its name first appears on the records of Cumberland county in 1752, and most likely it was organized by the order of the court of that county, about that time, or in the previous year, though no record thereof has been found. It originally embraced nearly all of the present township of St. Thomas which lies east of Campbell's run. Its first settlers were mostly Scotch-Irish, who made their settlements at about the same time that settlements were made in the surrounding districts.

FANNET—1761.

This township originally embraced the territory now within the township of Metal. Path Valley, in which the greater part of the township lies, was in old times called the "Tuscarora Path," and the Indian title to the territory between the Kittochtinny mountains on the east, and the Tuscarora mountain on the west, was only extinguished by the treaty made with the Six Nations, at Easton, on the 23d of October, 1758. Long before that period, however, settlers had crowded into Path, Horse and Amberson's Valleys, attracted by the beauty of the lands within them. These intrusions are said to have commenced as early as 1744, but were in violation of the agreement between the Colonial authorities and the Indians, and the latter made complaint to the government, and threatened to redress their grievances themselves if the intruders were not promptly removed. The government called upon the magistrates of Cumberland county to redress the wrongs of the Indians by expelling the settlers. Accordingly, in May, 1750, Richard Peters, the Secretary of the Governor, attended by Benjamin Chambers, William Maxwell, William Allison, John Finley and others, magistrates of the county of Cumberland, went over to Path Valley, where they found many settlements. They had Abraham Slack, James Blair, Moses Moore, Arthur Dunlap, Alex. M'Cartie, David Lewis, Adam M'Cartie, Felix Doyle, Andrew Dunlap, Robert Wilson, Jacob Pyatt, William Ramage, Reynold Alexander, Samuel Patterson, John Armstrong, John Potts and others brought before them, who were all convicted, and put under bonds to remove at once out of the valley with their families, servants and effects, and to appear at court at Carlisle and answer such charges as might be

made against them. Their houses, cabins, and other improvements were then all burned to the ground, by order of the magistrates. After the purchase of the land from the Indians some of these men returned and located lands in the valley, and their descendants are there yet.

The first mention that I have found of the name of this township (Fannett) in the records of Cumberland county is in the year 1761. It was undoubtedly organized by the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of that county, most probably in that or the preceding year. Its original shape was that of a long, narrow point; and it is said that it was named by its early settlers, who were mostly Scotch-Irish, after "Fannett Point," a promontory and light house in the county of Donegal, Province of Ulster, Ireland.

Richard and John Coulter took up a large body of land in the upper end of the township, near Concord, in the year 1756, and Francis Amberson settled in the valley now called after him, "Amberson's Valley," in the year 1763. Soon afterwards Barnabas Clark, after whom "Clark's Knob" is named, John Ward, Cromwell M'Vitty and others also settled in the latter named valley, and their descendants are now among its most prominent citizens. There are two post offices, one large steam tannery, two churches, (one Union and one Protestant Methodist,) one general store, three blacksmith shops, one cabinet-maker shop, three carpenter shops, one wheelwright shop, and four good school houses in this little valley.

LETTERKENNY—1762.

This township was formed out of the southern part of Lurgan township, by order of the court of Cumberland county, about the year 1760 or 1761, and then included the territory now in Greene township. The first mention that I find of it in the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of that county was at March term, 1762. What it took its name from I cannot say. Some affirm that there is a town, or district, of the same name in Ireland, and that the early settlers being mostly Scotch-Irish, the township was called after it. But I have not been able to find that there is any such a place in the "Green Isle," and therefore cannot say that this statement is either true or false. Settlements and improvements were made in

that region of the county shortly after the year 1730, though the office rights issued and surveys made do not date back earlier than 1736, the year the Indian title was extinguished.

John B. Kaufman, Esq., our present county surveyor, who is a native of the township, and fully acquainted with the facts connected with its early settlement, says: "Several surveys were made and warrants issued in 1736, 1744 and 1746, but they were not very numerous until 1750, though we find abundant evidences prior to this latter date that settlements had been made years before. When the French and Indian war became serious in 1755, and the settlers were burnt out, or massacred, and could not remain in safety, many of them abandoned their improvements and removed eastward into the older settlements. Emigration was checked and almost totally ceased until about the year 1760 or 1762. Then there was a large influx of settlers, and by the time the revolution broke out the farming lands both in this valley and in Horse valley were largely taken up. I cannot find either warrants or surveys in Letterkenny township prior to 1762."

"From this date the office rights multiply rapidly, especially after the cheaper rates of £5 sterling per hundred acres were inaugurated under the application system. This system went into effect in 1766. All that was necessary, as long as this law was in force, was for the settler to make application to the Land Office for so many acres, bounded by certain lands. An order of survey was then issued, and the applicant, for a small fee for his application and order of survey, could take up a tract not exceeding four hundred acres, without paying for the land a farthing, except the fees above named, and the expenses of surveying. It was expected that the land would be paid for after the return of the survey, and a patent then be taken out. This, however, was frequently not done, and the purchase money of many tracts has not yet been paid to the Commonwealth. The land then cost twenty-two and two-tenths cents per acre; hence it is not wonderful that as soon as the Indian troubles ceased the lands in Letterkenny were rapidly occupied. As this township is mostly slate land, now considered by many as inferior to the limestone and freestone, or pine lands of Green, Southampton, Guilford, Antrim, etc., it may seem strange that the first settlers selected the slate

lands, which were often quite hilly, in preference to the others. But when it is remembered that the slate lands were heavily timbered, and had abundant springs and meadows, and were smoother and easily cultivated; and the limestone lands were nearly all quite destitute of timber, were often poorly watered, were broken by ridges of rock, and were in other respects uninviting and barren, the reasons for their preference are easily seen."

"Some settlers who had taken out warrants at an early day at £15, 10s. per one hundred acres, and paid a part of the purchase money, afterwards, when the rates were reduced, abandoned the old warrants and took out new ones and obtained patents on them. But as the Scotch-Irish of those days were actual settlers, and not speculators, whenever they went to the trouble to obtain evidence of title they generally lived on their lands and retained them."

"After the battle of Trenton some of the Hessians captured there found their way to this vicinity, and settling here, became useful and industrious citizens, and their descendants are amongst the most worthy and respectable of our people."

"So much has been said in praise of the Scotch-Irish pioneer that I will not spoil a subject so well handled and oft repeated by enlarging upon it. And concerning the 'Dutchman,' who has taken his place, in a great measure, he has done his part so quietly that there is not much to say about him. When the Germans first made their appearance the old pioneer did not always look upon them with much favor, and it is said that one of them who did not like 'Hans,' wondered, reverently, of course, 'what God Almighty meant in making the Dutchman and letting him have the best of the land besides.'"

"But the Scotch-Irishman, sturdy and strong, upright and fearless, if not a very successful farmer, still performed a mission that cannot be easily overestimated, and as a descendant of a Swiss German, I can and do cheerfully give my meed of praise to the early settlers of the Cumberland Valley."

Major James M'Calmont, so famous in early times as an Indian fighter, was born near Strasburg, in this township. Because of the massacre of certain of his neighbors and acquaintances, he became the sworn enemy of the savages. He was peculiarly fleet of foot, knew every nook and corner of

the country, was a sure shot, and had many hair-breadth escapes in his contests with the Indians, many of whom are said to have fallen by his gun. He is said to have been very modest when speaking of his exploits, and never admitted that he had *killed* an Indian. He would say: "I shot at him," and it was pretty well understood that when *he* shot at an Indian there was a savage that *needed burial*.

"The Rocky Spring" Presbyterian Church is within the bounds of this township. It was organized about the year 1738, and had a very large membership for many years.

WASHINGTON—1779.

This township was organized by an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county about April term, 1779, out of Antrim township. At January term, 1779, a petition of the citizens of Antrim township was presented, praying for the division of that township, and James Johnston, Abraham Smith, Humphrey Fullerton, James M'Clenehan, Elias Davison and William Finley were appointed commissioners to examine and report upon the propriety of the division. I have been unable to find any record of the report of these commissioners, nor of the action of the court thereon. They should have reported to April term, 1779, and most probably did, as the name of the new township—Washington—appears upon the record of the court immediately thereafter. It was called after General Washington, who was then "first in the hearts of his countrymen," as the leader of their armies in the contest then going on for the independence of the United Colonies. The new township took from Antrim more than one-half the latter's area, and embraced all that territory now within the township of Quincy.

Settlements were made in what is now Washington township as early as 1735-'40. The tract of land upon which Waynesboro now stands was taken up in 1749. The first road from what is now Fulton county (then *Cumberland* county) through Peters and Antrim, and what is now Washington township, was laid out by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county in the year 1768. At the April sessions of the courts of Cumberland county, in the year 1761, a petition of the citizens of Peters township was presented

setting forth "that they have no prospect for a standing market for the produce of their country, only at Baltimore, and having no road leading from their township to said town of Baltimore, and flour being the principal commodity their township produceth, and having *two* mills in said township, viz: John M'Dowell's and William Smith's, they pray the court to appoint men to view and lay out a road from each of said mills to meet at or near the house of William Maxwell, and from thence to run by the nearest and best way towards said town of Baltimore until it intersects the "*temporary line*," or the line of York county. The Court appointed Henry Pawlin, James Jack, John Allison, Joseph Bradner, John M' Clellan, Jr., and William Holliday, viewers, any four of them to make report. No report was made until April term, 1768, when the viewers reported in favor of a road, for the accommodation of the people of Peters, *Air* and *Hamilton* townships. The roads were to be "*bridle roads*" from the mills to the boundaries of Peters township. They were to unite at or near James Irwin's mill, in Peters township, thence crossing the Conococheague creek *at the mouth of Muddy run*, thence through *Antrim* township to the Gap, commonly called "*Nicholson's*," in the South mountain, and thence to the town of Baltimore. This is substantially the route of the present turnpike from Mercersburg, by way of Greencastle and Waynesboro, towards Baltimore, and the reason that none of these towns are named is because they were not then in existence.

MONTGOMERY—1781.

This township was formed out of the southern part of Peters township, by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county. At the October term, 1780, the petition for the division of the township was presented, and the court appointed James Maxwell, John M' Clellan, John Work, James Campbell, Adam Holliday and Thomas Campbell to examine and report upon the propriety of the division. They reported at January term, 1781, and their report was then confirmed, dividing the township as follows, viz: "Beginning at a pine on the Bedford county line, thence five hundred perches to the south branch of Smith's run; thence down said run an easterly

course until where it empties into the West Conococheague creek; thence south seventy-one degrees, east nine hundred and ninety-four perches to the Baltimore road, near Charles Lowry's; thence north eighty degrees, east one thousand one hundred and forty perches to a buttonwood tree standing on the bank of the East Conococheague creek, at the mouth of Wood's run, being the whole extent of said division line—the south side to be called 'Montgomery.' " This name was undoubtedly selected in honor of Brigadier General Richard Montgomery, who had been killed in the attack upon Quebec, Canada, on the 31st of December, 1775. The first settlers were mostly Scotch-Irish, though there were a number of Welsh in the south-eastern part of the township, from whom the present village of "Welsh Run" took its name. They located between the years 1730 and 1735. The first Presbyterian church there was organized about the year 1736, about which time their first church edifice was erected, which was used until the year 1760, when it was burned by the Indians. In 1741 the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian congregation was divided, and a congregation organized in the Welsh Run district, under the name of "The Lower West Conococheague Church." About 1774 they built their second church, which was used until the present beautiful structure ("The Robert Kennedy Memorial Presbyterian Church") was put up on the site of the old church, and dedicated September 30th, 1871.

On the 1st of September, 1787, Mr. John Kennedy, one of the citizens of this township, and the owner of five hundred acres of land in it, advertised through the *Carlisle Gazette* that he had laid out a new town at the forks of the east and west branches of the Conococheague creek; that there were two hundred and twenty-six lots in his town, each of which was eighty-two and one-half feet wide by one hundred and sixty-five feet deep; that the streets were to be sixty and eighty feet wide, two of which were named "Water street," (east and west;) that the lots were to be disposed of by lottery on the 13th of November, 1787; that each lot must be inclosed with a rail or paling fence within three years, and a house of brick, stone, frame or log, at least twenty-two feet square, with a chimney of brick or stone, must be put up within five years, and that

the annual quit rent on each lot would be three bushels of merchantable wheat. No name was given to the new town, and the whole enterprise must have been abandoned for some cause or another. A wharf and a warehouse were erected at the site of this town many years ago, and wheat and other grains purchased and floated down from the East and West branches of the Conococheague in flat boats to the Potomac, and by that river to Georgetown, which was then the principal market for the products of this region of country. The erection of the mill dams on the creek interfered with this trade, and it was long ago abandoned. An oar, about fifteen feet long, which was used on one of these flat boats, is still in the possession of Mr. Lazarus Kennedy, who resides upon and owns the farm of his ancestor who laid out this unnamed town in 1787.

SOUTHAMPTON—1783.

This township was organized out of the south-eastern part of Lurgan township, by the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, about the year 1783. I have been unable to find the exact date of its organization, but as it appears upon the records of that county in that year, and does not appear earlier, it must have been organized about that time. Its earliest settlers were also Scotch-Irish, who located in that township (then Hopewell, Cumberland county) as far back as the year 1738. It is said that the township was called after the county of Southampton, in the south of England, in which there is a city and important seaport, of the same name, containing about 60,000 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN—1784.

This township appears on the records of our county in the year 1785, and was carried along upon the books of the Commissioners' office, for taxation purposes, as late as the year 1822. I could find no trace of it on the records of Cumberland county, and therefore it must have been organized by an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county in 1784, or in the early part of 1785. It was formed out of parts of Guilford and Hamilton townships, and embraced the town plot of Chambersburg, and seven tracts of land adjacent thereto in both townships, containing about 1,150 acres. The *borough* of

Chambersburg was erected by an Act of Assembly approved 21st March, 1803, with boundaries greatly less in extent than those of the *township* of Franklin, yet the assessments were made for the township for nineteen years afterwards, and how the township organization was then gotten rid of, and the surplus land, outside the borough limits, returned to the adjoining townships, I cannot tell. It may have been done by the order of our Court of Quarter Sessions, but as all the records of that Court prior to 1864, were destroyed when our town was burnt on the 30th of July in that year, I cannot speak with any certainty as to any action of that Court in relation to this township. It was undoubtedly named after our county.

GREENE—1788.

This township was formed out of the eastern end of Letterkenny township, by an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of our county in the year 1788. The records containing the action of the Court no longer exist, but there are contemporaneous records in the Commissioners' office which show that the township *did* not exist in 1787, and *did* exist in 1788. Besides this, the township officers have the township records of 1788, which show the election held that year for their first township officers. These data render it certain that the township was organized in 1787, or in the early part of 1788. It was undoubtedly named after Major General Nathaniel Greene, of the revolutionary army, who but a few years before had so gallantly contested the possession of the Carolinas with the British troops under Lord Cornwallis.

The original settlers in this township (then Hopewell or Lurgan,) were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who came into it contemporaneously with the settlement of the surrounding districts. I have not been given the *dates* of their settlements and cannot therefore particularize them. Among them were the Armstrongs, Thomsons, Ramages, Stewarts, Culbertsons, M'Clays, Hendersons, Criswells, Bittingers, Fergusons, Bairds, Johnsons, &c., &c., who lived there many years, who are buried there, and whose descendants are among the most worthy in the township, and still adhere to the faith of their forefathers. A house built in 1755, one hundred and twenty-one years ago, is still standing, and in a fair state of preservation.

The town of Greenvillage stands upon the summit level between the Susquehanna and Potomac, the waters arising east of it flowing into the former, and those rising west of it flowing into the latter. Years ago a certain James M'Nulty, a Roman Catholic, kept a tavern in the village and the celebrated Lorenzo Dow frequently preached in his bar-room to crowded audiences, "*subject to certain rules,*" among which was one that he should not abuse the Catholics, and whenever Lorenzo in his haste or zeal forgot the "*rules,*" *out went the candle,* and the preacher and his audience were left in the dark.

METAL—1795.

This township was formed out of the southern end of old Fannett, by the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, about the year 1795. As in the case of Franklin and Greene townships, no record of its organization can be found, because of the destruction of the records of the court. But from the records referred to before, as existing in the Commissioners' office, (wherein tables containing the names of all the townships are found,) it is certain that this township must have been created about 1795, for its name does *not* appear in 1795, and *does* appear in May 1796. Its earliest settlers were chiefly Scotch-Irish, of the same religious faith as those who settled in the upper part of the Path Valley. Among them were the Elliotts, Walkers, Nobles, M'Connells, Kilgores, Alexanders, M'Cartneys, M'Curdys, Elders, Skinners, Campbells, Mackeys, Montgomerys, Armstrongs, &c., &c. A Presbyterian congregation was formed about the year 1767, composed of the Presbyterians of the whole valley. They early differed as to the location of their church edifice, and finally divided and formed two congregations, that in the southern end of the valley taking the name of "The Lower Path Valley Presbyterian Church," built their church about one mile south of where Fannettsburg now stands. The congregation in the northern part of the valley took the name of "The Upper Path Valley Presbyterian Church," and built their church edifice where the village of Spring Run now stands. The reverend Amos A. M'Ginley ministered to both churches from 1802 to 1851—nearly fifty years. When first called his salary was fixed at five hundred dollars per year, one-half of which was paid by

each congregation. About the year 1820 or 1823, when times became very hard, money scarce and everything very high, the sessions of the churches met and added two hundred dollars to their pastor's salary, one-half thereof to be paid by each congregation. In a few years, when times became better and prices lower, Mr. M'Ginley called the sessions of the churches together and told them that they must take off the extra two hundred dollars, and he afterwards continued to preach for them until his retirement, in 1851, at his old salary of five hundred dollars. Few clergymen can be found in these days who would act so disinterestedly as did Dr. M'Ginley in this case.

This township was undoubtedly so called because of the large quantity of *metal* to be found within its boundaries.

WARREN—1798.

The "Little Cove," as this district was called in former times, was a part of Bedford county until the 29th of March, 1798, when an Act of Assembly was approved annexing it to our county, and making it a part of Montgomery township. It was formed into a township during that year, by an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of our county, and called "Warren," in honor of Brigadier General Joseph Warren, who had been killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, 1776. Because of the destruction of our county records I have been unable to fix the exact date of the order of court organizing the township, but it must have been between the April and August terms of that year, for on the 3d of January, 1799, the County Commissioners paid Benjamin Williams six dollars, in part of his services for assessing Warren township.

Settlements were made in this township as early as 1740. Quite a number of them were under rights from Lord Baltimore and the Maryland authorities, whilst the true position of the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania was yet undetermined. There are no towns in the township.

ST. THOMAS—1818-1820.

This township was formed out of territory taken from Peters and Hamilton. That part of the township *east* of Campbell's

run was taken from Hamilton, that *west* of the run from Peters. The precise date of its organization is in more doubt than the organization of townships formed in the last century. The records of our Court of Quarter Sessions, by whose order it was created, have been destroyed, and no contemporaneous record, either in the township or elsewhere, has been found that would fix the date. The first assess book for the laying of a tax in it was issued in November, 1820, but citizens of the township claim that it was formed in 1818.

The early settlers in the township were chiefly Scotch-Irish, who went there between 1733 and 1737. There were also some Germans in the eastern or Hamilton part of the township at a very early date.

The township, it is said by old residents, was called after Thomas Campbell, the founder of Campbellstown, (or St. Thomas, as it is now called,) by putting the prefix *Saint* to his given name, making the new name "St. Thomas."

QUINCY—1837-1838.

This township was formed out of the northern part of Washington township, by the Court of Quarter Sessions of our county, and embraces rather more than the one-half of the territory originally in Washington township. It was organized very late in the year 1837, or within the first nine months of 1838. The assess books for 1837 were issued in November of that year and no book for this township appears amongst them, whereas it does appear among those issued in November, 1838.

The country now embraced in the township was early settled by a mixed population of Germans and Scotch-Irish. Frederick Fisher located in 1737; George Wertz came from York county in 1745; Adam Small settled about the same time. John Snowberger, a Swiss, settled in 1750; John McCleary, of Scotland, in 1768, and his descendants occupied the same tract of land for one hundred and two years. Christopher Dull, Abraham Knepper, Adam Small, George Royer, John and George Cook, Samuel Toms, John Heefner and others were early settlers.

William Hayman, Jr., says: "The first settlers were a hardy and industrious class of men, who came principally from Ger-

many, or from other districts of this country settled by the Germans. They had no lofty affixes or suffixes to their names. There were no Generals, Colonels or "D. D.'s" amongst them; and as they were plain and economical in their style of living, having few luxuries, they seldom needed the "M. D.'s" They were peaceably, and strictly honest in their dealings with their neighbors and fellow men. They loved the institutions of the land, and were slow to favor innovations, thinking that the old and well-known ways were the best. They went in for the substantials of life. Their clothing was plain and comfortable, both in summer and in winter. Shoddy was unknown to them. Every farmer put out a small patch of flax for himself and his household. The fields yielded abundantly, and the men served their country as faithfully in raising produce for the sustenance of mankind as many who occupied public stations and bore arms."

This township is very rich in iron ores and other minerals, and has in it some of the most productive farm lands in our county. The old residents say that it was called after John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States.

POST OFFICES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The first settlement in our county, as has heretofore been stated, was made about the year 1730. Thirty-four years afterwards, or in 1764, the town of Chambersburg was laid out, and twenty-years after that, or in 1784, the county of Franklin was formed, and yet it was not until six years later, or in 1790, that the people of the county were given a post office. Considerable settlements had been in existence for years before at Fort Loudon, Chambersburg, Mercersburg, Greencastle, Waynesboro', Roxbury, Strasburg, St. Thomas and other points in the county, whilst the population had increased from between three and four thousand in 1750, to nearly fourteen thousand in 1784, and numbered fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty-five in 1790; and yet for nearly sixty years our ancestors in this part of the Cumberland Valley had not a single post office among them. How they were able to transact their necessary public and private business, it is difficult to imagine. It is well known that letters were not near as numerous then as now; but how a people numbering nearly

sixteen thousand, with a county organization, and all the consequent public and private correspondence, could thus get along for six years, I cannot conceive. Of course they had to depend upon the courtesy of travelers, or neighbors, or rely upon private post riders, for the transmission of their letters and other postal matter.

The Hon. James H. Marr, Acting First Assistant Post Master General, has certified to me the following list of the post offices in our county, with the dates of their establishment respectively, and the names of the first post masters, viz :

Chambersburg, John Martin,	appointed P. M.	June 1, 1790
Greencastle, John Watson,	"	April 4, 1799
Mercersburg, James Bahn,	"	Jan. 1, 1803
Fannettsburg, James Sweeny,	"	March 30, 1809
Brown's Mills, William Brown,	"	July 1, 1813
Concord, Edward W. Doyle,	"	Jan. 16, 1816
Waynesboro, Michael Stoner,	"	Dec. 31, 1818
Roxbury, William Reynolds,	"	Feb. 5, 1822
St. Thomas, John Shafer,	"	Feb. 21, 1824
Dry Run, Wm. Campbell, Jr.,	"	Sept. 15, 1825
Fayetteville, John Darby,	"	Sept. 4, 1826
Greenvillage, James M'Nulty,	"	Sept. 12, 1827
Jackson Hall, John S. Kerr,	"	Jan. 12, 1828
Loudon, Benjamin Stenger,	"	Dec. 24, 1828
Upper Strasburg, Wm. M'Clellan,	"	Feb. 28, 1828
State Line, David Brumbaugh,	"	Feb. 9, 1830
Quincey, Jacob Byer,	"	March 27, 1830
Welsh Run, John Eldon,	"	May 17, 1830
Marion, William Martin,	"	March 2, 1833
Orrstown, James B. Orr,	"	Jan. 26, 1836
Sylvan, William Bowers,	"	Feb. 3, 1837
Bridgeport Mills, Martin Hoover,	"	Feb. 15, 1837
Mont Alto, John Kuhn,	"	Dec. 14, 1843
Scotland, George R. M'Iroy,	"	June 26, 1849
Spring Run, Wm. A. Mackey,	"	Nov. 13, 1850
Amberson's Valley, B. J Culbertson,	"	Dec. 16, 1850
Doylesburg, Philip T. Doyle,	"	May 23, 1854
Carrick Furnace, Geo. W. Swank,	"	July 5, 1860
Shady Grove, Fred. B. Snively,	"	Dec. 7, 1860
Mount Parnel, John Mullan,	"	April 3, 1862
Clay Lick, Elam B. Winger,	"	April 21, 1862
Mowersville, Jacob Snoke,	"	March 3, 1868
New Bridge, H. P. Piper,	"	Sept. 8, 1868
Mason and Dixon, A. B. Barnhart,	"	May 15, 1868
Richmond Furnace, W. Burgess,	"	May 23, 1872

Williamson, E. H. Hagerman, appointed P. M.	Aug. 20, 1872
Five Forks, W. H. Brown,	" March 5, 1873
Rouzersville, C. A. Buhrman,	" June 26, 1873
Lehmaster's, C. Plum,	" _____ 1877
Warren Point, Archibald S. Wanger,	" Feb. 1878

TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

ALTO DALE. See Funkstown.

BRIDGEPORT (P. O., Bridgeport Mills) is situated in Peters township, at the intersection of the roads from St. Thomas to Mercersburg, and from Loudon to Upton. It is a very old settlement. As early as 1730 or 1731 John, William, Nathan and James M'Dowell, four brothers, took up a large quantity of land immediately around where the village now is. Within a few years afterwards, John M'Dowell built a grist mill, and in 1756 built the fort, which during those early days was so well known as "M'Dowell's fort." A magazine was early established there by the colonial authorities for the deposit and safe keeping of arms and munitions of war. About fifty-five years ago the stone bridge was built there over the west branch of the Conococheague, and from that time the place was called *Bridgeport*. The town has grown up principally within the last twenty-five or thirty years. The population is now near one hundred and fifty.

CAMP HILL is situated in Montgomery township, at the base of Casey's Knob, six miles south of Mercersburg. It was started by William Auld, Esq., about the year 1830, and took its name from a large camp meeting that was held there at that time. Its population numbers nearly fifty persons.

CARRICK (P. O., Carriek Furnace) is situated in Metal township, on the road leading from Loudon through Path Valley northward, about four miles south of Fannettsburg. Carriek Furnace was built by General Samuel Dunn in the year 1828. It is now carried on by R. M. Shalter and manufactures about thirty tons of iron per week. The population of the village is about one hundred and twenty persons.

CASHTOWN is situated in Hamilton township, on the slate road leading from Chambersburg to Mercersburg, six miles from the former place. Its population numbers about fifty persons.

CENTRE, or CENTRE SQUARE, is situated in Lurgan township, on the road leading from Orrstown to Roxbury. The population numbers about one hundred and fifty persons.

CHAMBERSBURG (P. O.) is situated at the confluence of the Conococheague creek and the Falling Spring. Benjamin Chambers settled here about the year 1730. On the 30th of March, 1734, before the Indian title was extinguished, he obtained a license from Samuel Blunston, the agent of the Penns, to take up four hundred acres of land, on both sides of the creek, at the point where Chambersburg now stands. He immediately built a saw mill at the mouth of the Falling Spring, and a few years afterwards erected a flour mill just south of his saw mill. In the early part of June, 1764, Colonel Chambers laid out the town of Chambersburg, and on Thursday, the 28th day of that month, held a lottery to dispose of the lots. The town grew slowly, and lots commanded but poor prices, as thirteen years afterwards, viz: on the 12th day of July, 1777, Colonel Chambers sold the lot Trostle's tavern now stands upon to Nicholas Snyder for one pound ten shillings, Pennsylvania currency, (or \$4 00 of our present money,) upon the condition that within two years he should build a house upon it at least *sixteen feet square*, and forever pay an annual *quit rent* of fifteen shillings to the said Chambers, or his heirs or assigns.

In September, 1784, by the act creating the county of Franklin, Chambersburg was made the county seat of the new county. Its population was then not more than four or five hundred. In 1786 there were ninety-six houses here, and in 1788 one hundred and thirty-four. We have now about 1,085 houses, of stone, brick and framed timber, all of them substantially, and many of them tastefully built and ornamented. We have fourteen churches, viz: two Presbyterian, one Reformed, one English Lutheran, one Protestant Episcopal, two Methodist Episcopal, one German Reformed, one Baptist, one German Lutheran, one United Brethren, one Roman Catholie, and two colored Methodist. Our Court House is one of the best in the State, whilst our prison is a disgrace to the county.

We have two banks, with commodious banking rooms, a convenient and tasteful Masonic Hall, two Odd Fellows' Halls, "Repository Hall," for public meetings, concerts, &c., and

seven of the most convenient and best conducted hotels to be found anywhere in the interior of the State. We have also an immense straw-paper mill, (Heyser's,) a large steam flouring mill, (Christian Burkhardt's,) the Chambersburg flour mill, and the Chambersburg Woolen Mills. We have also the foundry and iron works of T. B. Wood & Co., and the furniture manufactory of Henry Sierer & Co., where everything in their lines of business is made, and we have water works and gas works. Our population is about six thousand eight hundred, and our municipal debt does not exceed ninety-five thousand dollars. The borough of Chambersburg was formed out of parts of the townships of Guilford and Hamilton, by an Act of Assembly approved 21st March, 1803, and has been enlarged several times since by the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

(According to "Sheriff's Directory of Chambersburg," published in December, 1877, the population of our town is estimated to be seven thousand four hundred and sixty-four.)

CHARLESTOWN is situated in Peters township, on the turnpike leading from Mercersburg to M'Connellsburg, about three miles from the former place. It has a population of near fifty persons.

CHEESETOWN is situated in Hamilton township, three miles northwest of Chambersburg, on the road leading towards Keefer's store. It was begun by Joseph Bowman about the year 1840, and has a population of nearly forty persons.

CHURCH HILL is a small village in Peters township, on the "Warm Spring" road. It has sprung up recently, and is located upon land formerly the property of the "Old White Church," from which it takes its name. The population numbers about thirty persons.

CLAY LICK (P. O.) is situated in Montgomery township, at the base of *Clay Lick* mountain, from which it takes its name. It was begun by Jacob Negley about the year 1831. Its population is nearly one hundred.

CONCORD (P. O.) is situated in Fannett township, in the upper end of Path Valley. It was laid out by James Widney, and the first sale of lots for building purposes was made by him in the year 1797. It was doubtless called after *Concord*, Massachusetts, the place where, on the 19th of April, 1775,

the British troops under Lient. Col. Smith, first felt the temper of the Continental Minute men. The town now contains thirty-four dwellings, two churches, two stores, one hotel and one grist mill, and one hundred and seventy-six inhabitants.

COVE GAP is situated in Peters township, at the point where the public road leading out of the Little Cove, or Warren township, intersects the turnpike leading from M'Connellsburg to Mercersburg. Its population is about fifty persons.

DOYLESBURG (P. O.) is situated in Fannett township, three miles south of Concord, at the mouth of Burns' Valley, on the public road from Concord to Dry Run. It was laid out by Philip T. Doyle, in the year 1851, and contains a large steam tannery, one store and eleven dwellings, with a population of about seventy persons.

DRY RUN (P. O.) is situated in Path Valley, Fannett township, eight miles north of Fannettsburg. The first house was built by John Holliday, in the year 1833. James Stark built the second one about the year 1836. In 1838 Stephen Skinner laid out the town and called it "Morrowstown," (Morrow, being the maiden name of his wife.) By this name it was known for many years. It had been called "Dry Run" before the town was laid out, from the fact that the stream which passes through the town frequently ceased to flow. The older name was preferred to that of Morrowstown, and has now come into general use. The population numbers one hundred and eighty persons.

FAIRVIEW is situated in Southampton township, at the point where the road from Shippensburg to Roxbury crosses the Conodoguinet creek. It was laid out by the late William G. M'Lellan, Esq., of Strasburg, about twenty-five years ago. Its population numbers ninety persons.

FANNETTSBURG (P. O.) is situated in Metal township, on the old "Tuscarora Path," twelve miles north of Loudon. Settlements were made at this point as early as 1787, but the town was laid out by William M'Intyre, on the 25th of July, in the year 1790, and took its name from the township of Fannett, of which it then formed a part. The lots were sold at the price of four to six pounds, subject to a quit rent of seven shillings and six pence each. A number of these quit rents yet exist. There is one church (Methodist) and a public hall in the town.

and two churches, one Presbyterian and one Reformed, near the town. The population numbers about three hundred.

FAYETTEVILLE (P. O.) is situated in Greene township, on the turnpike road leading from Chambersburg, to Gettysburg, six miles east of the former place. Settlements were made in this neighborhood at a very early day. Edward Crawford owned a very large tract of land—a thousand acres or more—but a short distance south of where the village stands. In the year 1768 a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, from citizens of Peters, Hamilton and Guilford townships, for a public road leading from James Campbell's, near Loudon, through Chambersburg, to the county line in Black's Gap. Edward Crawford, Josiah Cook, George Brown, William M'Brier, William Holliday and Nathan M'Dowell, were appointed viewers, who reported favorably and at January term, 1772 the road was granted. Its route was nearly that of the present turnpike. Samuel Beightal bought the property now known as the "Renfrew Mill" estate from John Penn the elder and John Penn the younger, proprietaries, in the year 1792. Jacob Burkholder owned the land that Greenwood now stands upon, about the same time. In the year 1810 David Eby built the merchant mill, saw mill and several dwelling houses, and called the place "Milton Mills." In 1824 a school house was built. In 1826 John and Benjamin Darby bought the mill property, dwelling houses, &c., from the Bank of Chambersburg. Shortly after the Darbys purchased they laid off lots fronting the pike and began to build houses. The "arcade" was built by John Darby, Jacob Koontz and Miss Whitmore. They then applied for a post office, to be called "Milton Mills," but their application was denied, unless they would agree to change the name of the village. A family council was held, lots were cast, and the name of "Fayetteville" selected, in honor of General La Fayette.

Findlayville, about a half mile west of Fayetteville, and now incorporated in it, was laid out by Colonel John Findlay, of Chambersburg, about the year 1830. He sold a number of lots, and some buildings were put up, but the name never took. The places are now united under the one name—Fayetteville. There are five churches in the place—one Lutheran, one Cove-

nanter, one United Brethren, one Winebrennarian and one Presbyterian. There are also two hotels, one town hall, three dry goods stores, one grocery store and two drug stores and two schools, one of which is graded. The population is about six hundred.

FUNKSTOWN (P. O. name MONT ALTO) is situated in Quiney township, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Quiney, five miles south of the former place. John Funk was the first settler, and built the first house in the town in the year 1817. The town was called after him, though of late years an effort has been made to change the name to *Alto Dale*, but it does not take with the people of the neighborhood. There are three churches in the town, viz: One Reformed, one Methodist and one Brethren in Christ. The population of the village is about three hundred and sixty-five.

GERMANTOWN is a small village in Greene township, situate on the public road leading from Scotland to Fayetteville, about midway between the two places. It contains a population of about fifty persons.

GREENCASTLE (P. O.) is situated in Antrim township, at the intersection of the Cumberland Valley railroad and the Waynesburg, Greencastle and Mereersburg turnpike road. The land on which the town stands was taken up on a warrant issued to Samuel Smith, September 7th, 1750. He conveyed to John Smith, 4th November, 1761. John Smith conveyed to John Davison, 6th November, 1762, and he sold to William Allison, 25th April, 1763. A patent was issued to William Allison, 26th July, 1766, and by his deed, dated 3d May, 1769, he conveyed the tract (three hundred acres) to his son, *Colonel* John Allison, who laid out the town in 1782. He named it "Green-Castle," some think in honor of Major General Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame; but it is more likely that it was called after Green-Castle, a large fishing station, where there is a fort and harbor, in the county of Donegal, Province of Ulster, Ireland.

Colonel Allison divided his town plot into two hundred and fifty-six lots, of equal size, and numbered them from one to two hundred and fifty-six, inclusive, and put the price of each lot at three pounds, or eight dollars. He then made a lottery, and every person who purchased a ticket was entitled to a lot

somewhere in the new town, and the *drawing* or lottery was held to determine what lots the ticket-holders should get. There were no blanks. Every ticket was bound to draw a lot; the only *chance* or uncertainty being whether it should be located on the public square or on a back street. Whatever *number* a ticket-holder drew he got the lot bearing the *same number* on the plot of the town, and received a deed therefor from Colonel Allison, subject to an annual quit rent of ten shillings specie.

There are six churches in the town, viz: one Presbyterian, organized in 1737 or 1738, one Reformed, one Lutheran, one United Brethren, one Methodist Episcopal and one African Methodist. The edifices of the first three churches named are of the most commodious and tasteful character, whilst the others named are sufficient for all their wants. There is also a fine town hall in the place, for the holding of lectures, concerts, &c. The town was made a borough by an Act of Assembly passed March 25th, 1805, and has now a population of seventeen hundred.

GREENVILLAGE (P. O.) is situated in Greene township, on the Harrisburg turnpike, five miles from Chambersburg. It was laid out by Samuel Nicholson in 1793. He purchased of Reuben Gillespie forty-five acres of land at fifty dollars per acre, "at the intersection of the Chambersburg and Strasburg roads." This land, and others around, was located as early as 1748. Jonathan Hirst built the first house where the town now stands, on the north-east corner of the intersection of the present turnpike and the Scotland road. It stood until the year 1844. The "village" takes its name from the township, which was called after General Nathaniel Greene, of the revolutionary army. There is one hotel, two churches and two stores, in the place, and the population numbers three hundred persons.

GREENWOOD (P. O., BLACK'S GAP) is situated in Greene township, on the Chambersburg and Gettysburg turnpike, eight miles east of Chambersburg, at the entrance of Black's Gap, in the South mountain. Settlements were made in the neighborhood at a very early day. The Black's Gap road was laid out in 1750, and was made by Robert Black, the great-grandfather of Robert Black, Esq., of Greenwood. Conrad

Brown made the first improvement at this point about the year 1814.

JACKSON HALL (P. O.) is situated in Guilford township, on the road leading from Chambersburg to Mount Hope and Waynesboro, five miles distant from the former place. It was commenced by Jacob Snyder, in the year 1812. It is called after President Jackson, and contains one store and about twenty-eight inhabitants.

LENNHERVILLE is situated on the Warm Spring road, in Hamilton township, just south of Cashtown, of which it may be considered as a part. It was started by and named after Henry Lennher, who resides and keeps a store there.

LOUDON (P. O.) is situated on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, in Peters township, near the base of the Cove mountain, fourteen miles west of Chambersburg. It is a very old place, and was the scene of many a stirring incident in old Colonial times. It is mentioned in history as "Loudon town," as early as 1756. In that year "Fort Loudon" was built by the Colonial government, for the protection of the frontier settlers against the incursions of the Indians. It stood about a mile south-east of the present town, and was frequently garrisoned by British and Provincial troops. Before the making of wagon roads over the mountains it was a great point of departure for pack-horse trains for Bedford, Fort Cumberland and Pittsburg. The present town was laid out by Johnston Elliott, in the year 1804. For half a century, and particularly from the completion of the Pittsburg turnpike, in the year 1819, it was a great place for the manufacture of wagons, wagon gears and whips; but after the opening of the Pennsylvania railroad to the Ohio its business rapidly fell away. It now has one hotel, two graded schools and three churches, and a population of three hundred and fifty. The Southern Pennsylvania railroad passes by the town, and affords the citizens much greater facilities for all purposes than they formerly had.

MAINSVILLE (formerly Smoketown) is situated in Southampton township, on the road leading from Shippensburg to the old Southampton iron works, and about two miles south of the former town. It was laid out by Wm. Mains, Esq.,

about ten years ago, and contains a church, store and blacksmith shop, and a population of about forty persons.

MARION (P. O.) is situated in Guilford township, on the great road from Chambersburg to Greencastle, six miles south of the former place. Settlements were made in the neighborhood as early as 1748, and a tavern was kept near the south end of the town long years ago. The village was commenced about the year 1810. It was first called *Independence*; but when a post office was established there, it was called *Marion*, no doubt after General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox of the Carolinas," so dreaded by the British and Tories of the South in revolutionary days. The first store opened in the place was in the year 1822, by Major Cook. The present population is one hundred and twenty-three.

MARION STATION is situated in Guilford township, on the Cumberland Valley railroad, six miles south of Chambersburg and about half mile east of the town of Marion. A new village is springing up there. A warehouse now owned and conducted by Diehl & Co., was built there in the year 1862, since which seven or eight new and elegant dwellings have been put up, a German Reformed church is also being built, and Andrew A. Statler, is building a large dwelling and store near the station, on land purchased from Jacob Myers, at the rate of \$900 per acre. A sale of lots has also recently been had, and a number of dwelling houses are now under contract. It is a very desirable point for a private residence.

MASON AND DIXON (P. O.) is situated on the Cumberland Valley railroad, in Antrim township, immediately at the State line, where the public road from Middleburg to Welsh Run crosses the railroad. There are a warehouse, a store and several dwellings at this point. Population about thirty persons.

MERCERSBURG (P. O.) is situated on the Waynesburg, Greencastle and Mercersburg turnpike, at the northern line of Montgomery township. Much the larger part of the town is in Montgomery township, and a small part of it is in Peters township. It is a very old settlement. Locations were made in the neighborhood as early as 1730, and it is stated that a man named James Black, built a mill at or near where the town now stands, about the year 1730. His improvement was at first called "Black's town." The settlers around were nearly all Scotch-

Irish, and by the year 1738 a Presbyterian church was organized under the name of "The West Conococheague Church." Subsequently William Smith bought out Mr. Black; the date of that purchase I have not been able to ascertain, but it was as early as 1750. The property subsequently passed into the hands of William Smith, Jr., a son of William Smith, by inheritance from his father, and was known during the troublesome times from 1750 to 1764 as "Squire Smith's town," the proprietor, William Smith, then being one of the Justices of the Peace for Cumberland county. An extensive trade was carried on with the Indians and first settlers on the western frontiers from this point during those years. It was nothing uncommon to see from fifty to one hundred pack horses there at one time loaded with merchandise, salt, iron and other commodities ready to be transported over the mountains to the Monongahela country. As is usual in frontier settlements, there were many unruly spirits to be found about the place, and on more than one occasion they became participants in riotous and illegal proceedings that led to trouble with the Colonial authorities, and with the British troops stationed at Fort Loudon.

The town was laid out in 1780 by William Smith, Jr., the lots being subject to an annual quit rent of ten shillings. He called it Mercersburg, in honor of General Hugh Mercer, of the revolutionary army, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, and died a few days afterwards. General Mercer was an eminent physician, and resided for a number of years in the neighborhood of Davis' Fort, south of Mercersburg, near the Maryland line, where he practiced his profession.

Having enjoyed some military training and experience in Europe, and having a taste for military life, he was early in 1756 appointed a captain in the Provincial service, in which he continued for some years, rising to the rank of colonel. On the 13th of July, 1757, he was appointed and commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council, one of the Justices of the Peace for Cumberland county. He was intimately acquainted with General Washington, who had a high regard for him and upon the breaking out of the revolutionary war, Congress in 1776, upon the recommendation of General Washington, who

had served with him in Forbes' campaign in 1758, appointed Dr. Mercer a brigadier in the army of the United States. Whilst the army was encamped near New Brunswick, New Jersey, General Mercer had shown great kindness to the father of Mr. Smith, or to Mr. William Smith himself, it is not known which, but in remembrance of that kindness, Mr. Smith named his new town Mercersburg.

The town now contains seven churches, viz: one Presbyterian, one United Presbyterian, (formerly Associated Presbyterian,) one Reformed, one Lutheran, one Methodist Episcopal, one United Brethren and one Bethel. Mercersburg College, under the care of the Reformed church, is located there, the President of which is Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D. There is also a Female Seminary there, under the care of Rev. Jacob Hassler. "The Farmers' Bank of Mercersburg" was established in 1874, Mr. George Steiger is its President, and William M. Marshall, Esq., its Cashier. Fairview Cemetery was laid out in 1866. The population of the town at the present time is about twelve hundred.

MIDDLEBURG (P. O. STATE LINE) is situated in Antrim township immediately at the Maryland State Line, on the great road leading from Greencastle to Hagerstown, Maryland. It was laid out by Jacob Strickler, about the year 1812, and takes its name from the fact of its location midway between the towns named. The town is regularly laid out, and at present has two churches, one Reformed and one United Brethren, two stores and a town hall in it. The population is about two hundred.

The town was originally called "Spiglersburg." A man named Jack Wolgamot, built the first house in the place. He was a reckless, rollicking fellow, and often had the constables after him, with a warrant for his arrest for the non-payment of his debts, contracted in Maryland and in Pennsylvania. For the purpose of escaping the officers of the law, he built his house, which is still standing, *across the State line, as he thought*, one-half in Maryland, and the other half in Pennsylvania, so that when an officer came all he had to do to put him at defiance was to slip across the line into the other State, take his seat and laugh at the baffled officer. He, however, made a mistake as to the true location of the State line, and

built all of the house in the State of Maryland, except the chimney, which is in Pennsylvania. But as this error was not discovered for many years after the house was put up, his ruse served his purposes on many an occasion, when he did not wish to have the company of those officers who had warrants against him.

MONT ALTO (P. O.) See Funkstown.

MOUNT HOPE (P. O. name FIVE FORKS) is a small village situated in Quincy township, on the road from Chambersburg to Waynesboro, four miles north-west of the latter place. There is a store, grist mill, and a blacksmith shop, and a population of about eighty persons in the place.

MOWERSVILLE (P. O.) is a small village in Lurgan township, about three and a half miles east of Roxbury. It was started by Joseph Mowers, Esq., fifteen or more years ago, and contains a store, blacksmith shop, carriage manufactory, &c., with a population of about forty persons.

NEW FRANKLIN is situated in Guilford township, on the road leading from Chambersburg to Waynesboro, four miles south-east of the former place. It was commenced by Balthazar Kountz, in 1795, and John Himes, Sr., built the next house in 1827. It now contains one store and seventy-seven inhabitants.

NEW GUILFORD is situated in Guilford township, three miles east of New Franklin. It contains a population of about sixty persons.

ORRSTOWN (P. O.) is situated in Southampton township, on the old State road from Shippensburg to Strasburg, five miles west of the former place. Settlements were made in that neighborhood as early as the year 1738, and for many years prior to the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad, down to within a very few years past, a very large number of horses and cattle were annually passed along the State road from the great west to the markets of the east. The town, which is one of the most beautiful in the county, was laid out in 1833, by John and William Orr. They called it at first Southampton, after the township; but in 1835, when application was made for a post office to be called Southampton, the Post Office Department refused the grant for the reason that there was already an office of that name. Hon. George Chambers, who was then in Congress, named the office "*Orrstown*," and

the name has since attached to the town. It was incorporated as a borough in the year 1847, and now contains one hotel, two stores, one carriage factory, and four churches, viz: one Lutheran, one Presbyterian, one United Brethren, and one Winebrennarian. The population is three hundred and twenty-five.

PIKESVILLE. See Rouzersville.

PLEASANT HALL is situated in Letterkenny township, on the old State road, about two and a half miles east of Strasburg. It was laid out by Joseph Burkhardt about the year 1840. It contains one store, one wagon-maker's shop and a blacksmith shop, and several dwellings. The population is about thirty persons.

QUINCY (P. O.) is situated in Quiney township, about four miles directly north of Waynesboro, on the road leading to Fayetteville. Many of the earlier settlers in this section of our county were Germans, as is shown by their family names. As it had been the policy and practice of the agents of the proprietaries, in the early years of the past century, to send the German emigrants into York county, (which then included what is now Adams county,) it is very likely that many of those Germans came over the mountains from York county, and settled down in the eastern part of our county, instead of coming up through Lancaster county by way of Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg,) as all the other early settlers of the Cumberland Valley did. They made settlements in what is now Quiney township as early as 1737, and many of their descendants are to be found there yet.

RICHMOND (P. O., "RICHMOND FURNACE") is situated in Metal township, at the termination of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad and Iron Company's railway, four miles north of Loudon. The locality was formerly better known as "Mount Pleasant Furnace," the oldest furnace in the county. The furnace has been re-built by the present owners, and it and the village is now called "Richmond," after Richmond L. Jones, who was president of the company at the time their railroad was built. There is a large warehouse, a store, a number of dwellings, and a population of about sixty persons in the place.

ROUZERSVILLE (P. O.) or **PIKESVILLE** is a small village in

Washington township, on the turnpike leading from Waynesboro to Emmitsburg, Maryland, three miles east of Waynesboro. It contains a church and store, and a population of about thirty persons.

ROXBURY (P. O.) is situated in Lurgan township, upon the banks of the Conodoguinet creek, at the base of the Kitatinny mountains. It was commenced by William Leephar, about the year 1778. He built a grist mill about the year 1783. "Sound-well Forge" was built at Roxbury by Leephar, Crotzer & Co., in 1798, and "Roxbury Furnace" by Samuel Cole, in the year 1815. The Hughes' ran these works at one time, and the last persons who carried them on were Messrs. Fleming & Sheffler, in 1857. In the old "pack-horse" times there was a considerable amount of business done at Roxbury. For many years past, however, the town has not improved much. There are two churches in the place—the "Union church," built in 1815, and the "Methodist Protestant," built in 1873. Population about two hundred.

ST. THOMAS (P. O.) is situated in St. Thomas township, on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, eight miles west of Chambersburg. Settlements were made in the neighborhood of where the town stands as early as 1737. Thomas Campbell laid out the town about the year 1790, and for many years afterwards it was known by the name of "Campbellstown." It is only, however, within the past thirty or thirty-five years that the *town* began to be generally called "St. Thomas." Within the recollection of the writer it was frequently called by its old name—"Campbellstown." There are two hotels, three stores and two groceries in the town. There are also four church edifices, occupied by five denominations, viz: One Reformed, one Methodist, one Brethren, and one used by the Presbyterians and Lutherans jointly. The population numbers about four hundred.

SCOTLAND (P. O.) is situated on the Conococheague creek, in Greene township, about five miles north-east of Chambersburg, and a short distance south of Scotland station, on the Cumberland Valley railroad. It contains two churches, (one Covenanter and one United Brethren,) three stores, a grist and saw mill, a planing mill, and a population of about two hundred and twenty-five persons.

SHADY GROVE (P. O.) is situated in Antrim township, on the Waynesburg, Greencastle and Mercersburg turnpike, two miles east of Greencastle. A warrant for the land on which it stands was granted to Thomas Minnock in 1752. The town was started by Melchi Snively, Esq., in 1848. There are now one store, twenty-four dwellings and one hundred and twenty inhabitants in the place.

SHIMPSTOWN is a small village situated in Montgomery township, three miles south of Mercersburg, on the road to Clay Lick. Population about fifty persons.

SMOKETOWN is a small village situated in Greene township, one and a-half miles south-east of Scotland. It contains a population of about seventy-five persons.

SNOW HILL, or SCHNEEBERG, is situated on Antietam creek, in Quincy township, one mile south of Quincy. Since the decline of Ephrata, in Lancaster county, it is the principal institution of the German Seventh-day Baptists of the United States. The society have a farm of about one hundred and thirty acres, with a grist mill upon it. They have also a large brick building, for the brothers and sisters, two stories high and one hundred and twenty feet long. They have also a church in which worship is held weekly, every Saturday. Their annual religious meetings are held here. Their whole property is worth about twenty-five thousand dollars. There are only about eight male and seven female members remaining upon the premises—all old people—and as there are no accessions to their numbers, the society must soon become extinct.

SPRING RUN (P. O.) is situated in Fannett township, on the main road through Path Valley, six miles north of Fannettsburg. There are two churches, one Presbyterian and one United Brethren, two stores, one tannery and several shops, and a population of about fifty persons.

SPRINGTOWN is a small village, chiefly of farm houses, situated in Metal township, one mile north of Fannettsburg. A small fort or block-house stood here during the troublous times of 1750–1764, to which the settlers in the neighborhood frequently fled for refuge during the incursions of the hostile Indians. Population about twenty persons.

STOUFFERSTOWN is situated in Guilford township, one and

one-fourth miles east of Chambersburg, on the Chambersburg and Gettysburg turnpike. The oldest house in the place was built by Patrick Vanee, about 1773. Daniel Stouffer built the "Falling Spring Mill," or "Stouffer's Mill," about 1792, and the village has grown up around it during the last twenty-five or thirty years. The population is now about two hundred.

STRASBURG (P. O., UPPER STRASBURG,) is situated in Letterkenny township, on the old State road leading from Shippensburg to Fannettsburg, near the base of the Kittochtingy mountains. It was laid out by Dewalt Keefer, in the fall of 1789, and was called after the city of Strasburg, in Germany. After the completion of the Three Mountain road it became quite a business place, and so long as transportation was done by the old-fashioned "Conestoga wagon," and horses and cattle were brought from the west to the east in droves, Strasburg, because of the absence of all tolls on the road, and because an abundant supply of feed was to be had at low rates, was able to hold its own, but all improvement was at an end. It has three churches—one used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, one Methodist and one United Brethren, in which the Presbyterians worship at stated times. It has also one hotel, one steam tannery, one saw mill, two stores, two blacksmith, two shoemaker, two cabinetmaker, one tailor and one saddler shops, and two hundred and ninety-three inhabitants.

TOMSTOWN is situated in Quincy township, at the base of the South mountain, one mile south-east of Quincy. It was started by a man named John Toms, sixty years ago or more. It contains one store, and twenty-five or thirty houses. Population about two hundred.

UPTON (P. O.) is situated in Peters township, on the Greencastle and Mercersburg turnpike, four miles west of the former place. The first improvement was made by Alexander White, where the hotel is now kept, in the year 1812. The town was commenced by George Cook, in the year 1840, but the greater portion of it has been built since 1860. The post office was established in 1836, and the name "Jacksonville" was selected for it, but disapproved by the Post Office Department, as there was already an office of the same name. At the suggestion of Miss Elizabeth Watson, of Greencastle,

the name of "Upton" was taken for the office, which has also attached to the village. There are one store and hotel and several shops in the place. Population about one hundred and eighty.

WATERLOO is a small village situated in Washington township, near the turnpike leading from Waynesboro to Emmitsburg, Maryland. It is a short distance south of Pikesville, or Rouzersville, of which it may be considered as forming a part.

WAYNESBORO (P. O.) is situated in Washington township, on the line of the turnpike road from M'Connellsburg to Baltimore. It is one of the most beautiful and flourishing towns in our county. The land upon which the town stands was taken up by John Wallace, Sr., in 1749. A settlement gradually grew up, in after years, at the point where the town now stands, and was called "Wallacetown." In the year 1797, John Wallace, Jr., formally laid out the present town, and called it "Waynesburg," in honor of General Anthony Wayne—"Mad Anthony"—of the revolutionary army. The price of lots on "Main street" was fixed at five pounds specie, and on the cross streets at six pounds, with an annual quit rent of one dollar on each of them. The land around Waynesboro is among the most fertile and valuable in our valley. On the 21st December, 1818, the town was incorporated into a borough, by the name of "Waynesboro." There are two hotels, two drug stores, four dry goods stores, four hardware stores, and eight churches in the town, viz: the Trinity Reformed, St. Paul's Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, German Baptist or Dunker, Reformed Mennonite and Catholic. There are also a town hall, a Grangers' hall and an Odd Fellows' hall, and three large manufacturing establishments in the place, viz: "The Geiser Manufacturing Company," makers of grain threshers, reapers, mowers, &c.; "Frick & Co.," steam engine and boiler works, and "George F. Lidy & Co.," lumber manufacturers. John Bell has also for years carried on a large pottery at this point. The population of the town is about fifteen hundred.

WELSH RUN (P. O.) is situated in Montgomery township, on the road leading from Mereersburg to Hagerstown, Maryland, six miles from the former place. David Davis, an emigrant from Wales, purchased a large tract of land along the

stream near by, between the years 1736 and 1740, and being joined by a number of others from his native land, the settlement received the name of "Welsh Run." The village now contains one store, one tannery, one blacksmith shop, one wagon-maker shop, one physician's office and one hundred and fifty inhabitants. "Kennedy Academy," (Rev. J. H. Fleming, principal,) is situated here, as is also the "Robert Kennedy Memorial Presbyterian church."

WILLIAMSON (P. O.) is situated in St. Thomas township, on the line of the Southern Pennsylvania railroad, five miles southwest of Marion. It was commenced about the year 1870, by Samuel Z. Hawbaker, who then owned the land around, and who built the principal buildings in the place. There is a store, a grist and saw mill, and about fifty inhabitants in the place.

WILLOW GROVE is situated in Guilford township, on the Spring road, about three miles south-east of Chambersburg. It was started by John Stouffer about the year 1850 and contains one grist mill, one straw paper mill, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

LIEUTENANTS AND SUB-LIEUTENANTS OF MILITIA.

In the olden time, as appears by the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives, there existed an officer called the "County Lieutenant," who figured prominently in all the military affairs of the State. He was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, and held his office at the pleasure of that body. The office was somewhat like that of a Brigade Inspector, but the powers of the incumbent were greatly larger than those of this latter named officer, and his duties much more diversified. By the act of 17th March, 1777, (now obsolete,) it was provided that "the President in Council, or in his absence the Vice President, should appoint and commission one reputable freeholder in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county, to serve as lieutenants of the militia; and also any number of persons, not exceeding two for said city, and in the several counties any number not exceeding the number of battalions, to serve as *sub-lieutenants*, who were severally to have such rank as the President or Vice President might confer upon them. In the absence of the County Lieutenant

any two of the sub-lieutenants had power to perform all his duties."

By the act of the 20th of March, 1780, now also obsolete they were each required to give bond with good securities, in the sum of twenty thousand pounds. They were to divide the several counties into militia districts, to contain not less than four hundred and forty, nor more than one thousand militia-men; cause the said militia to be enrolled; divide each district into eight parts, or companies; fix the time for holding elections for officers—one captain, one lieutenant and one ensign, for each company, and one lieutenant colonel and one major for each battalion of eight companies. They were required to collect the militia fines, through the sub-lieutenants, who were to settle every *three* months, whilst the lieutenants were required to settle every *six* months, or forfeit the sum of ten thousand pounds. The fine of an officer for non-attendance at company exercise was the price of three days' labor, and the fine of non-commissioned officers and privates for such absence was the price of one and a-half days' labor. At battalion trainings the fine of a field officer for non-attendance was the price of eight days' labor, and other commissioned officers four days' labor, and privates two days' labor. All fines were collected under warrants from the County Lieutenant by sale of *all the goods of the delinquent, or by imprisonment* in jail for ten days for each fine.

The county lieutenants bought the arms for the militia—had them marked with the name of the county, battalion and company, and appraised all private arms and horses that went into service—paid for those arms that were lost or horses that were killed. When the militia were called out into service they gave them notice of the time and place of assembling, held and heard appeals, and granted relief, forwarded the troops called out to their points of destination, providing in the meanwhile for their support.

The county lieutenants were the representatives of the State government in military matters in the several counties, and had very arduous and important duties to perform in the troublous times of the revolution. To them the Supreme Executive Council issued their orders direct, and they enforced

them through their subordinates—the sub-lieutenants—one of whom was attached to each battalion.

The pay of the county lieutenants was the value of one and a half bushels of wheat per day, and the pay of the sub-lieutenants, the value of one and a quarter bushels of wheat per day, to be paid out of the militia fines collected. On the 7th of April, 1785, *Colonel* Abraham Smith, of Antrim township, was appointed lieutenant of our county, and served until after his election as councillor, when he resigned on the 28th November, 1787. On the 1st December, 1787, Major Jeremiah Talbott was appointed lieutenant for this county, and served until the abolition of the office under the constitution of 1789-90.

FAST FREIGHT LINES.

Before the opening of the Pennsylvania railroad to Pittsburgh, all freight passing from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh during the time the canal was closed in the winter, was transported in wagons, consuming usually about eighteen days to a trip. The old wagoner was a very independent personage. He took things leisurely; would only drive a certain number of miles per day, and always made it a point to stop over night at some "Wagon Tavern," where he would be sure to meet a number of his "fellow craftsmen"—choice spirits, when he and they would have a jolly night of it drinking "Old Monongahela," smoking their pipes, dancing, and recounting their past adventures on the road. These old wagoners and their teams were a necessity to the business public of that day, but their slowness was very provoking to the people expecting goods by them, and shippers cast about for some means to avoid this objection.

Accordingly, about the year 1846, Mr. A. D. Caufman, of the firm of Oaks & Caufman, forwarding and commission men of Chambersburg, conceived the idea of establishing a fast freight line to carry goods between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Oaks & Caufman furnished the cars, and agreed to carry the goods between Philadelphia and Chambersburg, and certain parties living along the turnpike between Chambersburg and Pittsburgh furnished the wagons and horses. Thus the "Dispatch Fast Freight line" was established, the first of

the kind ever known here. They contracted to deliver goods in five days between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, the time by the old wagons being about ten to fifteen days. The company had fourteen wagon stations on the road between Chambersburg and Pittsburg, fourteen miles apart, where the horses were changed. Each wagon had six horses to it, and ran night and day, carrying a load of 6,500 pounds. Three extra wagons and teams were kept stationed along the road to be on hand in case of an accident. So well was the line conducted that it never once missed making a connection; and so profitable and necessary did it prove itself to be, that within a month or two after the starting of the "Dispatch Line," two other lines were placed upon the road. Upon the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad, the enterprise was abandoned.

JOHN BROWN'S RAID INTO VIRGINIA.

The year 1859 has become celebrated in the annals of our country, because of the anti-slavery raid then made by John Brown and his followers into the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia against human slavery. The exciting, and oft-times bloody, struggles which took place in Kansas, between the advocates of slavery, and the free-state men of the nation, whilst that region of country was being settled up, have become historical. John Brown was amongst the most active and ardent of the free-state men of Kansas, and owes his cognomen of "Ossawatomie Brown," to his participation in one of the fearful fights that took place there. So utterly hostile was he to every thing that in any way gave sanction to human slavery, that he became disgusted even with the Constitution of the United States, and in the month of May, 1858, was one of a band of about fifty ultra anti-slavery men who assembled at Chatham, Canada West, and made a constitution of forty-eight articles, and a schedule "for the proscribed and oppressed people of the United States." That convention, on the 8th day of May, 1858, unanimously elected John Brown commander-in-chief of all the forces that might be called into the field under their constitution. At the same time J. H. Kagi was elected Secretary of War; Richard Realf, Secretary of State; George B. Gill, Secretary of the Treasury; Owen

Brown, Treasurer; and Alfred M. Ellsworth and Osborne Anderson members of Congress.

From that time forward the energies of John Brown were devoted to the making of preparations for the destruction of slavery. Money was collected and men were enlisted, both in the east and the west. John Brown and two of his sons, under the name of Smith, visited Virginia at various times between May, 1858, and June or July, 1859, and Harper's Ferry was finally selected as the point for commencing operations. The money collected by Brown was devoted to the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and the payment of the travelling expenses of those "choice spirits" whom he had persuaded to join him in his enterprise, who were instructed to come to Chambersburg in twos and threes, and there quietly take boarding, so as not to attract attention to their movements. Of course all this was done silently and secretly, no person but Brown and his followers knowing *who* they were, *where* they came from, nor *what* was their purpose in coming to Chambersburg.

I. Smith, *alias* John Brown, was first seen at Chambersburg about June or July, 1859. He was accompanied by one or two of his sons. They got boarding for awhile at one of our hotels, and afterwards in a private family in one of the back streets of the town, and professed to be engaged in prospecting for minerals in the mountains of Maryland and Virginia, skirting the Potomac river. Their absences were frequent—sometimes shorter, sometimes longer—and they never spoke of where they had been nor what they had been doing. In a short time, about July or August, 1859, a number of boxes were forwarded here through the commission house of Messrs. Oaks & Caufman, consigned to *I. Smith & Sons*. These boxes were most carefully secured, so that their contents could not be seen, being in many cases double boxes. They were represented by the *Smiths* to contain picks and mattocks, and other tools for mining, and they were hauled away from the warehouse by persons employed by *Smith*, who were resident in sections of our county remote from Chambersburg. *Smith* (or Brown) himself came several times with a two-horse wagon and took away part of the goods consigned to him, and the purchases made here by him.

There was nothing whatever in the conduct of *Smith*, nor of any of those who were with him here, nor, indeed, in the character of the freight he was receiving, to induce Messrs. Oaks & Caufman, or any of their employees, to think that he and those with him were not what they professed to be, nor that their consignments were not what they said they were.

It is now known that those boxes contained Sharpe's rifles and pistols, carbines, swords and pike heads, and ammunition suited to the fire-arms named; but then all these things were most carefully concealed from the most prying and inquisitive eyes.

The people of Chambersburg were greatly censured because they did not find out what these boxes really did contain, whilst they were passing through the warehouses here, and because they did not discover the objects and purposes of Brown in time to have prevented his useless and murderous raid. But Brown told no one here what he had in view, and his consignments came as any other consignments did, and were delivered to him by the carriers without a suspicion in regard to them. Besides, Brown, whilst here, openly purchased mattocks and picks, and other articles such as he said were in his boxes, and such as he would have had need for had his business really been such as he stated it to be. His every act served to prevent suspicion, and to make those dealing with him believe that he was only what he professed to be; and when his mad effort had failed, and the truth became known as to *who* he was and *what* his purposes had been, none were more surprised than were the people of Chambersburg.

Shortly after Brown appeared in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, under his assumed name of I. Smith, he rented a small farm in Maryland, a few miles from the ferry. There he took the goods he received at Chambersburg, thus gradually collecting a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and a body of twenty-two men, of whom seventeen were white and five colored. The resolute and daring character of Brown was well calculated to make him a leader in such an enterprise, and to inspire confidence in his followers.

His first effort was made Sunday evening, October 16th, 1859. Before leaving his mountain retreat to commence operations, he made an address to his followers, concluding thus:

"And now, gentlemen, let me press one thing on your minds. You all know how dear life is to you, and how dear your lives are to your friends; and in remembering that, consider that the lives of others are as dear to them as yours are to you. Do not, therefore, take the life of any one if you can possibly avoid it; but if it is necessary to take life in order to save your own, then make sure work of it."

To all of those taken prisoner by Brown, and who inquired as to the object of the proceedings, his answer was, "*To free the slaves,*" and to the question, by what authority he was acting, the reply was made, "*By the authority of God Almighty.*"

The result of Brown's mad undertaking is well known. Within forty-eight hours of its commencement, it was crushed into nothingness by the troops of the general government, under Colonel Robert E. Lee, and those of the State of Virginia, under Colonels Baylor, Shutt, and others. Of Brown's whole band of twenty-two men, ten whites and three negroes were killed—three whites, two of whom were severely wounded, and two negroes, were taken prisoners, and four escaped, two of whom, J. E. Cook, and Albert Hazlett, were subsequently captured. John E. Cook, who with two or three others had attempted to escape north, along the South mountain, was captured in Quincy township, in our county, and was confined in jail here for some time before his surrender to the authorities of Virginia. In his pocket book was found a commission in the following form:

No. 4. HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT, No. 4.
NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, MARYLAND.

WHEREAS, John E. Cook has been nominated a captain in the army established under the Provisional Government. Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in us, we do hereby appoint and commission said John E. Cook, captain.

Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, October 15, 1859.

H. KAGI,

Secretary of War.

JOHN BROWN,

Commander-in-Chief.

Brown was convicted November 2d, 1859, and sentenced to be hung December 2d, 1859; Cook was convicted November

10th, 1859, and sentenced to be hung December 16th, 1859, along with Edwin Coppee, white, and Shields Green, and John Copeland, colored. Hazlett was captured at Carlisle and surrendered to the Virginia authorities, and subsequently tried, convicted and hung. The other executions took place at the times appointed. When the Union armies captured Richmond they released from the penitentiary there, a colored man named Jerry Myers, who had been tried and convicted as an accomplice of Brown's, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He denied that he had ever aught to do with Brown's movements. After his liberation he came to Chambersburg, where he lived until his death, several years ago.

Looking back at the undertaking of John Brown, and all its surroundings and attendant circumstances, one cannot fail to be impressed with the belief that he was not in his right mind. No sane man would have attempted what he did with such inadequate preparations as he had made. Neither he, nor those acting with him, could have reasonably hoped for success had they for a moment seriously considered the power of the State upon which they made their raid.

John Brown, upon being asked why sentence should not be passed upon him, said: "I deny everything but what I have all along admitted, *the design on my part to free the slaves*. That was all I intended. I never did intend murder, or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection. This court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the Law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or, at least, the New Testament. That teaches me that 'all things whatsoever I would that men should do unto me, I should do even so to them.' It teaches me further, to 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.' I endeavored to set up to that instruction. I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to interfere, as I have done, was not wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I submit; so let it be done."

Of John Brown's bravery, no testimony could be more emphatic than that of his opponents. Governor Wise, who saw him after his conviction, said: "They are mistaken who take him to be a madman. He is a bundle of the best nerves I ever saw, cut, and thrust, and bleeding, and in bonds. He is a man of clear head, of courage and fortitude, and simple ingenuousness. He is cool, collected and indomitable, and inspired me with great trust in his integrity as a man of truth. He is as brave and resolute a man as ever headed an insurrection. He has coolness, daring, persistency, stoic faith and patience, and a firmness of will and purpose unconquerable. He is the farthest possible remove from the ordinary ruffian, fanatic or madman." Colonel Washington, also, said that "Brown was the coolest man he ever saw in defying death and danger. With one son dead by his side, and another shot through, he felt the pulse of his dying son with one hand, held his rifle with the other, and commanded his men with the utmost composure, encouraging them to be firm, and to sell their lives as dearly as possible."

I have referred to this chapter in the history of our country, because in our county town of Chambersburg, unknown to our people, this great opponent of human slavery had established his base for the receipt of supplies for his undertaking; here he lived for several months; here his followers secretly and silently assembled; here the office of his war department was established, and from hence went out his orders north, south, east and west, and from hence his chosen band of little over a score went off upon that desperate, dare-devil enterprise, in which nearly all of them rendered up their lives to the furtherance of the cause they had so blindly espoused. Unaided by any others than those leagued with them, without the countenance of those surrounding them, and with no hope of assistance from the anti-slavery element of the country, like the gallant six hundred at Balaklava, they

"Rushed into the jaws of death"—

and went down into bloody graves, martyrs to a desperate and hopeless undertaking.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

We have had four Constitutional Conventions in Pennsylvania during the past one hundred years.

The delegates to the first Convention were elected July 8th, 1776, in pursuance of a resolve of the Provincial Conference of Pennsylvania, which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776.

Among the members of that *Conference* from Cumberland county, were James M'Lene, Colonel John Allison, John M'Clay, Dr. John Calhoun and John Creigh, all of whom, I believe, were from the region of country now in our county.

The Constitutional Convention met at Philadelphia, July 15, 1776, and passed and adopted a constitution, which was signed September 28, 1776. There were eight delegates from Cumberland county, only one of whom, James M'Lene, Esq., was, I believe, from our county.

The second Constitutional Convention convened in Philadelphia, November 24, 1789, and framed a new constitution, which was subsequently adopted by the people of the State. The members from Franklin county were James M'Lene and George Matthews.

The third Constitutional Convention met at Harrisburg, May 2, 1837. After several adjournments they reassembled at Philadelphia, November 28, 1837, and adjourned finally February 22, 1838. The constitution, as amended, was adopted by the people at October election, 1838, by one thousand two hundred and thirteen majority.

This convention was composed of senatorial and representative delegates. The senatorial district composed of Franklin, Cumberland and Adams counties was represented by James Dunlop, of Franklin county, and Levi Merkle, of Cumberland county.

The representative delegates from Franklin county were George Chambers, of Chambersburg, and Joseph Snively, of Antrim.

The fourth and last Constitutional Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, November 12th, 1872, and on the 27th of the same month adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 7th of January, 1873. This convention was composed of one hundred and thirty-three delegates—twenty-eight from the State at large, and one hundred and five from the senatorial districts.

The Nineteenth senatorial district, composed of the counties

of Cumberland and Franklin, was represented by Samuel M. Wherry, of Cumberland, and J. M'Dowell Sharpe and John Stewart, of Franklin.

The new constitution was submitted to the voters of the Commonwealth at a special election held 16th December, 1873, and was adopted by a majority of one hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-two votes.

CONGRESSMEN.

Under the constitution of 1776, delegates to the Congress of the United States were appointed by the General Assembly of the State, to serve for one year, and were liable to be superseded at any time. One of our citizens was twice appointed, viz:

James M'Lene, 3d March, 1779, to 13th November, 1779, to fill a vacancy.

James M'Lene, 13th November, 1779, to 13th November, 1780.

Under the constitution of the United States, which went into force on the first Wednesday of March, 1789, members of Congress were required to be elected by the people. They were thereafter elected by a general ticket throughout the State. At the first election, held in October, 1789, there were eight members of Congress elected, the highest vote for the successful candidates being that of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, of Montgomery county—eight thousand seven hundred and seven votes; and the highest vote for the unsuccessful ticket being seven thousand and sixty-seven, for John Allison, of Franklin county.

I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the residences of the members of Congress elected between 1789 and 1802 to determine which ones, if any of them, were from our county.

On the 2d of April, 1802, an act was passed dividing our State into eleven congressional districts. By that act the counties of Franklin and Bedford were made a district, to elect one member. The following persons were elected, and served for the following years, viz:

1803-1805, John Rea, of Franklin,	-	-	VIIIth Congress.
1805-1807, " "	"	-	IXth "

1807-1809, John Rea, of Franklin,	-	-	Xth	Congress.
1809-1811, "	"	-	XIth	"
1811-1813, William Piper, of Bedford,	-	-	XIIth	"

ACT OF 20TH MARCH, 1812—5TH DISTRICT—CUMBERLAND,
FRANKLIN AND ADAMS, TWO MEMBERS.

1813-1815, Robert Whitehill, Cumberland;	Dr. William Crawford, Adams;	John Rea, Franklin;*	* XIIIth	Congress.
1815-1817, William Maclay, Franklin;	Andrew Boden, Cumberland;	XIVth	Congress.	
1817-1819, William Maclay, Franklin;	Dr. William Crawford, Adams;	XVth	Congress.	
1819-1821, David Fullerton, Franklin;†	Andrew Boden, Cumberland;	Thomas G. McCulloh, Franklin;†	XVIth	Congress.

Perry county was created in March, 1820, and made part of the *Fifth* district, and so voted at the regular election in 1821, when Colonel John Findlay was first elected.

1821-1823, James M'Sherry, Adams;	James Duncan,‡ Cumberland;	John Findlay,‡ Franklin;	XVIIth	Congress.
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* Robert Whitehill and Dr. William Crawford were elected for the Fifth district in 1812, but Mr. Whitehill died April 7th, 1813, soon after his return home, upon the adjournment of the XIIth Congress, of which he had been a member from another district, of which Cumberland formed a part; and at a special election held on the 11th May, 1813, John Rea was chosen to fill the vacancy, by a majority of five hundred and twenty-three over Edward Crawford, of Franklin. He took his seat in the extra session of Congress, which met in May, 1813.

† David Fullerton resigned after the close of his first session in Congress, because his constituents disapproved of his votes upon the Missouri Compromise, and upon some other questions. On the 9th of October, 1820, Thomas G. McCulloh was elected to fill the vacancy. He took his seat 13th November, 1820, and served until the 3d of March, 1821.

‡ At the regular election in 1820, James M'Sherry, of Adams, and James Duncan, of Cumberland, were elected; but before the meeting of the XVIItth Congress Mr. Duncan resigned, and at the regular election in 1821 John Findlay, of Franklin, was chosen his successor over Thomas G. McCulloh.

ACT OF 2D APRIL, 1822—11TH DISTRICT—ADAMS, FRANKLIN, CUMBERLAND AND PERRY, TWO MEMBERS.

1823–1825, John Findlay, Franklin; James Wilson, Adams; XVIIIth Congress.

1825–1827, John Findlay, Franklin; James Wilson, Adams; XIXth Congress.

1827–1829, James Wilson, Adams; William Ramsay, Cumberland; XXth Congress.

1829–1831, Thomas H. Crawford, Franklin; William Ramsay, Cumberland; XXIst Congress.

1831–1833, Thomas H. Crawford, Franklin; William Ramsay, Cumberland; XXIIId Congress.

ACT OF 9TH JUNE, 1832—12TH DISTRICT—ADAMS AND FRANKLIN, ONE MEMBER.

1833–1835, George Chambers, Franklin, XXIIId Congress.

1835–1837, " " - XXIVth "

1837–1839, Daniel Sheffer, Adams, - XXVth "

1839–1841, James Cooper, " - XXVIth "

1841–1843, " " - XXVIIth "

ACT OF 25TH MARCH, 1843—16TH DISTRICT—FRANKLIN, CUMBERLAND AND PERRY.

1843–1845, James Black, Perry, - XXVIIIth Congress.

1845–1847, " " - XXIXth "

1847–1849, Jasper E. Brady, Franklin, XXXth "

1849–1851, Jas. X. M' Lanahan, Franklin, XXXIst "

1851–1853, " " - XXXIIId "

ACT OF 1ST MAY, 1852—17TH DISTRICT—ADAMS, FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND JUNIATA.

1853–1855, Samuel L. Russell, Bedford, XXXIIId Congress-

1855–1857, David F. Robison, Franklin, XXXIVth "

1857–1859, Wilson Reilly, Franklin, - XXXVth "

1859–1861, Edward M'Pherson, Adams, XXXVIth "

1861–1863, " " - XXXVIIth "

ACT OF 10TH APRIL, 1862—16TH DISTRICT—ADAMS, FRANKLIN,
FULTON, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

1863–1865, A. H. Coffroth, Somerset.	XXXVIIth Congress.
1865–1867, (A. H. Coffroth, * ")	XXXIXth "
(Wm. H. Koontz, ")	
1867–1869, " " " XLth "	
1869–1871, John Cessna, Bedford.	XLIst "
1871–1873, Benj. F. Meyers, Bedford.	XLIId "
1873–1875, John Cessna, " " XLIIIId "	

ACT OF 28TH APRIL, 1873—18TH DISTRICT—FRANKLIN, FULTON,
JUNIATA, HUNTINGDON, SNYDER AND PERRY.

1875–1877, William S. Stenger, Franklin.	XLIVth Congress.
1877–1879 " " " XLVth "	

LEGISLATORS.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—SENATE.

Under the constitution of 1776, which was in force when the county of Franklin was organized, there was no *State Senate*. The State was governed by an *Assembly* of the Representatives of the freemen of the State, and by a President and Council. Councillors were elected for three years. The following persons served as Councillors for this county, viz:

James M'Lene, - - - - - from 1784 to 1787
Abraham Smith, - - - - - " 1787 to 1790

Under the constitution of 1790, the Supreme Executive Council was abolished, and it was provided that the government of the State should be carried on by a Governor, and a Senate and House of Representatives, all of whom were to be elected by the people, the Governor to hold office for three years, Senators for four years, and Representatives for one year. The following are the senatorial districts in which Franklin county has been since 1790, and the names of the various persons who have represented this district in the Senate, with their terms of service :

* At the opening of the first session of the XXXIXth Congress, Mr. Coffroth was awarded a seat on a *prima facie* case, and served during most of the session, but Mr. Koontz obtained the seat on a contest, and was sworn in July 18th, 1866.

DISTRICT—FRANKLIN AND BEDFORD.

Abraham Smith, of Franklin,	from Dec., 1790, to Dec., 1794
Thomas Johnston,	" " 1794, to " 1803
James Poe,	" " 1803, to " 1807
Archibald Rankin,	" " 1807, to " 1811

By the act of 21st March, 1808, Franklin county was made a senatorial district, and given one Senator.

James Poe,	- - - from Dec., 1811, to Dec., 1819
Robert Smith,	- - - " 1819, to " 1823
John Rea, (resigned),	- - - " 1823, to " 1824
James Dunlop,	- - - " 1824, to " 1827
David Fullerton,	- - - " 1827, to " 1839

By the act of 16th June, 1836, Franklin, Cumberland and Adams were made a senatorial district to elect *two* Senators. The persons who served under this act in this district, were— Charles B. Penrose, of Cumberland, from December, 1837, to December 1841.

Jacob Cassatt, of Adams, from December, 1837, to December 25, 1838.*

Thomas C. Miller, of Adams, from January 13, 1839, to December, 1841.

Under the Constitution of 1838, the senatorial term was reduced to three years. The Senators were—

William R. Gorgas, of Cumberland, for 1842, 1843 and 1844

James X. M'LANAHAN, of Franklin, - " " " "

By the act of 14th April, 1843, Franklin and Adams were made a senatorial district, to elect one member. The Senators were—

Thomas Carson, of Franklin, - - - 1845, 1846, 1847

William R. Sadler, of Adams, - - - 1848, 1849, 1850

Thomas Carson, of Franklin, - - - 1851, 1852, 1853

David Mellinger, of Adams, - - - 1854, 1855, 1856

George W. Brewer, of Franklin, - - - 1857, 1858, 1859

By the act of 20th May, 1857, Adams, Franklin and Fulton were made a senatorial district, and given one Senator. The Senators were—

*Mr. Cassatt died at Harrisburg during his second session in the Senate, on the 25th of December, 1838, and General Thomas C. Miller, of Adams county, was elected to fill the vacancy. He subsequently removed to Cumberland county, and died there a few years ago.

A. K. M'Clure, of Franklin,	- - -	1860, 1861, 1862
William M'Sherry, of Adams,	- - -	1863, 1864, 1865
David M'Conaughy, of Adams,	- - -	1866, 1867, 1868
Calvin M. Duncan, of Franklin,	- - -	1869, 1870, 1871

By the act of 6th May, 1871, Cumberland and Franklin were made a senatorial district, to elect one member. Under it James M. Weakley, of Cumberland, served in 1872, 1873 and 1874.

By the Constitution of 1873, the senatorial term was again made *four* years.

By the act of May 19th, 1874, Franklin and Huntingdon were made a senatorial district to elect one member. Under it the Senator elected in this district in 1874, was to serve but *two* years.

Chambers M'Kibbin, of Franklin, served in 1875 and 1876; Horatio G. Fisher, of Huntingdon, was elected November, 1876, for four years.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Names of persons who have represented the county of Franklin in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania: 1784-1785, James Johnston, Abraham Smith, James McCamont.

1785-1786, James McCamont, Abraham Smith, John Rea.

1786-1787, Abraham Smith, James McCamont.

1787-1788, James M'Lene, James McCamont.

1788-1789, James M'Lene, James Johnston.

1789-1790, James Johnston, John Rea.

1790-1791, James Johnston, James M'Lene.

1791-1892, James Johnston, John Maclay.

1792-1793, James Johnston, John Rea.

1793-1794, James M'Lene, John Maclay.

1794-1795, William Henderson, James Poe, Daniel Royer.

1795-1796, William Henderson, James Poe, Daniel Royer.

1796-1797, James Poe, William Henderson, John Rea.

1797-1798, William Henderson, John Rea, William Findlay.

1798-1799, John Scott, Andrew Dunlop, John Spear.

1799-1800, Daniel Royer, John Scott, Andrew Dunlop.

1800-1801, John Rea, James Poe, John Statler.

1801-1802, John Rea, James Poe, John Statler.

- 1802-1803, Robert Peebles, James Poe, John Statler.
1803-1804, William Findlay, Robert Peebles, Jacob Dechert.
1804-1805, William Findlay, Jacob Dechert, James M'Connell.
1805-1806, William Findlay, Jacob Dechert, James M'Connell.
1806-1807, William Findlay, William M'Clelland, George Nigh.
1807-1808, William Maclay, Robert Smith, Jacob Heyser.
1808-1809, William Maclay, Robert Smith, Jacob Heyser.
1809-1810, Jacob Dechert, James Smith, Archibald Bard.
1810-1811, Jacob Dechert, James Smith, Archibald Bard.
1811-1812, Robert Smith, James Smith, Jacob Dechert.
1812-1813, Robert Smith, David Maclay, Jacob Dechert.
1813-1814, Robert Smith, David Maclay, Jacob Dechert.
1814-1815, Jacob Heyser, Patrick Campbell, John Cox.
1815-1816, Robert Smith, Jacob Dechert, David Maclay.
1816-1817, Andrew Robeson, Stephen Wilson, Ludwig Heck.
1817-1818, Andrew Robeson, Stephen Wilson, Ludwig Heck.
1818-1819, Andrew Robeson, Stephen Wilson, Ludwig Heck.
1819-1820, Andrew Robeson, William Alexander, Ludwig
 * Heck.
1820-1821, Samuel Dunn, John Stoner, Robert Crooks.
1821-1822, John Holliday, Peter S. Dechert, John Flanagan.
1822-1823, John King, John Holliday, Peter S. Dechert.
1823-1824, Frederick Smith, Robert Smith, William Maclay.
1824-1825, Frederick Smith, James Walker, William Alex-
 ander.
1825-1826, Frederick Smith, James Walker, William Alex-
 ander.
1826-1827, Frederick Smith, James Walker, Peter Aughin-
 baugh.
1827-1828, Philip Berlin, Andrew Robeson, Benjamin Rey-
 nolds.
1828-1829, Ludwig Heck, William Boal, John Cox.
1829-1830, Frederick Smith, John Cox.
1830-1831, Frederick Smith, John Cox.
1831-1832, James Dunlop, Thomas G. M'Culloh.
1832-1833, Thomas Bard, Thomas G. M'Culloh.
1833-1834, Thomas H. Crawford, William S. M'Dowell.
1834-1835, Thomas G. M'Culloh, Thomas Carson.
1835-1836, Thomas Carson, John D. Work.
1836-1837, John D. Work, John Flanagan.

- 1837-1838, James Colhoun, Henry Funk,
1838-1839, William M'Kinstry, Frederick Smith.
1840, William M'Kinstry James Nill.
1841, Andrew Snively, Joseph Pomeroy.
1842, Andrew Snively, Peter Cook.
1843, Jacob Walter, Thomas Carson.
1844, Jasper E. Brady, Thomas Carson.
1845, Jasper E. Brady, Andrew Snively.
1846, John Stewart, John M. Pomeroy.
1847, Thompson M'Allister, John M. Pomeroy.
1848, William Baker, Samuel Seibert.
1849, William Baker, Samuel Seibert.
1850, William Baker, John M'Lean.
1851, David Maclay, John M'Lean.
1852, David Maclay, George A. Madeira.
1853, John Rowe, Charles T. Campbell.
1854, John Rowe, Samuel Gilmore.
1855, James B. Orr, James Lowe.
1856, James B. Orr, James C. Boyd.
1857, George Jacobs, John Witherow.

By act of 20th May, 1857, Franklin and Fulton were made a district and given two members.

- 1858, A. K. M'Clure, James Nill.
1859, A. K. M'Clure, James Nill.
1860, James R. Brewster; James C. Austin, of Fulton.
1861, James R. Brewster; James C. Austin, "
1862, John Rowe; William W. Sellers, "
1863, Jonathan Jacoby; William Horton, "
1864, J. McDowell Sharpe; William Horton, "

By act of 5th May, 1864, Franklin and Perry were made a district and given two members.

- 1865, A. K. M'Clure, J. McDowell Sharpe.
1866, F. S. Stumbaugh; G. A. Shuman, of Perry.
1867, F. S. Stumbaugh; G. A. Shuman, "
1868, B. F. Winger; John Shively, "
1869, John H. Walker; John Shively, "
1870, Geo. W. Skinner; D. B. Milliken, "
1871, Geo. W. Skinner; D. B. Milliken, "

By act of 6th May, 1871, Franklin was made a district and given one member.

1872, Thaddeus M. Mahon.

1873, Thaddeus M. Mahon.

1874, George W. Welsh.

By act of 19th May, 1874, Franklin was given three members.

1875, Hastings Gehr, M. A. Embich, Simon Lechron.

1876, Hastings Gehr, M. A. Embich, Simon Lechron.

1877-1878, Hastings Gehr, H. C. Greenawalt, William A. Burgess.

JUDICIARY.

LIST OF OUR JUDGES SINCE 1790.

4TH DISTRICT—FRANKLIN, BEDFORD, HUNTINGDON AND MIFFLIN.

President Judge—Thomas Smith, from 20th August, 1791, to 31st January, 1794.

Associates—James McDowell, First Associate, 17th August, 1791; James Maxwell, Second Associate, 17th August, 1791; George Matthews, Third Associate, 17th August, 1791; James McCammon, Fourth Associate, 17th August, 1791.

4TH DISTRICT—1794—CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN, BEDFORD, HUNTINGDON AND MIFFLIN.

President Judge—James Riddle, of Chambersburg, from 4th February, 1794, to latter part of 1804.

Associates—James McDowell, George Matthews, James McCammon, James Chambers, from November 12, 1795, until his death, April 25th, 1805.

9TH DISTRICT—1806—ADAMS, CUMBERLAND AND FRANKLIN.

President Judge—James Hamilton, of Carlisle, from 1st March, 1806, to 13th March, 1819.

Associates—James McCammon, till his death, in 1809; James Maxwell, James McDowell; William M'Clay, September 2d, 1809; Archibald Bard, April 2d, 1811; Isaac Eaton, January 9th, 1815.

9TH DISTRICT—1819—ADAMS, CUMBERLAND AND FRANKLIN.

President Judge—Charles Smith, of Carlisle, from March 27th, 1819, to April 27th, 1820.

Associates—Archibald Bard, Isaac Eaton.

9TH DISTRICT—1820—CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN, ADAMS AND PERRY.

President Judge—John Reed, of Carlisle, from 10th July, 1820, till 29th March, 1824.

Associates—Archibald Bard, Isaac Eaton; Jacob Oyster, August 23d, 1823.

16TH DISTRICT—1824—FRANKLIN, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.
FORMED 29TH MARCH, 1824.

President Judge—John Tod, of Bedford, appointed June 8th, 1824; served till 25th May, 1827, when he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Associates—Archibald Baird, Jacob Oyster.

16TH DISTRICT—1827—FRANKLIN, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—Alexander Thompson, of Bedford, from 25th June, 1827, till 1842.

Associates—Archibald Bard, Jacob Oyster, Matthew Patton, from October 9th, 1830; William M'Kesson, from November 7th, 1832; Robert Smith, from December 12th, 1836.

By the Constitution of 1838, the terms of the Judges then in commission were all shortened and terminated; and thereafter the President Judges were nominated by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold for *ten* years, and Associate Judges to hold for *five* years.

16TH DISTRICT—1842—FRANKLIN, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset, from 30th June, 1841, to 1st Monday in December, 1851.

Associates—Robert Smith, James J. Kennedy, March 5th, 1842; Samuel Dun, March 5th, 1843; Henry Ruby, March 5th, 1847; John Orr, March 9th 1848.

By the amendment to the Constitution of 1850, the Judges were all made elective.

16TH DISTRICT—1852—FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—Francis M. Kimmell, of Somerset, from first Monday in December, 1851.

Associates—James L. Black, first Monday in December, 1851; Thomas Pomeroy, first Monday in December, 1851; John Huber, first Monday in December, 1856; James O. Carson, first Monday in December, 1856; John Orr, first Monday in December, 1857.

16TH DISTRICT—1862—FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—James Nill, of Chambersburg, from first Monday in December, 1861, till his death, May 27th, 1864.

Associates—John Orr, James O. Carson, first Monday in December, 1861; W. W. Paxton, first Monday in December, 1862.

16TH DISTRICT—1864—FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—Alexander King, of Bedford, from 4th June, 1864, till his death, January 10th, 1871.*

Associates—James O. Carson, W. W. Paxton, James Ferguson, from first Monday in December, 1866; John Armstrong, from first Monday in December, 1867.

Additional Law Judge—D. W. Rowe, from 18th March, 1868.†

16TH DISTRICT—1871—FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—William M. Hall, of Bedford, from February 1st, 1871, till 17th April, 1874.‡

* Judge King was appointed June 4th, 1864, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Nill. He was elected President Judge, October, 1864, and was commissioned December 3d, 1864, for ten years.

† Judge Rowe was appointed Additional Law Judge, 18th March, 1868. He was elected to the same position in October, 1868, for ten years from first Monday in December, 1868. Under the Constitution of 1873, Franklin county became a separate judicial district, to which Fulton county has been attached, and on the 17th April, 1874, Hon. D. Watson Rowe, was commissioned President Judge of the thirty-ninth district, to hold for the balance of the term for which he had been elected Additional Law Judge, viz: till the first Monday of December, 1878.

‡ Appointed 1st of February, 1871, to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge King; nominated and elected October, 1871, for full term of ten years. The district having been divided, Bedford and Somerset counties were continued as the Sixteenth district, and Judge Hall continues to preside there.

Additional Law Judge—D. W. Rowe.

Associates—James Ferguson, John Armstrong, James D. McDowell, from first Monday in December, 1871; David Oaks, from the first Monday in December, 1872.

39TH DISTRICT—1874—FRANKLIN AND FULTON.

President Judge—D. W. Rowe, of Greencastle, from 17th April, 1874.

Associates—James D. McDowell, David Oaks, till his death, December 2d, 1874.

The county of Franklin having the requisite number of inhabitants to make it a “Separate” Judicial district, (viz: 40,000,) has had no *Associate Judge* since the expiration of the Commission of Judge James D. McDowell, on the first Monday of December, 1876.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

PROTHONOTARIES.

	When Appointed.
Edward Crawford, Jr., - - - - -	September 10th, 1784
Edward Crawford, - - - - -	August 17th, 1791
Edward Crawford, - - - - -	January 8th, 1800
Edward Crawford, continued by proclamation,	1802
Edward Crawford, continued by proclamation,	1805
John Findlay, - - - - -	January 27th, 1809
John Findlay, - - - - -	April 1st, 1818
John Shryock, - - - - -	February 8th, 1821
John Hershberger, - - - - -	January 14th, 1824
John Hershberger, - - - - -	December 30th, 1826
John Flanagan, - - - - -	January 28th, 1830
John Flanagan, - - - - -	December 24th, 1832
Joseph Minnich, - - - - -	January 18th, 1836
Recommissioned, - - - - -	January 2d, 1839
Mathias Nead, - - - - -	January 29th, 1839
Mathias Nead, - - - - -	November 14th, 1839

ELECTED HEREAFTER.

Mathias Nead, - - - - -	November 12th, 1842
Thomas P. Bard, - - - - -	November 17th, 1845
James Wright, - - - - -	November 25th, 1848
Isaac H. McCauley, - - - - -	November 22d, 1851

When Appointed.

Abraham K. Weir, - - - - -	November 14th, 1854
Hiram C. Keyser, - - - - -	December 1st, 1857
Abraham D. Cauffman, - - - - -	December 1st, 1860
K. S. Taylor, - - - - -	December 1st, 1863
William H. McDowell, - - - - -	December 1st, 1866
George W. Welsh, - - - - -	December 1st, 1869
John A. Hyssong, - - - - -	December 1st, 1872
John A. Hyssong, - - - - -	1st Monday of January, 1876

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

Edward Crawford, Jr., - - - - -	September 10th, 1784
Edward Crawford, Jr., - - - - -	September 4th, 1790
Edward Crawford, continued, - - - - -	December 13th, 1790
Edward Crawford, - - - - -	January 8th, 1800
Edward Crawford, continued by proclamation,	1802
Edward Crawford, continued by proclamation,	1805
John Findlay, - - - - -	January 27th, 1809
Peter Spyker Dechert, - - - - -	April 1st, 1818
Joseph Culbertson, - - - - -	February 8th, 1821

REGISTER AND RECORDER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

John Findlay, Jr., - - - - -	January 14th, 1824
John Findlay, Jr., - - - - -	December 30th, 1826

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

Paul I. Hetich, - - - - -	January 28th, 1830
Paul I. Hetich, - - - - -	December 24th, 1832
Joseph Pritts, - - - - -	January 18th, 1836
Recommissioned, - - - - -	January 2d, 1839
Henry Ruby, - - - - -	January 29th, 1839
Henry Ruby, - - - - -	November 14th, 1839

ELECTED HEREAFTER.

John W. Reges, - - - - -	November 12th, 1842
James Watson, - - - - -	November 17th, 1845
Benjamin Mentzer, - - - - -	November 25th, 1848
David Oaks, - - - - -	November 22d, 1851
George H. Merklein, - - - - -	November 14th, 1854
George W. Toms, - - - - -	December 1st, 1857
Edward C. Boyd, - - - - -	December 1st, 1860
Henry Strickler, - - - - -	December 1st, 1863

When Appointed.

Henry Strickler,	- - - -	December 1st, 1866
Hiram T. Snyder,	- - - -	December 1st, 1869
Adolphus A. Skinner,	- - - -	December 1st, 1872
Adolphus A. Skinner,	- - -	1st Monday of January, 1876

CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, OYER AND TERMINER
AND ORPHANS' COURT.

Edward Crawford, Jr.,	- - - -	September 10th, 1784
Edward Crawford, Jr.,	- - - -	August 17th, 1791
Edward Crawford,	- - - -	January 8th, 1800
Edward Crawford, continued by proclamation,		1802
Edward Crawford, continued by proclamation,		1805
John Findlay,	- - - -	January 27th, 1809
John Findlay,	- - - -	April 1st, 1818
John Shryock,	- - - -	February 8th, 1821

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND OYER AND TERMINER.

John Hershberger,	- - - -	January 14th, 1824
John Hershberger,	- - - -	December 30th, 1826

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS, OYER AND TERMINER AND ORPHANS'
COURT.

Richard Morrow,	- - - -	January 28th, 1830
Richard Morrow,	- - - -	December 24th, 1832
Joseph Morrow,	- - - -	January 18th, 1836
Recommissioned,	- - - -	January 2d, 1839
John Wood,	- - - -	January 29th, 1839
John Wood,	- - - -	November 14th, 1839

ELECTED HEREAFTER.

John Wood,	- - - -	November 12th, 1842
John M. Fisher,	- - - -	November 17th, 1845
Josiah W. Fletcher,	- - - -	November 25th, 1848
Henry S. Stoner,	- - - -	November 22d, 1851
Henry S. Stoner,	- - - -	November 14th, 1854
B. Y. Hamsher,	- - - -	December 1st, 1857
William G. Mitchell,	- - - -	December 1st, 1860
William G. Mitchell,	- - - -	December 1st, 1863
Thaddeus M. Mahon,	- - - -	December 1st, 1866
Bernard A. Cormany,	- - - -	December 1st, 1869
Lewis W. Detrich,	- - - -	December 1st, 1872
W. Rush Gillan,	- - -	1st Monday of January, 1876

SHERIFFS.

When Appointed.

Jeremiah Talbot, October	20th, 1784.	for one year.
Jeremiah Talbot, "	26th, 1785,	" "
Jeremiah Talbot, "	23d, 1786,	" "
John Johnston, "	23d, 1787,	" "
John Johnston, November	8th, 1788,	" "
John Johnston, "	5th, 1789,	" "
Henry Work,	from October, 1790, to October, 1793.	
Robert Shannon, "	1793,	" 1796.
George Hetich, "	1796,	" 1799.
John Hetich, "	1799,	" 1802.
John Brotherton, "	1802,	" 1805.
Jacob Snider, "	1805,	" 1808.
Jacob Merkle, "	1808, to Nov. court, 1811.	
William Alexander, "	Nov. court, 1811, to Nov. court, 1814.	
Thomas Alexander, "	1814,	" 1817.
Jeremiah Snider, "	1817,	" 1820.
John M'Clay, "	1820, to June, 1823.	
David Washabaugh, "	16th June, 1823, to Nov. court, 1823.	
Archibald Fleming, "	Nov. court, 1823.	" 1826.
Joseph Culbertson, "	1826,	" 1829.
David Washabaugh, "	1829,	" 1832.
Ennion Elliott, "	1832,	" 1835.
James Burns, "	1835,	" 1838.
George Hoffman, "	1838,	" 1841.
William Gilmore, "	1841,	" 1844.
Adam M'Kinnie, "	1844, to October "	
John W. Taylor, "	Oct. court, 1847,	" 1850.
Thomas J. Earley, "	1850, to Nov.	" 1853.
William Skinner, "	Nov. court, 1853, to Oct.	" 1856.
Jacob S. Brown, "	Oct. court, 1856, to Nov. 18th,	1859.
William M'Grath, "	Nov. 18th, 1859, to Oct. 18th,	1862.
Samuel Brandt, "	October, 1862, to November,	1865.
John Doebler, "	November, 1865, to October,	1868.
J. W. Fletcher, "	October, 1868, to November,	1871.
S. F. Greenawalt, "	November, 1871, to Jan. 4th,	1875.
John Sweeney, "	Jan. 4th, 1875, to Jan. 7th,	1878.
Michael Gable, "	Jan. 7th,	1878.

CORONERS.

		When appointed.
John Rea,	- - - - -	October 20th, 1784
John Johnston,	- - - - -	October 26th, 1785
Conrad Snider,	- - - - -	November 20th, 1786
Conrad Snider,	- - - - -	October 23d, 1787
George Clark,	- - - - -	November 8th, 1788
George Clark,	- - - - -	November 5th, 1789
George Clark,	- - - - -	October 22d, 1790
Matthew Duncan,	- - - - -	October 21st, 1793
Archibald Rankin,	- - - - -	October 21st, 1796
Archibald Rankin,	- - - - -	January 19th, 1801
James Campbell,	- - - - -	October 28th, 1805
Andrew Robeson,	- - - - -	January 11th, 1809
Robert Liggett,	- - - - -	May 1st, 1812
William Young,	- - - - -	February 14th, 1815
Thomas M'Kinstry,	- - - - -	October 24th, 1817
William Young,	- - - - -	December 5th, 1820
David Washabaugh,	- - - - -	March 6th, 1824
James Burns,	- - - - -	January 22d, 1827
Allen K. Campbell,	- - - - -	November 24th, 1829
John Trtle,	- - - - -	November 29th, 1832
James M'Dowell,	- - - - -	November 18th, 1835
William Slyder,	- - - - -	October 30th, 1838
Alexander Hamilton,	- - - - -	November 16th, 1841
John M. M'Dowell,	- - - - -	November 6th, 1844
James Burns,	- - - - -	November 3d, 1849

COUNTY TREASURERS

were appointed by the County Commissioners until the act of 27th May, 1841, provided for their election, in October of that year, to hold office for two years, from the first Monday of January after their election.

The following is a list of the names of those persons who have been Treasurers of this county, with their years of service:

Dr. George Clingan,	- - - - -	1785-1790
Matthew Wilson,	- - - - -	1790-1793
John Riddle,	- - - - -	1793-1796

Patrick Campbell,	-	-	-	-	-	1796-1806
David Denny,	-	-	-	-	-	1806-1809
Jacob Heyser,	-	-	-	-	-	1809-1812
Henry Reges,	-	-	-	-	-	1812-1814
John Hershberger,	-	-	-	-	-	1814-1817
Jacob Heyser,	-	-	-	-	-	1817-1820
William Heyser,	-	-	-	-	-	1820-1823
Samuel G. Calhoun,	-	-	-	-	-	1823-1824
Dr. John Sloan,	-	-	-	-	-	1824-1825
Hugh Greenfield,	-	-	-	-	-	1825-1827
William Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	-	1827
Daniel Spangler,	-	-	-	-	-	1827-1830
Joseph Pritts,	-	-	-	-	-	1830-1832
Henry Smith,	-	-	-	-	-	1832
Jasper E. Brady,	-	-	-	-	-	1833-1836
George Garlin, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	1836-1839
Henry Smith,	-	-	-	-	-	1839-1842

ELECTED HEREAFTER FOR TWO YEARS.

Joseph Pritts,	-	-	-	-	-	1842-1844
George K. Harper,	-	-	-	-	-	1844-1846
George Garlin,	-	-	-	-	-	1846-1848
William M'Lellan,	-	-	-	-	-	1848-1850
Lewis Denig,*	-	-	-	-	-	1850-1852
Washington Crooks,	-	-	-	-	-	1852-1854
Daniel K. Wunderlich,	-	-	-	-	-	1854-1856
J. Smith Grier,	-	-	-	-	-	1856-1858
William D. M'Kinstry,	-	-	-	-	-	1858-1860
John Stouffer,	-	-	-	-	-	1860-1862
George J. Balsley,	-	-	-	-	-	1862-1864
James G. Elder,	-	-	-	-	-	1864-1866
John Hassler,	-	-	-	-	-	1866-1868
George W. Skinner,	-	-	-	-	-	1868-1870
William Reber,	-	-	-	-	-	1870-1872
Samuel Knisley,	-	-	-	-	-	1872-1874
Hiram M. White,	-	-	-	-	-	1874-1876

*Jeremiah Snider was elected Treasurer in October, 1849, but not being able to give the bond required by law, he resigned January 7, 1850, and the County Commissioners that day appointed Lewis Denig to fill the vacancy.

FOR THREE YEARS UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.

Elias K. Lehman, - - - - - 1876-1879

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

- 1785, James Poe, John Work, John Beard.
1786, John Work, James Poe, John Beard.
1787, John Beard, James Poe, John Work.
1788, Robert Boyd, James M'Connell, William Allison.
1789, James M'Connell, William Allison, Josiah Crawford.
1790, William Allison, Josiah Crawford, Matthew Wilson.
1791, Matthew Wilson, James Poe, Daniel Royer.
1792, Matthew Wilson, James Poe, John Work.
1793, James Poe, Daniel Royer, James Chambers.
1794, Daniel Royer, James Chambers, George Hetich.
1795, James Chambers, George Hetich, Henry Work.
1796, George Hetich, Henry Work, William Scott.
1797, Henry Work, William Scott, William Allison,
1798, William Scott, William Allison, James Irvin.
1799, William Allison, James Irvin, John Holliday.
1800, James Irvin, John Holliday, Nathan M'Dowell.
1801, John Holliday, Robert M'Dowell, David Maclay.
1802, Robert M'Dowell, David Maclay.
1803, R. M'Dowell, David Maclay, William Rankin.
1804, R. M'Dowell, David Maclay, Archibald Rankin, Jacob Heyser.
1805, William M'Clay, Archibald Rankin, Jacob Heyser.
1806, William M'Clay, Jacob Heyser, Patrick Campbell.
1807, Jacob Heyser, Patrick Campbell, John Royer.
1808, Pat Campbell, James Smith, Jacob Dechert.
1809, Jacob Dechert, John Rothbaust, Robert Crooks.
1810, John Rothbaust, Robert Crooks, William Alexander.
1811, John Rothbaust, Robert Crooks, William Alexander.
1812, David Rankin, John Cox, Ludwig Heck.
1813, David Rankin, John Cox, Ludwig Heck.
1814, John Cox, Ludwig Heck, Isaac Eaton.
1815, Ludwig Heck, James M'Dowell, John M. Maclay.
1816, James M'Dowell, John M. Maclay, William Bleakney.
1817, John M. Maclay, William Bleakney, Philip Berlin.
1818, William Bleakney, Philip Berlin, William Rippey, Jr.
1819, Philip Berlin, William Rippey, Jr., David Beshore.

- 1820, William Rippey, Jr., David Beshore, Frederick Miller.
1821, Frederick Miller, David Beshore, Andrew Thomson.
1822, David Beshore, Frederick Miller, Andrew Thomson.
1823, Andrew Thomson, James Walker, Jacob Wunderlich.
1824, Jacob Wunderlich, Philip Laufman, David Fullerton.
1825, Jacob Wunderlich, Philip Laufman, Benjamin Keyser.
1826, Philip Laufman, Benjamin Keyser, William Heyser.
1827, William Heyser, Benjamin Keyser, John Walker.
1828, William Heyser, John Walker, Daniel Shaffer.
1829, John Walker, Daniel Shaffer, John Radebaugh.
1830, Daniel Shaffer, John Radebaugh, John Walker.
1831, Daniel Shaffer, John Radebaugh, Jacob Walter.
1832, John Radebaugh, Jacob Walter, Samuel Dunn.
1833, Samuel Dunn, Joseph Culbertson, John Cox.
1834, Joseph Culbertson, John Cox, Tobias Funk.
1835, John Cox, Tobias Funk, George Hoffman.
1836, Tobias Funk, George Hoffman, George Johnston.
1837, George Hoffman, John Johnston, John Johnston, (of
George.)
1838, John Johnston, John Johnston, (of George,) George
Hoffman.
1839, John Johnston, (of George,) D. Washabaugh, Emanuel
Hade.
1840, John Johnston, (of George,) D. Washabaugh, Emanuel
Hade.
1841, D. Washabaugh, Emanuel Hade, William Seibert.
1842, Emanuel Hade, William Seibert, Garland Anderson.
1843, William Seibert, G. Anderson, James Burns.
1844, G. Anderson, James Burns, Jacob Oyster.
1845, James Burns, Jacob Oyster, Thomas Pumroy.
1846, Jacob Oyster, Thomas Pumroy, James Davison.
1847, Thomas Pumroy, James Davison, George A. Madeira.
1848, James Davison, George A. Madeira, Dewalt Keefer.
1849, G. A. Madeira, Dewalt Keefer, John A. Shank.
1850, D. Keefer, John A. Shank, George S. Eyster.
1851, John A. Shank, George S. Eyster, James Lowe.
1852, George S. Eyster, James Lowe, John Alexander.
1853, James Lowe, John Alexander, John Huber.
1854, John Alexander, John Huber, Jos. Johnston.
1855, John Huber, Jos. Johnston, Robert M'Ilvaney.

- 1856, Jos. Johnston, Robert M'Ilvaney, Samuel Myers.
1857, Robert M'Ilvaney, Samuel Myers, D. M. Leisher.
1858, Samuel Myers, D. M. Leisher, John S. Nimmon.
1859, D. M. Leisher, John S. Nimmon, J. A. Eyster.
1860, J. S. Nimmon, J. A. Eyster, Jacob S. Good.
1861, J. A. Eyster, Jacob S. Good, James D. Scott.
1862, Jacob S. Good, James D. Scott, John Nitterhouse.
1863, James D. Scott, John Nitterhouse, John Downey.
1864, John Nitterhouse, John Downey, Henry Good.
1865, John Downey, Henry Good, John Armstrong.
1866, Henry Good, John Armstrong, Daniel Skinner.
1867, John Armstrong, Daniel Skinner, Jonas C. Palmer.
1868, Daniel Skinner, J. C. Palmer, William Shinafield.
1869, J. C. Palmer, William Shinafield, E. K. Lehman.
1870, William Shinafield, E. K. Lehman, J. B. Brumbaugh.
1871, E. K. Lehman, J. B. Brumbaugh, S. M. Worley.
1872, J. B. Brumbaugh, S. M. Worley, R. J. Boyd.
1873, S. M. Worley, R. J. Boyd, Jacob Kauffman.
1874, R. J. Boyd, Jacob Kauffman, W. D. Guthrie.
1875, Jacob Kauffman, W. D. Guthrie, Samuel Coble.
1876, Daniel Gelwix, James Patton, J. Watson Craig.
1877, Daniel Gelwix, James Patton, J. Watson Craig.
1878, Daniel Gelwix, James Patton, J. Watson Craig.

CLERKS TO COMMISSIONERS.

John Colhoun,	- - - - -	1828-1836
Richard Morrow,	- - - - -	1836-1842
Henry Smith,	- - - - -	1842
James R. Kirby,	- - - - -	1843
I. H. McCauley,	- - - - -	1844-1846
A. H. McCulloh,	- - - - -	1846-1850
John M. Fisher,	- - - - -	1850-1853
Thomas L. Fletcher,	- - - - -	1853-1856
Jacob Sellers,	- - - - -	1856
William Gelwicks,	- - - - -	1857
Jacob Sellers.	- - - - -	1858
Samuel Longenecker,	- - - - -	1859
George Foreman,	- - - - -	1860-1871
H. C. Koontz,	- - - - -	1871
H. C. Keyser,	- - - - -	1872
H. S. Shade,	- - - - -	1873-1875
H. C. Keyser,	- - - - -	1875
Thomas M. Nelson,	- - - - -	1876

PARTIAL LIST OF COUNTY AUDITORS.

1785-1788, Unknown.

1788, James Johnston, Benjamin Chambers, James Irwin.

1789-1793, Unknown.

1793-1794, Benjamin Chambers, James Irwin, John Rea.

1794-1798, Unknown.

1798-1800, James Ramsey, John Brown.

1800-1801, John Brown, James Buchanan.

1802, James Buchanan, Nicholas Clopper.

1803, Nicholas Clopper, George Hetich.

1804, George Hetich, William Scott.

1805, Nicholas Clopper, William Scott, Robert Smith.

1806, William Scott, Robert Smith, Thomas Brown.

1807, Robert Smith, Thomas Brown, John Gilmor.

1808, Thomas Brown, John Gilmor, John Holliday.

1809, John Gilmor, John Holliday, David Rankin.

1810, D. Fullerton, David Maclay, Henry Thompson.

1811, Henry Thompson, David Fullerton, D. Maclay.

1812, Henry Thompson, Robert Robison, Joseph Scott.

1813, Robert Robison, Joseph Scott.

- 1814, Patrick Campbell, David Eby, William Scott.
1815, David Eby, Andrew Robison, William Alexander.
1816, William Alexander, Sr., Andrew Robison, John Walker.
1817, John Walker, John Culbertson.
1818, John Walker, John Culbertson, James M'Coy.
1819, John Culbertson, James M'Coy, John Flanagan.
1820, James M'Coy, John Flanagan, Thomas M'Clelland.
1821, John Flanagan, George Hetich.
1822, Thomas M'Clelland, George Hetich, Thomas Waddell.
1823, George Hetich, Joseph Grubb.
1824, Thomas Waddell, Joseph, Grubb, William Gamble.
1825, Joseph Grubb, William Gamble, Thomas Carson.
1826, William Gamble, Thomas Carson, John Walker.
1827, Thomas Carson, John Walker, Isaae Ward.
1828, John Walker, Jacob Negley, John Findlay, Sr.
1829, Isaae Ward, Jacob Negley, John M'Clintock.
1830, Jacob Negley, Archibald S. M'Cune.
1831, Archibald S. M'Cune, J. Allison.
1832, J. Allison, James Colhoun.
1833, Jacob Heyser, Joseph Pumroy.
1834, Jacob Heyser, Joseph Pumroy, John M'Clintock.
1835, Joseph Pumroy, John M'Clintock, John Witherow.
1836, John M'Clintock, John Witherow, Jacob Negley.
1837, John Witherow, Jacob Negley.
1838, Jacob Negley, William Fleming, David Lytle.
1839, William Fleming, David Lytle, John Orr.
1840, David Lytle, John Orr, J. B. Guthrie.
1841, John Orr, J. B. Guthrie, John Deardorff.
1842, J. B. Guthrie, John D. Work, John Deardorff.
1843, John Deardorff, John D. Work, Robert Wallace.
1844, Samuel Lehman, Robert Wallace, John Tittle.
1845, Robert Wallace, John Tittle.
1846, John Tittle, John Johnston, Abram Stouffer.
1847, John Johnston, Abram Stouffer, Joseph Snively.
1848, Abram Stouffer, Joseph Snively, Thomas Carson.
1849, Joseph Snively, Thomas Carson, B. A. Doyle.
1850, Thomas Carson, B. A. Doyle, George W. Zeigler.
1851, B. A. Doyle, George W. Zeigler, James L. Black.
1852, G. W. Zeigler, James L. Black, W. A. Shields.
1853, William A. Shields, William Armstrong, David Spencer.

- 1854, William Armstrong, David Spenceer, W. S. Amberson.
1855, D. Spenceer, W. S. Amberson, John Bowman.
1856, W. S. Amberson, John Bowman, C. W. Burkholder.
1857, John Bowman, C. W. Burkholder, D. H. M'Pherson.
1858, C. W. Burkholder, D. H. M'Pherson, William Fleagle.
1859, D. H. M'Pherson, William Fleagle, J. R. Brewster.
1860, William Fleagle, Andrew Davison, John Downey.
1861, John Downey, Andrew Davison, George Jarrett.
1862, John Downey, George Jarrett, D. K. Wunderlich.
1863, George Jarrett, D. K. Wunderlich.
1864, D. K. Wunderlich, D. B. Martin, W. S. Amberson.
1865, D. B. Martin, W. S. Amberson, M. Martin.
1866, W. S. Amberson, D. B. Martin, Samuel W. Nevin.
1867, M. Martin, Samuel W. Nevin, Samuel Myers.
1868, Samuel W. Nevin, Samuel Myers, Joseph Mowers.
1869, Samuel W. Nevin, Samuel Myers, Joseph Mowers.
1870, Samuel Myers, Joseph Mowers, J. W. Winger.
1871, Joseph Mowers, J. W. Winger, John C. Tittle.
1872, J. W. Winger, John C. Tittle, John A. Sellers.
1873, John A. Sellers, John Cressler, Samuel Taylor.
1874, John A. Sellers, John Cressler, H. R. Harnish.
1875, J. Cressler, H. R. Harnish, Samuel Taylor.
1876, Samuel Taylor, W. H. Blair, William M. Gillan.
1877, Samuel Taylor, W. H. Blair, William M. Gillan,
1878, Samuel Taylor, W. H. Blair, William M. Gillan.

POOR HOUSE.

The Act of Assembly for the erection of the "House for the employment and support of the poor" of our county was approved by the Governor, March 11th, 1807. The second section of the act provided that at the election to be held in October, 1807, five persons should be elected "to determine upon and fix the place on which the buildings should be erected," and also that there should be elected "three persons to be Directors of the Poor," one to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, their terms to be determined by lot.

William Allison, David Fullerton, John Colhoun, Colonel Joseph Culbertson and John Maclay, were elected the Commissioners to fix the site for the Poor House; and Robert

Liggett, James Robinson and Ludwig Heck, were elected Directors of the Poor.

The Commissioners selected the farm of Thomas Lindsay (the site of the present Poor House) as the place where the Poor House should be erected, and in the year 1808 the directors purchased it for the sum of eight thousand two hundred dollars. The farm then contained one hundred and sixty-five acres, and had a stone farm house, barn, &c., upon it. This house was somewhat enlarged, and used until the year 1811, when the large stone building now standing was put up.

In the years 1853-'54, the large brick house was erected at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. The farm now contains about two hundred and ten acres.

The following lists contain the names of the Directors of the Poor, their stewards, treasurers, attorneys, clerks and physicians, from the year 1807 to the present time, so far as they could be ascertained:

DIRECTORS.

- 1808, James Robinson, Robert Liggett, Ludwig Heck.
1809, Robert Liggett, Ludwig Heck, Henry Etter.
1810, Ludwig Heck, Henry Etter, Isaae Eaton.
1811, Henry Etter, Isaac Eaton, Samuel Radebaugh.
1812, Isaac Eaton, Samuel Radebaugh.
1813, Samuel Radebaugh, Matthew Lind.
1814, _____, Matthew Lind, John Vance.
1815, Matthew Lind, John Vance, Philip Berlin.
1816, John Vance, Philip Berlin, John Snider.
1817, Philip Berlin, John Snider, John Rudisil.
1818, John Snider, John Rudisil, Matthew Patton.
1819, John Rudisil, Matthew Patton, D. Washabaugh.
1820, Matthew Patton, D. Washabaugh, J. Stouffer.
1821, D. Washabaugh, J. Stouffer, William M'Kesson.
1822, J. Stouffer, William M'Kesson, John Snider.
1823, William M'Kesson, John Snider, Thomas Yeates.
1824, John Snider, Thomas Yeates, Jacob Heck.
1825, Thomas Yeates, Jacob Heck, A. Thompson.
1826, Jacob Heck, A. Thompson, John Davison.
1827, A. Thompson, John Davison, Thomas Yeates.
1828, John Davison, Thomas Yeates, John Vance.

- 1829, Thomas Yeates, John Vance, John Coble
1830, John Vance, John Coble, Samuel Dechart.
1831, John Coble, Samuel Dechart, Nicholas Baker.
1832, Samuel Dechart, Nicholas Baker, James Davison.
1833, Nicholas Baker, James Davison, John Radebaugh.
1834, James Davison, John Radebaugh, John Orr.
1835, John Radebaugh, John Orr, Jacob Oyster.
1836, John Orr, Jacob Oyster, John Whitmore.
1837, Jacob Oyster, John Whitmore, William Linn.
1838, John Whitmore, William Linn, Samuel Campbell.
1839, William Linn, Samuel Campbell, Philip Nitterhouse.
1840, Samuel Campbell, Philip Nitterhouse, James Davison
1841, Philip Nitterhouse, James Davison, Matthew Patton.
1842, James Davison, Matthew Patton, Upton Washabaugh.
1843, Matthew Patton, Upton Washabaugh, John Monn, Jr.
1844, Upton Washabaugh, John Monn, Jr., Samuel Lehman
1845, John Monn, Jr., Samuel Lehman, John L. Detwiler.
1846, Samuel Lehman, John L. Detwiler, Daniel Bonebrake.
1847, John L. Detwiler, Daniel Bonebrake, Fred. Boyer.
1848, Daniel Bonebrake, Fred. Boyer, John Wise.
1849, Fred. Boyer, John Wise, David Hays.
1850, John Wise, David Hays, S. Detwiler.
1851, David Hays, S. Detwiler, Jacob Garver.
1852, Samuel Lehman, Jacob Garver, Martin Newcomer.
1853, Jacob Garver, Martin Newcomer, D. O. Gehr.
1854, Martin Newcomer, D. O. Gehr, James Ferguson.
1855, D. O. Gehr, James Ferguson, Josiah Besore.
1856, James Ferguson, Josiah Besore, Jacob Weaver.
1857, Josiah Besore, Jacob Weaver, M. Gillan.
1858, Jacob Weaver, M. Gillan, Jacob Strickler.
1859, M. Gillan, Jacob Strickler, David Spencer.
1860, Jacob Strickler, David Spencer, J. S. Latshaw.
1861, David Spencer, J. S. Latshaw, William Harris.
1862, J. S. Latshaw, William Harris, Samuel Seacrist.
1863, William Harris, Samuel Seacrist, John Doebler.
1864, Samuel Seacrist, John Doebler, John H. Criswell.
1865, John H. Criswell, James H. Clayton, Martin Heintzelman.
1866, John H. Criswell, James H. Clayton, Martin Heintzelman.

1867, James H. Clayton, Martin Heintzelman, John Gillan, Jr.
 1868, Martin Heintzelman, John Gillan, Jr., J. R. Smith.
 1869, Martin Heintzelman, John Gillan, Jr., J. R. Smith.
 1870, John Gillan, John Smith, Fred. Long.
 1871, J. R. Smith, Fred. Long, Peter M'Ferren.
 1872, Fred. Long, Peter M'Ferren, David Deatrick.
 1873, Peter M'Ferren, David Deatrick, Jaeob Kreider.
 1874, David Deatrick, Jaeob Kreider, Amos Stouffer.
 1875, Jacob Kreider, Amos Stonffer, William Bossart.
 1876, Amos Stouffer, William Bossart, Henry Lutz.
 1877, William Bossart, Henry Lutz, B. F. Funk.
 1878, Henry Lutz, B. F. Funk, Jacob Frick.

STEWARDS OF POOR HOUSE.

Daniel Shroeder,	- - - - -	1808-1814
Benjamin Gruver,	- - - - -	1814-1821
Richard Morrow,	- - - - -	1821-1827
Philip Lauffman,	- - - - -	1827-1830
Andrew M'Lellan,	- - - - -	1830-1833
Col. John Snider,	- - - - -	1833-1839
David Fegley,	- - - - -	1839
William J. Morrow,	- - - - -	1840-1843
Emanuel Crosland,	- - - - -	1843-1845
Samuel Jeffries,	- - - - -	1845-1854
David Piper,	- - - - -	1854-1856
William Shinafield,	- - - - -	1856-1859
John Bowman,	- - - - -	1859
James Chariton,	- - - - -	1860-1864
William M'Grath,	- - - - -	1864-1866
John Ditzlear,	- - - - -	1866-1868
David Piper,	- - - - -	1868
Samuel Brandt,	- - - - -	1869-1873
Joseph Middower,	- - - - -	1873-1878

TREASURERS OF POOR HOUSE.

David Denny,	- - - - -	1808-1814
Unknown,	- - - - -	1814-1821
William Heyser,	- - - - -	1821-1823
John Sloan,	- - - - -	1823
Hugh Greenfield,	- - - - -	1824-1827
Daniel Spangler,	- - - - -	1827-1830

Joseph Pritts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1830-1832
Henry Smith,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1832-1835
Jasper E. Brady,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1835
William Bard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1836-1838
Henry Ruby,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1838
Daniel Dechert,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1839-1843
William Flory,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1843-1845
Daniel S. Fahnestock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1845-1848
James Wright,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1848
D. S. Fahnestock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1849-1856
J. Smith Grier,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1856-1858
John W. Reed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1858-1861
Charles Gelwicks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1861-1869
Alex. Martin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1869-1872
Thomas Metcalfe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1872
H. B. Davison,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1873-1878

CLERKS TO DIRECTORS OF POOR.

Elijah B. Mendenhall,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1808-1814
F. Hershberger,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1814
Matthew Lind,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1815
D. C. Dehart,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1816
James M'Kay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1817
Henry Reges,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1818-1821
Daniel Spangler,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1821-1823
Richard Morrow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1823-1827
Hiram Cox,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1827
William S. Davis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1828-1831
John Colhoun,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1831
James R. Kirby,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1832
John Smith,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1833-1835
John W. Reges,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1835-1837
Richard Morrow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1837-1840
Jacob Heck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1840-1843
Hugh B. Davison,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1843-1845
Charles W. Heart,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1845-1848
John W. Reges,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1848-1850

ATTORNEYS AND CLERKS.

Lyman S. Clarke,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1851-1856
J. Wyeth Douglass,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1856-1859

Snively Strickler,	-	-	-	-	-	1859-1862
William S. Everett	-	-	-	-	-	1862-1866
E. J. Bonebrake,	-	-	-	-	-	1866-1869
John R. Orr,	-	-	-	-	-	1869-1873
James A. M'Knight,	-	-	-	-	-	1873-1876
Frank Mehaffey,	-	-	-	-	-	1876-1877
John M. M'Dowell,	-	-	-	-	-	1878

PHYSICIANS TO POOR HOUSE.

Abraham Senseny,	-	-	-	-	-	1808
John Sloan,	-	-	-	-	-	1809-1814
Andrew M'Dowell,	-	-	-	-	-	1815-1818
George B. M'Knight,	-	-	-	-	-	1819-1820
A. J. Dean,	-	-	-	-	-	1821-1823
Samuel D. Culbertson,	-	-	-	-	-	1824-1826
Peter Fahnestock,	-	-	-	-	-	1827
N. B. Lane,	-	-	-	-	-	1828
Andrew M'Dowell,	-	-	-	-	-	1829-1830
Jeremiah Senseny,	-	-	-	-	-	1831-1832
D. S. Byrne,	-	-	-	-	-	1833
J. Bayne,	-	-	-	-	-	1834-1835
A. H. Senseny,	-	-	-	-	-	1836-1837
John Lambert,	-	-	-	-	-	1838
J. Evans,	-	-	-	-	-	1839-1841
J. C. Richards,	-	-	-	-	-	1842-1843
William H. Boyle,	-	-	-	-	-	1844
John Lambert,	-	-	-	-	-	1845-1847
N. B. Lane,	-	-	-	-	-	1848-1849
John King,	-	-	-	-	-	1850-1852
John Lambert,	-	-	-	-	-	1853
A. H. Senseny,	-	-	-	-	-	1854
S. G. Lane,	-	-	-	-	-	1855
A. H. Senseny.	-	-	-	-	-	1856-1857
W. H. Boyle,	-	-	-	-	-	1858
S. G. Lane,	-	-	-	-	-	1859-1861
James Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	-	1862-1863
J. L. Suesserott,	-	-	-	-	-	1864-1865
J. C. Richards,	-	-	-	-	-	1866-1867
C. L. Bard and T. J. M'LANAHAN,	-	-	-	-	-	1868
W. H. Boyle,	-	-	-	-	-	1869-1872

T. J. M'Lanahan,	- - - - -	1873-1875
S. G. Lane,	- - - - -	1876-1877
T. J. M'Lanahan,	- - - - -	1878

CHAPLAIN.

Augustus Bickley, elected 1873, and still serving.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS UNDER APPOINTMENT FROM THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Zaehariah Butcher, Lancaster county,	- - -	1736
Thomas Cookson,	" - -	1743-1746
Colonel John Armstrong, Cumberland county,	-	1750
Matthew Henderson, of Cumberland county, to	-	—-1784
Matthew Henderson, of Lurgan township,	-	1784-1796
Daniel Henderson,	- - - -	1796-1804
Thomas Kirby, Chambersburg,	- - - -	1804-1809
Thomas Poe, Antrim,	- - - -	1809-1813
Archibald Fleming, Antrim,	- - - -	1813-1821
William S. Davis,	- - - -	1821-1824
William Hamilton, Peters or Montgomery,	-	1824-1829
William S. Davis, Chambersburg,	- -	1830-1834
Seth Kline, Greene,	- - - -	1834-1836
William S. Davis, Chambersburg,	- -	1836-1837
Samuel M. Armstrong,	- - - -	1837-1839
Hugh Auld, Chambersburg,	- - -	1839-1845
Augustns F. Armstrong, Chambersburg,	- -	1845-1847
Hugh Auld, Chambersburg,	- - -	1847-1850

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

By the act of 9th April, 1850, County Surveyors were directed to be elected to serve for the term of three years each. The following persons have filled the office:

Emanuel Kuhn, St. Thomas,	- - - - -	1850-1856
John B. Kaufman, Letterkenny,	- - - -	1856-1862
Emanuel Kuhn, Chambersburg,*	- - - -	1862-1871
John B. Kaufman, Letterkenny,	- - - -	1871-1875
John W. Kuhn, Peters,	- - - -	1875-1878
John B. Kaufman, Letterkenny,	- - - -	1878

* Resigned April, 1871, and John B. Kaufman was appointed for the unexpired term. Mr. Kaufman was also elected for the full term in October, 1871.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Prior to the passage of the act of 1850, providing for the election of District Attorneys, the "State's Attorney" or "Prosecuting Attorneys" were the "Deputies" of the Attorney General for the time being, appointed by him, and removable at his pleasure. Our court records prior to 1842 having been burned, I have not been able to make more than a partial list of our former Prosecuting Attorneys, as follows:

John Clark,	- - - - -	1789-1790
William M. Brown,	- - - - -	1790-1802
William Maxwell, Gettysburg,	- - - - -	1802-1812
William M. McDowell,	- - - - -	1813
Matthew St. Clair Clarke,	- - - - -	1819
Frederick Smith,	- - - - -	1824
Wilson Reilly,	- - - - -	1842-1845
William R. Rankin,	- - - - -	1845-1847
George W. Brewer,	- - - - -	1847-1849
Hugh W. Reynolds,	- - - - -	1849-1851

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Elected under the act of 3d of May, 1850, to serve three years, from first Monday in November after election.

James S. Ross,	- - - - -	1851-1854
Thomas B. Kennedy,	- - - - -	1854-1857
Lyman S. Clarke,	- - - - -	1857-1860
George Eyster,	- - - - -	1860-1863
William S. Stenger,	- - - - -	1863-1866
William S. Stenger,	- - - - -	1866-1869
William S. Stenger,	- - - - -	1869-1872
Theodore M'Gowan,	- - - - -	1872-1875
Oliver C. Bowers,	- - - - -	1875-1878
Oliver C. Bowers,	- - - - -	1878

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Elected under the act of 10th April, 1867, to serve for three years.

1867-1870, Addison Imbrie, William Boyd.
1870-1873, W. H. H. Mackey, Elias Patton.
1873-1876, John Gilbert, A. H. Etter.
1876-1879, J. C. McCulloh, Lewis Lechron.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Selected under act of 8th May, 1854, to serve for three years.

1854-1857, James M'Dowell,	- - -	salary, \$600 per year.
Hugh J. Campbell,	- - -	" 600 "
1857-1860, Philip M. Shoemaker,	- - -	" 500 "
1860-1863, Philip M. Shoemaker,	- - -	" 600 "
1863-1866, Andrew J. M'Elwain,	- - -	" 800 "
1866-1869, Philip M. Shoemaker,	- - -	" 800 "
1869-1872, Samuel Gelwix,	- - -	" 1,200 "
1872-1875, Jacob E. Smith,	- - -	" 1,000 "
1875-1878, S. H. Eby,	- - -	" 1,000 "

A LIST OF THE CLERGYMEN OF OUR COUNTY, WITH THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE AND CHARGES, RESPECTIVELY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Thomas Creigh, D. D.,	Mercersburg,	Mercersburg,
J. Agnew Crawford, D. D.,	Chambersburg,	Falling Spring.
John C. Caldwell,	- - -	Central Church.
R. Lewis McCune,	-	Mercersburg, Fayetteville.
J. Smith Gordon,	-	Fannettsburg, Lower Path Valley and Burnt Cabins.
Samuel C. Alexander,	Dry Run,	Upper Path Valley.
Samuel C. George,	-	Chambersb'g, St. Thomas and Rocky Spring.
David K. Richardson,	-	Greencastle, Greencastle.
Died Aug. 20, 1877.		
James H. Stewart,	- - -	" "
Installed Dec. 13, 1877.		
Joseph H. Fleming,	-	Welsh Run, Welsh Run.

LUTHERAN.

A. Stewart Hartman,	Chambersburg,	1st Church, Chambersburg.
R. H. Clare,	"	2d Church, Chambersburg, (Ger.)
A. Hamilton Schertz,	"	Grindstone Hill.
F. Klinefelter,	Greencastle,	Greencastle.
P. Bergstresser,	Waynesboro,	Waynesboro.
D. Blackwelder,	Upper Strasburg,	Upper Strasburg.
N. J. Hesson,	Mercersburg,	Mercersburg.

B. F. Alleman,	-	Shippensburg,	Greenvillage.
H. B. Winton,	-	-	M'Connellsburg, Loudon.
Hiram Knodle,	-	-	Clearspring, Md., Sylvan.

REFORMED.

William C. Cremer,	-	Chambersburg,	Chambersburg.
H. L. Comfort,	-	"	Grindstone Hill.
Carl Gundlaeh,	-	"	St. John's, (Ger.)
H. H. W. Hibshman,	-	Waynesboro,	Waynesboro.
J. G. Brown,	-	-	Mercersburg,
E. E. Higbee, D. D.,	-	"	Mercersburg.
John H. Sykes,	-	Greencastle,	Greencastle.
Jacob Hassler,	-	-	Mercersburg,
Isaac M. Motter,	-	Waynesboro,	Waynesboro and Mont Alto.
William J. Stewart,	-	St. Thomas,	St. Thomas.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

B. B. Hamlin,	Presiding Elder,	Chambersburg.	
W. G. Ferguson,	-	Chambersburg,	1st Church, Chambersburg.
M. L. Smith,	-	"	King St. Church, Chambersburg.
J. H. McCord,	-	Waynesboro,	Waynesboro.
H. C. Cheston,	-	Greencastle,	Greencastle.
T. M. Griffith,	-	Mercersburg,	Mercersburg.
E. W. Wonner,	-	London,	London.
W. Moses,	-	Greenvillage,	Greenvillage.
A. R. Bender,	-	Mont Alto,	Mont Alto.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

H. A. Schlichter,	-	Chambersburg,	Chambersburg.
W. A. Dickson,	-	"	Rocky Spring.
W. R. Evers,	-	Greencastle,	Greencastle.
W. H. Shearer,	-	Orrstown,	Orrstown.
D. W. Proffit,	-	Funkstown,	Funkstown.
S. T. Wallace,	-	London,	London.
William Quigly,	-	Spring Run,	Spring Run.

LOCAL PREACHERS.

H. Stouffer, Sr.,	-	Chambersburg.	
W. Humberger,	-	"	

Augustus Bickley, - - Chambersburg.
 J. Fohl, - - - " "
 J. M. Bishop, - - - " "
 W. H. Rebok, - - - Orrstown.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

H. C. Swentzel, - - Chambersburg, Chambersburg.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

T. J. Fleming, Pastor, Chambersburg, Chambersburg.
 Joseph Kalin, assistant, " "

CHURCH OF GOD.

J. M. Carvell, - - Chambersburg, Chambersburg, Orrstown & Fayetteville.

MENNOMITE CHURCH.

BISHOP.

John Hunsecker, - - - - Letterkenny township.

PREACHERS.

John O. Lehman, - - - - Letterkenny township.
 Peter Wadle, - - - - Greene "
 Philip Parret, - - - - " "
 Benjamin Lesher, - - - - near Mercersburg.

REFORMED MENNONITES.

BISHOPS.

Samuel Stoner, - - - - Guilford township.
 Jacob S. Lehman, - - - - " "

PREACHERS.

Henry Strickler, - - - - Montgomery township.
 Jacob Frantz, - - - - Washington "
 Martin Hoover, - - - - " "
 John Bonebrake, - - - - Waynesboro.

RIVER BRETHREN.

BISHOPS.

Joseph Wenger, - - - - - Guilford township.
 Henry Lesher, - - - - - Antrim "
 Samuel Zook, - - - - - Southampton "
 Aaron Wenger, - - - - - Washington "

PREACHERS.

John Burkhart,	-	-	-	Lurgan	township.
John Bert,	-	-	-	"	"
Noah Zook,	-	-	-	Southampton	"
Martin Oberholtzer,	-	-	-	Greene	"
Michael Wenger,	-	-	-	"	"
Peter Bert,	-	-	-	Letterkenny	"
William Tanner,	-	-	-	Peters	"
Christian Stoner,	-	-	-	Montgomery	"
Jacob Lesher,	-	-	-	Antrim	"
Abraham Lesher,	-	-	-	"	"
Isaac Shank,	-	-	-	"	"
L. C. Wenger,	-	-	-	Waynesboro.	
Noah Myers,	-	-	-	Guilford	township.
George Wenger,	-	-	-	"	"
John Sollenberger,	-	-	-	"	"
Eli Martin,	-	-	-	Hamilton	"
Benjamin Myers,	-	-	-	Montgomery	"

TUNKERS.**BISHOPS.**

Joseph Gipe,	-	-	-	Guilford	township.
David Buck,	-	-	-	Quiney	"
Henry Kontz,	-	-	-	Antrim	"
John Shank,	-	-	-	"	"
Jacob Price,	-	-	-	Washington	"

PREACHERS.

Adam Pile,	-	-	-	St. Thomas	township.
Abraham Pile,	-	-	-	"	"
John Lenard,	-	-	-	"	"
Daniel Miller,	-	-	-	Peters	"
Daniel Miller,	-	-	-	Hamilton	"
David Bonebrake,	-	-	-	Quiney	"
Jonathan Baker,	-	-	-	Antrim	"
Christian Royer,	-	-	-	"	"
Benjamin Stouffer,	-	-	-	Guilford	"
Jacob Oyler,	-	-	-	Waynesboro.	
Jacob Snider,	-	-	-	"	
Daniel Good,	-	-	-	Washington	township.
Daniel Baker,	-	-	-	"	"
Henry Etter,	-	-	-	Greene	"

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS.

PREACHERS.

John Riddlesberger, - - - - Quincy township.
John Walk, - - - - " "

MORMONISM IN OUR COUNTY.

The fact that an effort was made, years ago, under the leadership of Sidney Rigdon, one of the first Presidents of the Mormon church, to build their promised new "city of Zion" within the borders of our county has passed away from the recollection of most of our people. And yet such was the fact. Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, and Sidney Rigdon were intimate acquaintances for a considerable time before Mormonism was first heard of. Together they planned the great imposture which they subsequently brought into life as the "Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints." It was started at Manchester, New York, in April, 1830. In January, 1831, Smith, who claimed to be the "Prophet of the Lord," led his followers to Kirtland, Ohio, which he then said was to be the seat of the City of the New Jerusalem. There they remained until January, 1838, organizing the church, appointing presidents, bishops and apostles, and sending out missionaries to all the ends of the earth. They built a large and costly temple, which it took them three years to erect. There they had a bank, run by Smith and Rigdon, which failed disastrously for its noteholders and depositors, and Smith and Rigdon fled to Missouri to avoid arrest. Their deluded followers went after them, being called so to do by a new revelation from Smith, as prophet. They were soon driven out of Missouri, Smith and Rigdon having been tarred and feathered by the indignant Missourians, and came back to Commerce, Carthage county, Illinois, in 1840, where they founded the city of Nauvoo, and built a magnificent temple. There, in July, 1843, Smith promulgated the revelation in relation to polygamy, making a plurality of wives one of the doctrines of the new church. It was not well received by many of his co-workers. Dissensions arose; the church split into factions; anarchy and lawlessness were wide spread. The people of the State of Illinois arose in arms against the doctrines and crimes of those who had thus come amongst

them as fugitives from the neighboring State of Missouri. Smith and his brother Hyrum, and some sixteen others, were arrested and imprisoned at Carthage, the county seat, where, on the evening of the 27th of June, 1844, Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed by an armed mob. The death of their prophet caused much temporary confusion among the saints. Sidney Rigdon aspired to succeed him as head of the church, but Brigham Young was chosen first President, and Rigdon, being contumacious, was cut off from the communion of the faithful, cursed, and solemnly delivered over to the Devil, "to be buffeted in the flesh for a thousand years." In a short time Rigdon, who had a considerable number of followers, seceded and came eastward to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they established a paper through which to spread their doctrines. But public sentiment being against them, they resolved to remove to a more quiet neighborhood.

In September, 1845, the city of Nauvoo was cannonaded for three days by the forces of the State of Illinois, its inhabitants driven out at the point of the bayonet, and the city, with its magnificent temple and public buildings, wholly destroyed. About the same time two of Rigdon's emissaries came through the southern part of our county, on the turnpike leading from Mercersburg to Greencastle. Stopping upon the bridge spanning the Conococheague creek, about a mile and a quarter west of Greencastle, they looked over the farm of Andrew G. M'Lanahan, Esq., which lay spread out just north of them, and said that "there was the place the Lord had shown them in visions was to be the site of the City of the New Jerusalem." In a short time afterwards Mr. Peter Boyer, a wealthy farmer of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, came on and contracted with Mr. M'Lanahan for his farm of four hundred acres, at the price of fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars. Six hundred dollars were paid in cash, and on the 3d of April, 1846, Mr. M'Lanahan received five thousand four hundred dollars additional, gave a deed and took a judgment for the balance of the purchase money—eight thousand seven hundred dollars—payable April, 1st, 1847. The purchaser at once took possession, and in a short time Sidney Rigdon, Elders Hyde and Heber, Judge Richards, William E. M'Lellan, Hatch, Hinkle, Zody, Grimes, Ringer and others

joined them. The band numbered from one to two hundred all told. The most of them went upon the farm, where they said that they intended to lay out a great city, build a magnificent temple and other needed public edifices. Quite a number of them located in the town of Greencastle, where they established a weekly newspaper, called the "Conocoheague Herald," under the editorship of Mr. E. Robinson, the church printer. Among them were professional men, mechanics and farmers, and one or two who had been heavy capitalists in Pittsburg when they joined the band, but their riches had been squandered subsequently. Sidney Rigdon was their Prophet and High Priest. Every Sunday they held services in the barn on the farm, Rigdon generally doing the preaching; occasionally one of the elders held forth. Their meetings were largely attended by the people of the neighborhood, more from curiosity to hear what would be said than from any similarity of thought or feeling with them. They made few converts amongst our people—not perhaps, over half a dozen in the whole county. They talked largely about what they intended to do—about laying out avenues and streets, building glass works, cotton mills, &c. But most of them lived in idleness the while, and all their plans soon came to naught. Their money was soon spent; death swung his scythe amongst them and cut down quite a number of them; others became discouraged and left; they could not meet their indebtedness due to Mr. M'Lanahan on the 1st of April, 1847, and the farm was sold at sheriff's sale and bought in by Mr. M'Lanahan, in August of that year, who again obtained possession of it in November following. After this death-blow to their hopes and prospects all discipline and organization were at an end, and the band dissolved. A majority of them went to Salt Lake, whilst others joined the Gentiles and started life anew. In the pines, on the farm, a number of them lie buried, and the spot is known as the "Mormon-Graveyard."

Brigham Young died at Salt Lake City, August 29th, 1877, aged seventy-six years. It is thought by many that Mormonism will not long survive this event; that there is no person among his followers who will be able to keep them together as he did; that divisions and heart burnings will inevitably arise, no difference upon whose shoulders his mantle may descend,

and that disintegration and dissolution must speedily follow. An *historian* cannot foretell the future. It is his province to speak of the *past*, and Time alone will show what is to become of this great imposture of the nineteenth century.

PHYSICIANS RESIDING IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

James K. Davidson,	- - - - -	Greencastle.
William Grubb,	- - - - -	"
Adam Carl,	- - - - -	"
A. A. Miller,	- - - - -	"
D. Rench Miller,	- - - - -	"
Thomas M. Kennedy,	- - - - -	"
George Carl,	- - - - -	"
A. S. Bonebrake,	- - - - -	Waynesboro.
E. A. Hering,	- - - - -	"
Isaac N. Snively,	- - - - -	"
Benjamin Frantz,	- - - - -	"
J. Burns Amberson,	- - - - -	"
John Ripple,	- - - - -	"
A. H. Strickler,	- - - - -	"
G. W. Boteler,	- - - - -	"
Ezekiel Hartzell,	- - - - -	Fayetteville.
Henry K. Byers,	- - - - -	"
William C. Lane,	- - - - -	Orrstown.
Robert S. Brownson,	- - - - -	Mercersburg.
Eliab Negley,	- - - - -	"
D. F. Unger,	- - - - -	"
Thomas H. Walker,	- - - - -	"
Frank Oellig,	- - - - -	near "
John S. Flickinger,	- - - - -	Fannettsburg.
M. G. Alexander,	- - - - -	"
John M. Van Tries,	- - - - -	St. Thomas.
Robert W. Rainsey,	- - - - -	"
George R. Cauffman,	- - - - -	Cauffman's Station.
Charles H. Garver,	- - - - -	Scotland.
J. C. Gilland,	- - - - -	New Franklin.
H. X. Bonbrake,	- - - - -	Mont Alto.
Hiram Buhrman,	- - - - -	Funkstown.
Charles T. M'Clay,	- - - - -	Greenvillage.
David M'Clay,	- - - - -	"

T. B. Reifsnyder,	- - - -	Greenvillage.
William A. Hunter,	- - - -	Upper Strasburg,
James M. Gelwix,	- - - -	"
Henry G. Christman,	- - - -	Welsh Run.
William P. Noble,	- - - -	Upton.
Joseph H. M'Clintic,	- - - -	Loudon.
William A. Hinchman,	- - - -	"
J. B. M'Donald,	- - - -	Concord.
Samuel R. Ickes,	- - - -	Dry Run.
John H. Flickinger,	- - - -	"
W. O. Skinner,	- - - -	"
D. F. Royer,	- - - -	Shady Grove.
M. M. Gerry,	- - - -	Sylvan.
John Montgomery,	- - - -	Chambersburg.
A. H. Senseny,	- - - -	"
B. Rush Senseny,	- - - -	"
Edgar N. Senseny,	- - - -	"
Jacob L. Suesserott,	- - - -	"
Samuel G. Lane,	- - - -	"
William H. Boyle,	- - - -	"
T. Johnston M'Lanahan,	- - - -	"
John Seibert,	- - - -	"
S. F. Reynolds, (Eclectic,)	- - -	"
B. Bowman, (Homeopathic,)	- -	"
I. Y. Reed,	" - - -	"
J. F. Nowell,	" - - -	Greencastle.

ATTORNEYS.

John Clark,	admitted September term, 1784
Robert Magaw,	" December " "
Thomas Hartley,	" " " "
James Hamilton,	" " " "
Thomas Duncan,	" " " "
Thomas Smith,	" " " "
Ross Thompson,	" " " "
Ralph Bowie,	" " " "
James Ross,	" " " "
James Riddle,	" " " "
Stephen Chambers,	" " " "
John M. M'Dowell,	" " " "

Andrew Dunlop,		admitted September term, 1785		
William Bradford, Jr.,	"	" "	" "	
James Carson,	"	" "	"	1786
James Smith,	"	" "	"	"
Jasper Yeates,	"	March	"	1790
Samuel Riddle,	"	December	"	"
David Watts,	"	"	"	"
James Orbison,	"	March	"	1791
M'Steel Sample,	"	"	"	"
*Thomas Hartley,	"	"	"	"
*Thomas Duncan,	"	"	"	"
*James Riddle,	"	"	"	"
Andrew Dunlop,	"	"	"	"
William M. Brown,	"	September	"	"
John Smith,	"	"	"	"
*Samuel Riddle,	"	"	"	"
George Smith,	"	"	"	"
*John Clark,	"	"	"	"
Richard Smith,	"	April	"	1792
James Duncan,	"	"	"	"
John Cadwallader,	"	"	"	"
George Armstrong,	"	"	"	1793
William Claggett,	"	"	"	"
Jonathan Henderson,	"	"	"	"
William Barber	"	"	"	1794
James Crawford,	"	"	"	"
Parker Campbell,	"	"	"	"
William Clark,	"	"	"	"
Paul Morrow,	"	"	"	"
James Brotherton,	"	May	"	1795
Samuel Hughes,	"	December	"	"
Thomas Bailey,	"	"	"	"
Joseph Shamon,	"	"	"	"
George Jennings,	"	"	"	1796
William Reynolds,	"	"	"	"
John F. Jack,	"	"	"	"
Joseph Parks,	"	"	"	1798
Robert Hasellirst,	"	"	"	"

*Those gentlemen marked thus were re-sworn after the adoption of the Constitution of 1790.

James Kelly,	admitted December	term, 1799
S. W. Culbertson,	" April	" 1801
Robert Hays,	" "	" "
William Orbison,	" August	" "
William Maxwell,	" "	" "
Jonathan Haight,	" "	" "
James Daubins	" April	" 1802
Wm. L. Kelley, (from N. J.)	" "	" "
William Ross,	" "	" 1803
Alex. Lyon	" "	" "
Otho Shroder,	" "	" "
John I. Stull, (from Md.,)	" "	" "
Josiah Espy	" "	" "
James Carson,	" "	" 1806
Thomas G. M'Cullough	" "	8th, "
Andrew Boggs,	" "	term, "
Samuel Leeper	" "	" "
David Snively,	January	12th, 1807
Upton Lawrence,	"	"
George Chambers,	November	9th, "
Thomas H. Crawford,	"	10th, "
James M. Russell,	" "	" "
John M'Connolly,	"	"
Andrew Caruthers,	"	1808
Elijah Mendenhall,	"	"
William L. Brent,	"	"
Wilson Elliott,	"	1809
Charles B. Ross,	"	1810
George Ross,	"	"
Daniel Hughes,	"	"
George Metzger,	"	1811
Alexander Mahon	August	term, "
M. St. Clair Clarke,	October	" "
Richard W. Lane,	"	1812
John Larkel,	"	"
James Buchanan,	January	term, 1813
William Irwin,	"	"
John Johnson,	"	"
William S. Finley,	"	1817
James Dunlop,	"	"

Paul I. Hetich,	admitted		1817
Samuel Liggett,	"		1818
James M'Dowell,	"		"
William Chambers,	"		"
Frederick Smith	"	April term,	"
Burr Harrison	"		1819
Samuel Ramsay,	"		1820
Hugh Torrence,	"		"
Samuel Alexander,	"	August term,	"
James Riddle,	"		"
Robert M. M'Dowell,	"		1821
John F. Denny,	"	August 24th,	"
Joseph Chambers,	"		"
Ebinger S. Finley,	"		"
John Williamson.	"		"
Archibald I. Findlay,	"	April 21st,	"
George Augustus Shryock,	"	August term, 1822	
Jacob Madeira,	"		1823
Richard Bard,	"		"
John A. Sterrett,	"		"
Andrew Davison,	"		"
William Miller, Jr.,	"		"
Thomas Chambers,	"		1824
David R. Denny,	"		"
John S. Riddle,	"		"
Reade Washington,	"	August 10th,	"
Thomas Harbison,	"		1825
William S. Buchanan,	"		1826
Leonard S. Johns,	"		1827
Michael Gallaher,	"		"
Jasper Ewing Brady,	"	August 14th,	"
William M. Greer,	"		"
James M. Reynolds,	"		1828
Andrew P. Wilson,	"		1829
James X. M'Lanahan,	"	January 11th, 1830	
James H. Hepburn,	"		"
James Nill,	"	April 8th,	"
John M'Ginley,	"		"
Daniel Denny,	"		1831
Joseph Minnick,	"		"

Robert M'Lellan,	admitted	November 15th, 1831
Humphrey Robinson,	"	1832
Andrew Howlett,	"	"
Robert M. Bard,	"	January 14th, 1834
A. J. Durboraw,	"	"
N. C. Snider,	"	1835
John W. Reges,	"	"
B. Bordley Crawford,	"	"
James W. Buchanan,	"	"
Wilson Reilly,	"	April 4th, 1837
Robert Quigley,	"	"
C. S. Eyster,	"	"
James W. M'Kinstry,	"	"
William C. Aughinbaugh,	"	1838
William M'Lellan,	"	October 2d, "
Joseph Nill,	"	"
Experience Estabrook,	"	1839
John C. Williamson,	"	"
William R. Rankin,	"	"
Theodore Friend,	"	"
George Chambers, Jr.,	"	"
James C. Moody,	"	1840
Isaac H. M'Cauley,	"	April 10th, "
Hugh W. Reynolds,	"	"
John A. Powell,	"	1841
E. Crawford Washington,	"	"
E. M. Biddle,	"	"
Frederick Watts,	"	"
Samuel H. Tate,	"	"
Alexander H. McCulloh,	"	"
Cyrns G. French,	"	"
W. V. Davis,	"	"
Edward F. Stewart,	"	1842
Alexander Thompson, Sr.,	"	"
William Baker,	"	"
Hon. James Cooper,	"	"
David F. Robinson,	"	1843
Jacob H. Heyser,	"	"
Benjamin Chambers,	"	"
Lewis C. Levin,	"	"

James S. Ross,	admitted		1843
Abner M. Fuller,	"		1844
Louis M. Hughes,	"		"
Alexander Thomson, Jr.,	"		"
George W. Brewer,	"		"
John M. Radebaugh,	"		1845
Henry A. Mish,	"		"
Robert P. McClure,	"		"
John Scott,	"		1846
J. Parker Fleming,	"		"
Alfred H. Smith,	"		"
Victorine N. Firor,	"		"
Washington Crooks,	"		"
Frederick M. Adams,	"		1847
John C. Culbertson,	"		"
Frederick Smith,	August	10th,	"
John Cessna,	January	17th,	1848
Edward G. Behm,	"	19th,	"
Thomas B. Kennedy,	April	11th,	"
J. Randolph Coffroth,	November	2d,	"
Perry A. Rice,	"	"	"
Lyman S. Clark,	"	"	"
Henry L. Fisher,	August	17th,	1849
Thomas M. Carlisle,	"	"	"
Thomas B. McFarland,	January	25th,	1850
John G. Lemon,	April	10th,	1850
William Adams,	"	"	"
Boliver B. Bonner,	January	22d,	1851
David R. B. Nevin,	"	"	"
John Dosh,	"	"	"
J. McDowell Sharpe,	March	11th,	"
A. R. Cornyn,	August	20th,	"
William V. Davis,	March	10th,	1852
Andrew N. Rankin,	April	14th,	"
Frederick Watts,	"	"	"
Thomas L. Fletcher,	August	9th,	"
Columbus F. Bonner,	"	"	"
James Buchanan Boggs,	"	"	"
Thomas A. Boyd,	"	"	"
George F. Cain,	"	"	"

William J. Baer,	admitted	January	17th, 1853
James P. McClintock,	"	April	12th, "
J. W. Douglas,	"	"	" "
William Carlisle,	"	"	" "
Frederick S. Stumbaugh,	"	January	17th, 1854
James Allison, Jr.,	"	"	" "
George Eyster,	"	April	12th, "
Hiram C. Keyser,	"	June	6th, "
A. J. Cline,	"	August	15th, "
John Kyle,	"	November	2d, "
Philip Hamman,	"	April	9th, 1855
F. A. Tittle,	"	"	" "
Michael B. Doyle,	"	"	" "
David H. Wiles,	"	August	15th, "
A. K. McClure,	"	June	17th, 1856
Israel Test,	"	"	" "
James H. Bratten,	"	October	29th, "
George W. Welsh,	"	"	" "
John Robison,	"	April	13th, 1857
George Schley,	"	"	14th, "
A. K. Seyster,	"	"	" "
H. J. Campbell,	"	"	20th, "
H. S. Cassidy,	"	August	10th, "
J. C. Kunkel,	"	"	12th, "
W. H. Miller,	"	"	" "
William S. Everett,	"	"	15th, "
D. Watson Rowe,	"	"	" "
Charles Sumner,	"	October	26th, "
J. D. W. Gillean,	"	"	29th, "
C. A. McGuigan,	"	"	" "
J. P. Rhodes,	"	March	9th, 1858
John R. Orr,	"	April	12th, "
Robert P. McKibben,	"	"	" "
Calvin M. Duncan,	"	"	" "
Snively Strickler,	"	"	" "
A. D. Furguson,	"	August	10th, "
William C. Logan,	"	"	" "
C. M. Barton,	"	"	" "
T. J. Nill,	"	October	31st, "
John W. Goettman,	"	"	" "

Charles H. Taylor,	admitted	January	28th, 1859
Thomas X. Orr,	"	April	14th, "
William Kennedy,	"	"	" "
J. A. S. Mitchell,	"	"	" "
David W. Chambers,	"	"	" "
Henry G. Smith,	"	August	8th, "
E. J. Bonebrake,	"	"	" "
Hiram M. White,	"	"	15th, "
George M. Stenger,	"	"	" "
Jonathan C. Dickson,	"	November	2d, "
T. J. M'Grath,	"	January	26th, 1860
Hastings Gehr,	"	April	14th, "
Leonard C. Pittinos,	"	"	" "
Benjamin K. Goodyear,	"	"	" "
William S. Stenger,	"	August	18th, "
Jeremiah Cook,	"	"	" "
Ross Forward,	"	January	21st, 1861
George A. Smith,	"	"	22d, "
John Stewart,	"	"	23d, "
Samuel Lyon,	"	"	24th, "
D. W. Thrush,	"	August	12th, "
Amos Slaymaker,	"	January	29th, "
George O. Sellhamer,	"	February	1st, "
William Etter,	"	October	28th, 1862
J. Montgomery Irwin,	"	January	23d, 1863
William H. Hockenberry,	"	April	18th, "
Joseph Douglas,	"	October	28th, "
William M. Mervin,	"	April	16th, 1865
John W. Taylor,	"	August	17th, "
Jarrett T. Richards,	"	"	" "
K. Shannon Taylor,	"	November	7th, "
J. Porter Brown,	"	"	" "
Jacob S. Eby,	"	"	" "
S. J. Henderson,	"	August	14th, 1866
George Chambers,	"	"	" "
Stephen W. Hays,	"	January	22d, 1867
Theodore M'Gowan,	"	"	25th, "
Claudius B. M'Kinstry,	"	August	13th, "
Amos S. Smith	"	"	16th, "
Joseph M. M'Clure,	"	November	1st, "

John S. McCune,	admitted January	20th, 1868
Wm. M. Penrose,	" " 27th,	" "
Adam Keller,	" " "	" "
J. B. Cessna,	" April	14th, "
A. D. Merrick,	" "	21st, "
F. M. Darby	" August	12th, "
Wm. F. Duffield.	" October	27th, "
John D. DeGolly,	" "	" "
Wm. U. Brewer,	" December	15th, "
John A. Hyssong,	" "	" "
John M. M'Dowell,	" April	12th, 1869
T. F. Garver,	" June	1st, "
T. M. Mahon,	" January	18th, 1870
W. F. Patton,	" "	" "
John A. Robinson,	" April	21st, "
Lewis W. Detrich,	" August	8th "
John C. Zeller	" December	21st, "
Ed. Stake,	" "	" "
John R. Miller,	" "	24th, "
J. Alexander Simpson,	" January	25th, 1871
B. Frank Winger	" March	12th, 1871
Andrew M'Ilwain,	" "	" "
W. T. Cressler,	" August	17th, "
C. Watson M'Keehan	" "	" "
J. R. Gaff,	" "	" "
Josiah Funck,	" February	6th, 1872
Cyrus Lantz,	" "	7th, "
S. S. M'Lanahan,	" June	4th, 1872
B. M. Nead,	" "	" "
Jos. M'Nulty,	" "	" "
James A. M'Knight,	" "	" "
A. G. Huber,	" October	28th, "
T. H. Edwards,	" January	20th, 1873
H. B. Woods,	" April	14th "
M. Williams,	" "	17th "
Andrew Gregg M'Lanahan, Jr.,	" June	3d, "
Dan. H. Wingerd,	" "	" "
Wm. A. Morrison,	" "	" "
A. G. Miller, Jr.,	" August	11th, "
Franklin Mehaffey,	" "	" "

O. C. Bowers,	admitted November	14th, 1873
John Adams M'Allen,	" " 17th, "	"
Jaeob D. Ludwig,	" January	19th, 1874
Joshua W. Sharpe,	" September	7th, 1875
W. S. Alexander,	" April	28th, 1876
Charles Suesserott,	" June	26th, 1877
Benjamin Chambers, Jr.,	" February	" 1878

THE GREAT FLOOD OF NOVEMBER 24TH, 1877.

Never within the recollection of our oldest citizen has this county been visited by such a freshet as passed down the East Branch of the Conococheague creek on Saturday the 24th and Sunday the 25th of November, 1877. On Thursday morning preceding, the rain began to fall, and continued steadily, though not very heavily, through all that day and night. On Friday the 23d it rained steadily, and at times quite heavily. During Friday night the largest quantity of water fell. Saturday morning and forenoon the rain fall was at times quite heavy, and at other times none fell. About noon of Saturday the Conococheague creek which passes through Chambersburg, began to rise, though no apprehensions were felt that the flood was going to be a destructive one until about four o'clock, P. M. It then became evident that much damage would be done to both public and private property along its course. So rapidly did the stream rise just before night fall that various persons residing near it who thought themselves safe above high water, had to flee for their lives, leaving their household goods to the mercy of the angry waters.

By six o'clock the arches of the stone bridge over the creek on Market street were nearly filled by the water, which had also risen almost up to the lower floors of John Miller's, Hotel and the dwelling east of it on the bank of the creek, inhabited by Reed M'Donald.

At this time the scene at the furniture factory of "H. Sierer & Co.," the old Lemnos edge tool factory, was most interesting. This enterprising firm had a very large stock of lumber piled up in their yard and dry houses—had their finishing shop filled throughout with a very large amount of finished and unfinished work—and their manufactory stored with machinery and lumber and partly finished work. At the hour named—six

o'clock P. M.—the water was rushing with fearful velocity between the main building and the dry houses and through the lumber yard. A large shed was lifted bodily from its foundations and hurled against the finishing house. The shock was so great that this latter building was shaken from its foundations and in a few minutes fell with a fearful crash, and its contents valued at \$5,000 were swept away by the angry waters. In addition to this, the loss of this firm on lumber was about \$1,500, whilst the damage to their real estate was from three to five thousand dollars more, and it will take a long time and much labor and expense before their premises can be restored to their former condition.

About seven o'clock in the evening the iron bridge near Heyser's Paper Mill, north of town, was lifted clear of its abutments, and carried down the stream with fearful rapidity. It passed safely under the stone bridge at King street, but struck the western pier of the Market street bridge with such force as to do considerable damage to the stone work. It, however, got through under this bridge and the iron bridge at Ludwig's brewery, and sunk just below Sierer's factory, where it yet lies.

By eleven o'clock at night the water had reached its highest point, completely covering the arches in the Market street bridge, and even dashing over the foot bridge connecting with the side walks. It then stood fourteen inches deep over the lower floor of Miller's Hotel, and McDonald's dwelling, and was running across Market street at the west end of the bridge, in a stream some two or three feet in depth. At this time the scene was fearful to behold. The western arch of the bridge was almost closed up by *debris* from above, which had lodged across it, and great fears were entertained that the other arches might be stopped up in a similar manner—and if such had been the case the damages to surrounding property would have been fearful and beyond computation.

About this time the one story brick blacksmith shop of Miller & Byers, situate in the yard of Miller's Hotel, near the bank of the creek, was swept away *in toto* with all its contents. About half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, something, looking like the roof of a large building or bridge, struck the north-western corner of the Woollen Mill with a terrific *thud*,

and about two-thirds of the western end of the structure, from the foundation to the roof, came down with a thunder-like crash. The same mass of timber that caused the damage to the Woollen Mill struck the Market street bridge, which was already greatly injured by the previous shocks it had sustained, and the piers gave way, and a large part of the bridge, being parts of two arches, went down, making a great hole in the road-way, and extending nearly two-thirds across the structure. The damage was so great that this bridge will have to be partially, if not wholly, taken down and rebuilt.

At the Wolfstown fording, near Sierer's factory, the damage done was very great. From 150 to 200 feet of the heavy stone wall along the western side of the creek, as well as one-half of the bed of Franklin street was carried away. The iron bridge over the creek, recently built by the town council at a very heavy expense, was much damaged. The abutments were both injured more or less, whilst the centre pier was so greatly damaged that the western span of the bridge went down into the water, though it was not carried away. It can, however, be raised to its place again after the pier is repaired. The fording at this point, which was formerly one of the safest on the creek, is now impassable—being washed out so greatly that at low water, there are at places in it where the water is ten feet deep. Below the fording an island nearly, if not altogether, one hundred feet in diameter, composed of brick, stone, sand and other *debris* from the damaged bridges and buildings above, has been formed, and the course of the stream completely changed and turned away from its former channel. One or two persons who attempted to cross at the fording lately, supposing it to be in the same condition as before the flood, narrowly escaped being drowned.

The water in the Conococheague, at Chambersburg, was never known to be so high before. Mr. John Brown, who had marked on the wall of his wagon maker shop, the highest point that the water had reached within the past forty years, informed me that this freshet was fully eleven feet above the great flood of 1866, which was the highest within his knowledge. It was not until two o'clock on Sunday morning that the waters began to subside, and our people became assured that the danger was over. All along the course of the Cono-

cocheague creek, from its sources in the South mountain, down to its entrance into the Potomac, the losses by the carrying away, and injury to bridges, the floating off of buildings, fences and other property, have been very large.

The great storm, of which this freshet was a part, extended over a large area of the country, from the Hudson river to the Mississippi, and far down into the Southern States. Along the Potomac and the James Rivers, and their tributaries, immense damages were done. One of the heaviest of these losses, in which our people are interested, was that done to the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge over the Potomac River, near Williamsport, Maryland. Five spans of the bridge, on the Virginia side of the river, each about one hundred and forty feet long, were swept away, together with six double cars belonging to the railroad company, which had been loaded with coal and iron, and placed upon the bridge, in order, if possible, to prevent its being lifted from the piers by the water. The loss to the railroad company is about twenty-five thousand dollars. They are now erecting a new iron bridge of *six* spans, the total length of which is eight hundred and sixty-three feet, which will cost \$40,000. One span of the former wooden bridge, on Maryland side of the river, will be used in connection with the six new spans. The bridge has been raised on the Virginia side of the river, about five feet, and will thus be free from all danger from future freshets.

In this section of the country this flood was a great surprise. Although a considerable quantity of water fell during the 22d and 23d, and in the forenoon of Saturday the 24th of November, yet no one supposed that enough water had fallen to raise the Conococheague to the dangerous condition it exhibited on the evening of the latter day. The west branch of the Conococheague was not much higher than it had been many times before, and little damage was done along its course, whilst the Falling Spring, which rises in the same region of the county as the Conococheague, though not so close to the mountain, was little higher than usual. I am, therefore, induced to believe that along the South mountain, in the eastern part of our county, where the sources of the Conococheague have their rise, the rain fall must have been much heavier than down in the valley, and after soaking the

earth until it would hold no more, the surplus water was thrown off, and finding its way into the various feeders of the creek produced the freshet along the stream.

From Caledonia Furnace, which is on the head waters of the Conococheague, the freshet swept along tearing up the pike there, and carrying every thing moveable with it. At Renfrews, near Greenwood, the bridge was hurled from its abutments, and carried down the stream. Between Woodstock and Brookside on the Mont Alto Railroad, the track was much injured for three-fourths of a mile. At Hambright's, the stream became a miniature river, spreading out near a mile in width. The bridges at this point, though damaged, were not swept away. The bridge on the road from Fayetteville to Scotland lost one abutment, and the frame work was swung entirely around, and it will cost some three to five hundred dollars to repair it. The county bridge at Scotland was swept away, and was wholly destroyed. It will cost from twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars to replace it. The planing mill of D. W. Hess, at that point, and some twenty-two thousand feet of his lumber, were also swept away. Mr. Hess' loss was near twenty-five hundred dollars. The "Red Bridge," on the Shippensburg pike, two and a half miles north of Chambersburg, was also greatly damaged. The bridge at Lehman's Mill, though greatly damaged, withstood the immense masses of water that surged against it. The next bridge on the stream—that at Heyser's Mill was, as already stated, wholly destroyed, and it will cost from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars to replace it. The nursery grounds of J. F. Nitterhouse were wholly submerged, but the damage done was not very great. At Heyser's Paper Mill the loss from the straw stacks swept away, and the damage done to the "straw boards" in the mill, was from five hundred to one thousand dollars. The damages to the Chambersburg Woollen Mill were from three thousand to four thousand dollars. John Brown's loss was about one hundred dollars. Miller & Byers lost their account books and all that was in their shop; their damages being about two hundred dollars. John Miller's damages by the flooding of his hotel, stables, &c., were about twelve hundred dollars. The foundation of the house of Ephraim Finefrock was swept out, and his loss will be near one hundred

and fifty dollars. The stone bridge at Market street was built in the years 1813 and 1814, by the county, at a cost of near four thousand dollars, and it will cost as much more to repair it, or put up a new bridge in its place. Calvin Gilbert estimates his loss at near one thousand dollars. George Ludwig & Co., lost about two hundred barrels of ale, worth from eight hundred to one thousand dollars. The loss of Henry Sierer & Co., as I have already stated, will be near ten thousand dollars, whilst an additional and large loss will be sustained through the stoppage of work in his manufactory. The bridge at the Wolfstown fording, and the wall and roadway of Franklin street will have to be repaired at the expense of the borough of Chambersburg, and the repairs needed cannot be done under one thousand dollars. Below this point, though much damage was done by the sweeping away of fences, lumber, grain, &c., none of the bridges were carried off, though most of them were more or less injured. The gross amount of damages along the Conococheague creek cannot be less than forty thousand dollars.

In the south-eastern part of the county, along the eastern branch of the Antietam creek, which also has its sources in the South mountain, the damage to bridges, buildings, fences, &c., was also very great. At the junction with the west branch the waters were four feet higher than they were ever known to be in the past. The large bridge crossing the east branch at that point, on the Leitersburg turnpike, was swept away, and carried several hundred yards down the stream into Maryland, where it remains. It originally cost near twenty-five hundred dollars, but a new one can now be built for about fifteen hundred dollars. It was built by the county, but was afterwards thrown into the line of the turnpike, and has been used thus for some years. It is now a mooted question as to who should rebuild it. The losses to the residents along these streams, from the carrying away of bridges, fences, lumber, hay, straw, stock, &c., were very large, and the inconveniences that will be sustained by our people, from the interruption of their routes of travel cannot now be estimated, and many months must necessarily elapse before they will be fully removed.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Abraham, Captain Noah.....	139
company roll.....	139-142
Academies and colleges.....	104, 221
Acreage of the county	45
Acreage of the State	6
Action of people of Cumberland Valley.....	41
Adams, Hon. Stephen	176
Ahl, Hon. John A	178
Alexander, Captain William, his company.....	160
Allison, Col. John.....	41, 64, 209
Alto Dale	204
America, discovery of	5
Antrim township, formation of	17, 187
division of	194
Armstrong, Colonel Joseph	117
his company roll.....	117
his regimental officers.....	118
Arts, the lost, in our county	181
Assembly, first members of.....	49
Associate judges	56, 239
Attorneys in 1786-88	59
general list of.....	269
to poor directors	257
prosecuting, list of	260
Auditors, county	250
Augers, manufacture of	153
Austin, Major James	166
Baltimore, Lord, grant to.....	13
Banks in county	94
Baptists, Seventh-day, clergy of	264
Bard, Captain Thomas, his company.....	157
Before formation of county	5
Blair, Rev. Samuel	127
Boyd, Capt. R. J.....	167
Boyd, Capt. W. H., Jr	167
Brady, Capt. Samuel	116
Brand, Capt. A. J.....	165
Bridgeport	204
Brown, John, his raid	224
Brownson, Capt. R. S.....	166

	PAGE.
Buchanan, Hon. James	174
Bucks county, organization of.....	7
Campbell, Hon. Alex	179
Campbell, Col. Charles T	162-4
Camp Hill	204
Carick	204
Carson, Hon. Thomas	179
Cashtown	204
Catholic clergy	263
Centre or Centre Square	205
Chambers, Colonel Benjamin	9, 35, 190
Chambers, General James	39, 56, 73, 121, 143
his first company roll	123
Chambers, Hon. George	178
Chambersburg, attorneys in, 1786.....	59
laid out	35
in 1784-88	60
inn-keepers in	59
physicians in	59
population of	59
Changes in population	173
Chaplains to poor house	259
Charlestown	206
Cheesetown	206
Chester county, erection of	7
Churches, at Falling Spring	189
Green Castle	187
Mercersburg	213
Path Valley	199
Rocky Spring	194
Welsh Run	196
Church of God, clergy in	263
Church Hill	206
Clark, Hon. Matthew St. Clair	180
Clay Lick	206
Clergymen in county	261
Clerks of commissioners	250
Clerks of the courts	243-4
Clerks of the poor house	257
Clocks, manufacture of	181
Colhoun, Dr. John	41
Colleges and academies	104
Commissioners of county, list of	49, 248
Commissioners, jury, list of	260
Common schools	98
directors and teachers of	99
superintendents in	99, 261
Concord	206
Congressmen, first election of	63
list of	231

	PAGE,
Constitutional Conventions.....	229
Coppersmithing.....	184
Coroners, list of.....	246
Councillors, election of.....	49
County, organization of.....	43
auditors.....	251
commissioners	49, 248
coroners.....	245
courts	53
criminal history of.....	106
lieutenants.....	221
location and area of.....	45
surveyors	259
treasurers	246
Court house, first erected	50, 55
Cove Gap	207
Crawford, Hon. T. Hartley	178
Creigh, John.....	41
Criminal history of county	106
Criswell, Capt. Andrew M.....	169
Crunkleton town	187
Culbertson, Capt. Samuel D., company roll	145, 156
Cumberland county, when organized.....	8, 17
Cumberland valley, action of people in	41
division of	43
first settlement of.....	8, 16
in 1730-60.....	10
in the revolution.....	40-43
Cumberland Valley railroad.....	93
Delaware, purchase of, by Wm. Penn	6
Deputy surveyors, list of.....	259
Directors of common schools	99
Directors of poor, list of.....	254
District attorneys, list of	260
Dixon, Capt. Wm. D.....	164
Doebler, Capt. John	163-66
Douglas, Capt. J. W	169
Doylesburg	207
Dry Run	207
Dunn, Capt. Samuel, company roll	148-51
Durham Jack, convicted of murder	108
Early settlements in county	16
Early taxes in county.....	17
Easton, Capt. Hezekiah.....	164
Elder, Capt. James G.....	163-6
Election districts, old.....	49, 91
Elections, first	49, 91
Episcopal clergy	263
Executive Council, Supreme	234
Eyster, Capt. Charles W	169

	PAGE.
Eyster, Capt. George.....	169
Eyster, Capt. John S.....	164
Fairview	207
Fannettsburg	207
Fannet township, formation of.....	190
Fayetteville.....	208
Fast freight lines.....	223
Fenton, Colonel James, his regiment.....	150
Findlayville	208
Findlay, Captain John, company roll.....	154
elected Colonel	161
Findlay, Hon. James	178
Findlay, Hon. John	177
Findlay, Governor William.....	175
First counties in State	7
First elections in county.....	49
First taxes in county.....	57
First regiment, Cumberland county	122, 126
its regimental flag	127
First township, Cumberland county.....	16
Flanagan, Capt. John, company roll.....	159
Flax, oil and hemp mills	182
Fletcher, Capt. Thomas L	169
Flood, great, of 1877	279
Foltz, Capt. C. C	170
Franklin county, acreage in	45
area and location	45
first election in	49
geological features	47
organization of	43
population	18, 90
soil, topography, &c.....	45
Franklin township, erection of.....	197
property in—in 1786.....	58
French and Indian wars of 1744-56	22
Freight lines, fast.....	223
Frontier forts	24
Fulterton, Hon. David	177
Fulling cards, manufacture of	183
Funk, Capt. Charles A	167
Funkstown	209
Furnaces.....	170
Germantown	209
Glovenaking	183
Gordon, Capt. Samuel, company roll	152
Grant to William Penn	6
Great flood of 1877	279
Greenawalt, Capt. D. B	165
Green Castle	44, 209
Green township, erection of.....	198

	PAGE.
Green village	210
Greenwood	210
Gubernatorial elections	90
Guilford township, erection of.....	189
Hamilton, Judge James	94
Hamilton township, erection of.....	189
Hand, Colonel Edward	122, 124, 127
Hanna, John, convicted of murder	107
Harmony, Capt. John H.....	167
Harper, Capt. Michael, company roll.....	149
Hats, manufacture of	184
Hays, Capt. Patrick, company roll.....	148
Hopewell township, formation of	17
House of Representatives, members of	236
Houser, Capt. David	169
Housum, Colonel Peter B.....	163-4
Hullinger, Capt. Josiah C.....	167
Independence, war for.....	40, 121-143
Indian outrages.....	29
Inn-keepers in 1786-88	59
Irvine, Colonel William, his regiment.....	129
Irwin, Colonel Jared, his regiment	145
Jackson Hall.....	211
Jail, old.....	50, 52
Jeffries, Capt. John.....	169
Johnston, James, Sr	120
Johnston, John	121
Johnston, Colonel James	49, 120
Johnston, Colonel Thomas.....	121
Johnston, Dr. Robert	121
Judges—president and associate.....	56, 239
under Constitution of 1776	56
1790	57, 239
1838	240
1873	242
Judicial districts.....	94
Jury commissioners.....	260
Justices in 1786-88	59
Justices who were judges.....	56
Kennedystown	196
Kurtz, Capt. Luther B.....	167
Land in the county	45
in the State	6
in Cumberland valley, when purchased	8
entry of, in the olden time.....	192
Lancaster county, organization of.....	8
Lancasterian system of schools.....	103
Laws in force in 1784-6.....	48
Lehman, Capt. Elias K	165-6
Lennherville	211

	PAGE.
Letterkenny township, organization of	191
Liberty poles, erection of	72
Lieutenants and sub-lieutenants.....	221
Lost arts in our county	181
Loudon	211
Lurgan township, organization of.....	188
Lutheran clergy, list of.....	261
Maclay, Hon. John	176
Maclay, Hon. Samuel.....	176
Maclay, Hon. William.....	176
Magaw, Colonel Robert.....	122, 127, 129
Magaw, Dr. William.....	127
Mainsville	211
Marion	211
Marion Station.....	212
Maryland, grant of.....	13
location of.....	14
Mason and Dixon's line, history of	11
M'Allen, Capt. R. W	165
M'Cammont, Major James.....	49, 56-7, 115, 193
M'Clay, John	41
M'Clelland, Hon. Robert	175
M'Cord's Fort, capture of.....	25, 32
M'Culloh, Hon. Thomas G.....	177
M'Dowell, Dr. John	130
M'Dowell, Capt. James	144
M'Dowell, Capt. Samuel M.....	169
M'Dowell, Capt. Wm. E.....	166
M'Ginley, Rev. Amos A	199
M'Kean, John, convicted of murder.....	108
M'Kesson, Capt. Samuel R	164
M'Knight, Capt. H. W	168
M'Lene, Hon. James.....	44, 49, 176, 230-236
M'Ilanahan, Hon. James X.....	178
M'Pherson, Hon. Edward	180, 233
Men of mark in politics.....	174
Mennonite clergy, list of.....	263
Mercersburg	212
Merceer, Gen. Hugh	213
Merchants in 1786-88	59
Metal township, erection of.....	199
Methodist clergy, list of.....	262
Mexican war.....	161
Middleburg.....	214
Miles, Capt. George L	166
Military record of county.....	113
Militia, lieutenants of.....	221
Mill-stones, manufacture of.....	181
Minerals in county	170
Mont Alto.....	215

	PAGE.
Montgomery, Capt. James II	169
Montgomery township, erection of.....	195
Mormonism, history of	265
Mount Hope	215
Mowersville	215
Murders by Indians	23
Murders, convictions for	107
Murtaugh, John, convicted of murder.....	109
Nails, manufacture of.....	182
Newcastle, location of.....	14
New England, extent of	13
New Franklin	215
New Jersey, grant for.....	14
Newspapers in Franklin county	64
Nimmon, Major John S.....	165
Oaks, Capt. Andrew—his company.....	147
Offices, public, location of old	53
Oil, manufacture of.....	182
Old roads	16, 194, 208
Orrstown.....	215
Outrages by the Indians.....	29
Paper, manufacture of	96
Patton, Captain Samuel, company roll.....	142
Penn, William, grant to.....	6
landing of.....	7
death of.....	15
Pennsylvania, grant for	6, 14
location and price.....	6
Peters township, formation of.....	188
Philadelphia county, erection of.....	7
Phinicie, Capt. Henry C	167
Physicians in 1786-88.....	59
in 1876, list of	268
to poor house.....	258
Pikesville	216
Piper, Colonel William—his regiment.....	145
Piper, Hon. William A	179
Poor house, clerks of.....	257
directors of.....	254
history of.....	253
stewards of.....	256
treasurers of.....	225
Population in 1786, and since.....	73, 90
changes in.....	173
in 1870.....	45
Post offices, establishment of.....	63, 202
Postal facilities in 1788.....	62
Potash, manufacture of	181
Potter, General James.....	115
Presbyterian clergy, list of.....	261

	PAGE.
President judges.....	56, 239
Prosecuting attorneys, list of.....	260
Protestant Episcopal clergy, list of.....	263
Prothonotaries, list of.....	242
Provincial conference of 1776	41
members from Franklin county	41
Public buildings and offices.....	50, 52
Purviance, Col. John—his regiment	145
Quincy.....	216
Quincy township, erection of	201
Ramage, Josiah, convicted of murder.....	107
Railroads in our county.....	93, 172
Rea, Hon. John.....	177
Rebellion, the war of.....	104, 163 to 170
Reed, Capt. John H.....	166
Reformed clergy, list of.....	262
Reges, Capt. Henry—his company roll	147
Registers and recorders, list of.....	243
Reilly, Hon. Wilson	178
Rhea, Capt. Archibald R.....	166
Representatives, list of.....	49, 236
Richmond.....	216
Rippey, Capt. William—his company roll.....	133
Ritchey, Col. John L	168
River Brethren, clergy of.....	263
Roads, old, Fulton county to Baltimore.....	194
Harris' Ferry to Potomac.....	16
Loudon to Black's Gap.....	208
Robinson, Capt. Andrew—company roll.....	158
Robinson, Hon. David	178
Roman Catholic clergy of.....	263
Rouserville	206
Route from east to west.....	28
Rowe, Lieut. Col. D. W.....	166
Rowe, Hon. John	179
Roxbury	217
St. Thomas	217
St. Thomas township, erection of.....	200
Schools, common, establishment.....	98
Schools, Lancasterian, reference to.....	103
Scotch-Irish, history of.....	25
Scotland	217
Senators, list of.....	180, 234
Settlement of Cumberland Valley.....	16
Seventh Day Baptists, clergy of.....	265
Shady Grove	218
Sheriffs, list of	245
Shimpstown	218
Shovels and paus, manufacture of.....	181
Sickle and seythes, manufacture of.....	183

	PAGE.
Slavery, abolition of.....	109
Smith, <i>Captain</i> Abraham, company roll.....	130, 31
Smith, <i>Colonel</i> Abraham, of Antrim.....	49, 131, 179
Smith, <i>Colonel</i> Abraham, of Lurgan	131
Smith, Colonel James.....	113
Smith, Captain John, survey by.....	13
Smith, Hon. Frederick.....	179
Smoketown.....	218
Snider, Col. Jeremiah—his company and regiment.....	145, 146
Snow Hill.....	218
Soldiers in the Indian wars.....	113-143
in the revolution.....	113-143
in the whiskey insurrection.....	143
in the war of 1812-14.....	144-161
in the Mexican war	161-163
in the rebellion.....	163
three months' men.....	163
six months' men.....	167
nine months' men.....	166
one year's men.....	168
three years' men.....	163, 166
nine months, drafted	167
independent batteries.....	168
militia and emergency men	169
Southampton township, erection of.....	197
Spring Run	218
Springtown	218
Stage coaches	93
Stake, Capt. Jacob	150
Steele, <i>Reverend</i> Captain John	119
Stenger, Hon. William S	178
Stetzel, Lieut. Col. George.....	165
Stevens, Capt. Alanson J	168
Stewards of the poor house, list of.....	256
Stoufferstown	218
Strasburg	219
Straw paper, manufacture of.....	97
Stumbaugh, Colonel Frederick S.....	163-4
Sullenberger, Capt. W. H	166
Superintendents of Common Schools.....	99-261
Supreme Court, Southern district.....	94
Supreme Executive Council.....	234
Surveyors, county.....	259
Swedish colony in Delaware.....	13
Tacks, manufacture of	184
Talbott, <i>Colonel</i> Jeremiah	49, 135
company roll	135-38
Taxables in 1751-2, list of	18
in 1786, list of	74
in 1790, and since	90

	PAGE.
Taxes, early	17
in 1785	57
in 1786	58, 74
Taylor, Capt. K. S	169
Teachers in common schools.....	99
Thompson, Hon. Alexander	178
Thompson, Hon. John	178
Thompson, Colonel William	122, 127
Tomistown	219
Towns and villages in county.....	204-221
Townships, organization of.....	16, 58, 185
Trair, Capt. Michael W.....	166
Transportation last century.....	91
fast freight.....	223
Treasurers of poor house	256
Troops in whiskey insurrection.....	73
Troxell, Capt. E. S.....	166
Tunkers, clergy of	264
Turnpikes, list of	92
United Brethren, clergy of.....	262
Upton.....	219
Vancee, Capt. David	169
Wagon lines, fast freight.....	223
Wagonmaking	184
Wagon whips, manufacture of.....	185-211
Walker, Capt. John D	169
Walker, Capt. John H	166
Walker, Capt. Samuel	167
Walker, Capt. Wm. H	166
Wallacetown	220
War of Independence	40
Indian	22
whiskey	71, 143
1812-14	144-161
Mexican	161
of the rebellion.....	163-170
losses in rebellion.....	104
Warren township, erection of.....	200
Washington, General, visit of.....	70
Washington township, erection of	194
Water works, history of	96
Waterloo.....	220
Waynesboro	220
Whiskey insurrection, history of	71, 143
Williamson	221
Willow Grove.....	221
Winger, Lieut. Col. B. F.....	165
Young, Capt. William, company roll.....	154, 161

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